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Boston City Messenger

DOCUMENTS
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
FOR THE YEAR 1894.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM NO. 40 TO NO. 149, INCLUSIVE.

Published by Order of the City Council.



BOSTON:
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS.
1895.

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THE
MUNICIPAL REGISTER
FOR 1894.



FORMER SEAL OF THE CITY.



For West Hill Engraving Co. Boston

Nathan Matthews Jr

THE
MUNICIPAL REGISTER
FOR 1894:

CONTAINING

A COMPILATION OF THE CITY CHARTER AND THE OTHER
LAWS AFFECTING THE CITY PASSED PRIOR TO
AUGUST 1, 1894,

THE

REGISTER OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

THE

RULES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
COMMON COUNCIL, AND
CITY COUNCIL,

LIST OF EXECUTIVE AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS, ALSO
VARIOUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE CITY.

(CITY DOCUMENT NO. 40.)



BOSTON:
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS.
1894.

INTRODUCTION.

Boston was incorporated as a Town by the order of the Court of Assistants passed September 17 (7, O. S.), 1630, "that Trimontaine shalbe called Boston." It was incorporated as a City May 1, 1822, under the provisions of St. 1821, c. 110; accepted March 4, 1822. Roxbury was incorporated as a Town by the order of the Court of Assistants on October 8, 1630; it was incorporated as a City March 12, 1846, under the provisions of St. 1846, c. 95; accepted March 25, 1846, and annexed to Boston January 6, 1868, under the provisions of St. 1867, c. 359; accepted September 9, 1867. Dorchester was incorporated as a Town by the Court of Assistants by the same order by which Boston was incorporated; and it retained its Town organization until annexed to Boston January 3, 1870, under the provisions of St. 1869, c. 349; accepted June 22, 1869. Charlestown was incorporated as a Town July 4, 1629; incorporated as a City in 1847 under the provisions of St. 1847, c. 29; accepted March 10, 1847; annexed to Boston January 5, 1874, under the provisions of St. 1873, c. 286; accepted October 7, 1873. West Roxbury was incorporated as a Town March 24, 1851, under the provisions of St. 1851, c. 250; annexed to Boston January 5, 1874, under the provisions of St. 1873, c. 314; accepted October 7, 1873. Brighton was incorporated as a Town February 24, 1807, under the provisions of St. 1806, c. 65; annexed to Boston January 5, 1874, under the provisions of St. 1873, c. 303; accepted October 7, 1873. The above are the principal annexations.

From the year 1822 to 1840 the city annually

issued a volume entitled "Rules and Orders of the Common Council," which contained the annual register of the City Council and a list of the city officers.

The volume of 1822 comprises fifteen pages. In 1829 it was ordered that the City charter be inserted. In 1830 the charter, the acts relating to Boston, and the ordinances occupied pp. 11-39 of the VOLUME. In 1832 an index was added. The RULES of 1840 contain eighty-five pages, and three pages of index. The MUNICIPAL REGISTER was first issued in 1841, as a document of 104 pages. Its contents are: Rules and orders of the Common Council; joint rules; ordinances of the City; statutes of the Commonwealth relating to the City; City government of 1841, with committees; departments (comprising at that time the treasury; law; police; health; public land and buildings, lamps and bridges; fire; public charitable institutions); public schools; and a list of the ward officers. From that date to the present time the MUNICIPAL REGISTER has been published annually. In 1843 a list of the members of preceding City governments was added, with a necrological record. As late as 1863 it was also customary to publish in this volume the latest ordinances and recent special statutes relating to the City of Boston. In 1851 a list of the annual orators was added; a map of the City in 1853. The rules of the Board of Aldermen were not inserted until 1853. In 1876 statistics of registration and voting made their appearance, and since 1879 these have been given in tabulated form. In 1883 the custom of publishing portraits of the Mayor and presiding officers of the two branches of the City Council was established. A list of the members of the past city governments of Roxbury and Charlestown was added in 1888 and continued to 1890.

THE CITY OF BOSTON, ITS POWERS AND DUTIES.

[AS GIVEN AND IMPOSED BY THE CITY CHARTER, APRIL 29, 1854, AND BY SPECIAL LAWS PASSED SINCE SAID DATE, AND PRIOR TO AUGUST 1, 1894.]

It has been the aim of the compiler to put in the form of an Act the powers now held by, and the duties imposed on, the city, and on certain officers, and with this aim in view he has made his own arrangement and construction of the sections now in force of the city charter and the laws passed between April 29, 1854, the date of the passage of the city charter, and August 1, 1894. He believes that these sections show the law as it now is, although not in the precise words in which it has been passed. The references in the margin are to the authority for the law as stated in the sections to which they apply.

CORPORATORS.

SECTION 1. The inhabitants of the city of Boston, Corporate powers.
for all the purposes for which towns and cities are by 1 Pick. 375.
law incorporated in this commonwealth, shall continue 1 Met. 473.
to be one body politic, in fact and in name, under the 1854, c. 448,
style and denomination of The City of Boston; and as § 1.
such shall have, exercise, and enjoy all the rights,
immunities, powers, and privileges, and shall be subject
to all the duties and obligations incumbent upon, and
appertaining to, said city, as a municipal corporation.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

SECT. 2. General meetings of the citizens qualified General meetings of
to vote in city affairs shall from time to time, upon the the citizens.

1882, c. 204. request of twenty-five qualified voters of each ward of said city, be held, to consult upon the common good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain a redress of any grievances, according to the right secured to the people by the constitution of this Commonwealth.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Annual meeting for the election of city officers.

1854, c. 448, § 4.

1881, c. 299, § 19.

1890, c. 401, § 1.

SECT. 3. The annual meeting or election shall be held on the Tuesday next following the second Monday of December, and the citizens of said city, qualified to vote in city affairs, shall then elect the following officers, viz. : A mayor, twelve aldermen, three members of the common council for each ward, eight members of the school committee, and a street commissioner.

ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.

City government.

1854, c. 448, § 2.

1885, c. 266, § 56.

SECT. 4. The administration of all the fiscal, prudential, municipal, and other affairs and concerns of said city, with the conduct and government thereof, shall, unless otherwise specially provided, be vested in the mayor as the chief executive officer and in the city council, said city council consisting of two boards, one board of twelve persons, to be called the board of aldermen, and one board of seventy-five persons, to be called the common council, which boards shall act by concurrent vote, each board having a negative upon the other, and the concurrent vote to be subject to the approval of the mayor as hereinafter provided.

MUNICIPAL YEAR.

Terms of municipal officers.

1854, c. 448, §§ 6, 26.

SECT. 5. All municipal officers elected by the voters shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of January, and shall continue to discharge the duties of

the offices to which they have been respectively elected, during the municipal year, that is, until the first Monday of January of the succeeding year, notwithstanding their removal after their election out of their respective wards into any other wards of the city; but not after they take up their permanent residence out of the city.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

SECT. 6. The qualified voters of said city shall, at the annual election, give in their votes in their respective precincts for one able and discreet person, being an inhabitant of the city, to be mayor for the ensuing municipal year.

SECT. 7. The board of aldermen shall, as soon as conveniently and lawfully may be after such election, declare the result thereof, and the city clerk shall thereupon issue a certificate of election to the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for mayor. If it shall appear by the returns that no person has been elected, or if the person elected shall refuse to accept the office, the board of aldermen shall order a new election, and the course herein prescribed shall be repeated from time to time until a mayor shall be chosen who shall not refuse to accept the office.

SECT. 8. If no person shall be so elected mayor prior to the first Monday of January, the board of aldermen shall order the city clerk to make a record of that fact in the records of the board, and the city clerk shall produce and read said record on the first Monday of January in the presence of the aldermen and members of the common council-elect when they have met in convention as hereinafter provided, and in case one or more members of the board of aldermen have been elected such member or members shall, after being sworn, order a

P.S., c. 27,
§ 89.

P.S., c. 28,
§ 2.

Election of
mayor.

P.S., c. 47,
§ 25.

1854, c. 448,
§ 15.

1885, c. 159.
1893, c. 473.

Board of
aldermen
to declare
the result
and city
clerk to
notify
mayor.

Proceedings
when no
mayor is
elected.

1854, c. 448,
§§ 16, 17, 18.

1883, c. 42.

1884, c. 299.

1888, c. 164,

§§ 29, 32, 51

Proceedings
when no
mayor is
elected
prior to Jan-
uary 1st.

1854, c. 448,
§ 18.

1884, c. 250.

new election for mayor, but in case neither a mayor nor any alderman has been elected, the president of the common council when chosen shall order an election for mayor and for aldermen, and if at any election one or more aldermen have been elected and the mayor has not been elected, the alderman or aldermen elected and sworn shall order an election for mayor, and the course herein prescribed shall be repeated from time to time until a mayor has been elected.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

Board of aldermen to consist of twelve aldermen at large.
1893, c. 473.

SECT. 9. The board of aldermen shall consist of twelve aldermen, the whole number to be chosen at the annual election from the citizens at large and by the qualified voters of the whole city.

Election of aldermen.
1884, c. 250, § 3.
1893, c. 473.
Only seven aldermen to be voted for by each voter.

SECT. 10. No voter shall vote for more than seven aldermen on one ballot, and the twelve having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Proceed.
ings in case none or only part are elected.
1884, c. 250,
1880, c. 225, § 1.
1854, c. 448, § 18.

SECT. 11. In case no member of the board of aldermen has been elected, the president of the common council, when chosen, shall order a new election for aldermen, but if at any election one or more members of the board of aldermen have been elected such member or members shall after being sworn order a new election for the aldermen not elected. The course herein prescribed shall be repeated from time to time until a full board of aldermen has been elected.

Vacancies.
1880, c. 25.

SECT. 12. Whenever there is a vacancy in said board by removal from the city, death, resignation, or otherwise, the members of said board who shall continue in office shall order an election to fill such vacancy for the balance of the term.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

SECT. 13. There shall continue to be twenty-five wards of the city of Boston as at present constituted, and the qualified voters of each ward shall, at the annual election, give in their votes in their respective precincts, for three able and discreet men, qualified voters and inhabitants of the ward, to be members of the common council for the ensuing year.

Election of
common
councilmen.
1875, c. 243.
1876, c. 225,
§ 8.
1854, c. 448.
§ 20.
1886, c. 232.
1891, c. 88.

SECT. 14. Whenever there is a vacancy in the common council by failure to elect, removal from the city, death, resignation, or otherwise, the board of aldermen, or such of them as shall then be members of the board, shall, after having received official notice of such vacancy, order an election to fill such vacancy.

Vacancies,
1880, c. 25.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SECT. 15. The mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of January, and on said day, or before entering on the duties of their office, shall respectively be sworn by taking the oath of allegiance and oath of office prescribed in the constitution of this commonwealth, and an oath to support the constitution of the United States. And such oaths may be administered to the mayor-elect by any one of the justices of the supreme judicial court, or by any judge of any court of record commissioned to hold any such court within the said city, or by any justice of the peace. And such oaths shall be administered to the aldermen and members of the common council by the mayor, being himself first sworn as aforesaid, or by either of the persons authorized to administer said oath to the mayor; and a certificate of such oaths having been taken shall be entered in the journal of the mayor and

Organiza-
tion of city
government.
1821, c. 110,
§§ 2, 9.
1854, c. 448,
§§ 6, 27.
Oath of
office.

aldermen and of the common council, respectively, by their respective clerks.

Absence of
mayor elect.
1854, c. 448,
§§ 17, 28.

SECT. 16. In case of the non-election of a mayor, and after the reading of the record of the preceding board of aldermen to that effect by the city clerk, or in case of the unavoidable absence on account of sickness, or otherwise, of the mayor-elect, on the first Monday in January, the oaths prescribed by law may be administered to the members of the city council-elect by any person authorized by the preceding section to administer the oaths to the mayor, and the organization of the city government shall be completed by entering the certificate mentioned in, and as required by, the preceding section, and the city council may thereafter proceed to business in the same manner as if the mayor were present.

POWERS OF THE MAYOR.

Executive
power to be
vested in
mayor.
1854, c. 448,
§ 45.
1885, c. 266,
§ 6.

SECT. 17. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation of the city of Boston ;
— shall have and exercise through the several officers and boards of the city under his general supervision and control the executive powers of said city, and all the executive powers now or hereafter vested in the board of aldermen, as such, as surveyors of highways, county commissioners, or otherwise ;
— shall secure the honest, efficient, and economical conduct of the entire executive and administrative business of the city, and the harmonious and concerted action of the different departments ;
— shall, if he is in favor thereof, approve in writing every contract made by a department in the construction of a new, or in the structural change of any building, or in which the amount involved exceeds two thousand dollars, in order that such contract may be in force, and no such

contract shall be in force unless, and until, so approved :

— shall have power to direct the city auditor and city treasurer to use for any appropriation to be met by a loan any funds in the city treasury raised by loan, whether under authority of any general or any special act, the amount so used to be replaced before the close of the financial year of said city from funds raised as provided by law for meeting the appropriation for which such amount was used ;

His powers
and duties.
5 Gray, 121.
98 Mass. 39.
1854, c. 448.
§ 46.
1893, c. 192.

— shall be vigilant and active, at all times, in causing the laws for the government of said city to be duly executed and put in force ;

— shall inspect the conduct of all officers in the government thereof, and, as far as may be in his power, cause all negligence, carelessness, and positive violation of duty to be duly prosecuted and punished ;

— shall, whenever in his judgment it is for the good of said city, summon meetings of the board of aldermen and common council, or either of them, although the meeting of said boards may stand adjourned to a more distant day ;

— shall cause suitable notice in writing, of such meetings, to be given to the respective members of said boards ;

— shall, from time to time, communicate to both boards all such information, and recommend all such measures, as may tend to the improvement of the finances, the police, health, security, cleanliness, comfort, and ornament of the said city.

SECT. 18. The mayor shall appoint, subject, after the expiration of one week from the date of appointment, to confirmation by the board of aldermen for the terms hereinafter specified, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment, and until their re-

Officers and
boards,
mayor to
appoint and
board of
aldermen,
after one
week, to
confirm.

1854, c. 448, § 32, 49, 52. spective successors are appointed and confirmed, the following-named officers, that is to say :

§ 1.
1890, c. 418. For the term of five years :

1880, c. 174, § 1. A board of trustees of the city hospital, to consist of
1853, c. 38. five trustees, one to be appointed each year.

§ 1. A board of trustees of the public library, to consist of
1878, c. 114, § 1. five trustees, one to be appointed each year.

For the term of three years :

1892, c. 419, § 2. An inspector of buildings, who shall be either an architect, builder, or civil engineer.

1894, c. 454. A wire commissioner.

1864, c. 128, § 2. A board of overseers of the poor, to consist of twelve persons, residents of the city, four to be appointed each year.

1875, c. 185, § 1. A board of park commissioners, to consist of three commissioners, one to be appointed each year.

1889, c. 245, § 1. A board of commissioners of public institutions, to consist of three commissioners, one to be appointed each year.

1879, c. 60, § 1. A board of registrars of voters, to consist of three members, one to be appointed each year.

1890 c. 418. And he shall in like manner appoint, subject to confirmation as aforesaid, the following-named officers for such term of service, not exceeding three years beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment, as the city council may by ordinance determine, and until their respective successors are confirmed, namely :

1875, c. 80, § 1. A Boston water board, to consist of three members.

1875, c. 146. A city auditor.

1875, c. 176. A city collector.

1892, c. 314. A city registrar.

1875, c. 176. A city treasurer.

1870, c. 307. A commissioner of West Boston and of Craigie's bridges.

A commissioner of Prison-point bridge.

1871, c. 250.

And all other officers and members of boards to have sole or joint charge of departments established by the city council.

1890, c. 418.

He shall in like manner appoint, subject to confirmation as aforesaid, for terms of one year beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment, and until their respective successors are appointed and confirmed, all officers required to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, except election officers and those above specified; shall appoint, subject to confirmation in the same manner, an officer to fill any vacancy occurring in any of the aforesaid offices, to serve for the remainder of an unexpired term. He shall in the temporary absence of the city clerk, and assistant city clerk, appoint a city clerk *pro tem*. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to the city messenger, clerk of committees of the city council, the clerks and attendants employed by the city council or either branch thereof, nor to the subordinates or other employees in the several departments.

1890, c. 418.

Not to apply to certain officers.
1885, c. 266,
§ 21.

SECT. 19. The mayor may for such cause as he shall deem sufficient, and shall assign in his order for removal, remove any of the officers or members of a board appointed by the mayor as aforesaid.

May remove officers appointed by the mayor.

MAYOR MAY ASSUME CONTROL OF POLICE.

SECT. 20. The mayor may, in case of tumult, riot, or violent disturbance of public order, as the exigency may in his judgment require, assume control, for the time being, of the police of the city; before assuming such control he shall issue his proclamation to that effect, and thereafter the board of police for the city of Boston shall execute all orders promulgated by him for the sup-

Police to be under control of mayor in case of riot, etc., or other like emergency.
1885, c. 323,
§ 6.

pression of such tumult and the restoration of such order.

VETO POWER OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor to
have ap-
proval of all
votes.
1854, c. 448,
§ 47.
1885, c. 266,
§§ 9, 10.

SECT. 21. The mayor shall have the approval of — every ordinance, order, resolution, or vote passed by the city council except for an election of an officer, or relating to a convention of the two branches ;
— every order, resolution, or vote passed by the board of aldermen, except for an election of an officer, or relating to votes cast at elections, and
— every order, resolution, or vote, passed by the common council, or by the school committee, involving the expenditure or appropriation of money.

Every ordinance, order, resolution, or vote passed as aforesaid shall be presented to the mayor for his approval, and

If mayor
approves
ordinance,
etc.,
within ten
days, the
same shall
be in force.

— if the mayor within ten days after any such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote has been presented to him for his approval, signifies his approval thereof by signing the same, or signifies his approval of any items or sums of any such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote involving the raising, appropriation, or expenditure of money, by signing the same, such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote so approved, or such items or sums thereof so approved, shall be in force on and after the date specified therefor, or if no such date is so specified, shall be in force on and after the date of approval,

If the
mayor
does not so
veto and
notify the
board, or-
der, etc., to
be in force.

— if the mayor does not within ten days after the same has been presented to him, approve in writing any ordinance, order, resolution, or vote aforesaid, or certain items or sums of any such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote involving the raising, appropriation, or expen-

diture of money, and return the same with a statement of his objections to the same in writing, within said ten days to the board in which it originated, such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote, shall be in force on and after the date specified therefor, as if the same had been approved by the mayor, or if no such date is so specified, shall be in force on and after the expiration of said ten days ;

— if the mayor within ten days after any such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote has been presented to him for his approval shall return the same with his objections thereto in writing, or with a statement of any items or sums of any such ordinance, order, resolution, or vote so presented to him, involving the raising, appropriation, or expenditure of money which he disapproves or objects to, and of his objections thereto in writing, to the board in which the ordinance, order, resolution, or vote originated, such ordinance, order, resolution or vote, or items or sums, so objected to, shall not be in force, and said board shall enter the objections of the mayor at large on its records ; *provided, however,* that if two-thirds of all the members of said board shall notwithstanding such objections by a yea and nay vote again vote to pass said ordinance, order, resolution, or vote, or items or sums, so objected to, the same shall be in force from and after the date specified therefor as if the same had been approved by the mayor ; or if no date is specified, shall be in force on and after the date of such second passage if the passage by such board only was required originally ; but if the passage by another board was required originally, said ordinance, order, resolution, or vote, or items, or sums shall, after said second passage, be sent, with said objections, to such other board ; and if

If mayor
vetoes and
returns
order, etc.,
the same
not to be
in force
unless again
passed.
1854, c. 448,
§ 47.
1885, c. 266,
§§ 9, 10.

How again
passed.

two-thirds of all the members of such other board present and voting shall, notwithstanding such objections, by yea and nay vote, again vote to pass said order, resolution, or vote, or items, or sums, the same shall be in force on and after the date specified therefor as if the same had been approved by the mayor, but if no date is specified, shall be in force on and after the date of said last-named passage.

MAYOR TO SUBMIT ESTIMATES TO CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor to examine the annual estimates furnished to him by departments, and submit them to city council. 1885, c. 266, § 8.

SECT. 22. The mayor shall examine the estimates which the head of every department, and every other officer and board having authority to expend money, shall, in the month of January, annually furnish to him of the money required for his department or office during the next financial year, and submit the same, with his recommendations thereon, to the city council.

Mayor to call heads of departments together for consultation. 1885, c. 266, § 7.

SECT. 23. The mayor shall once a month or oftener, call together the heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the city; and such heads of departments shall, at such and all other times, furnish such information as to matters under their control as the mayor may request.

COMPENSATION OF THE MAYOR.

Compensation of mayor.

SECT. 24. The mayor shall be compensated for his services by an annual salary, to be fixed by the city council at not less than five thousand dollars; but shall receive for his services no other compensation or emolument whatever; nor shall he, while serving as mayor, hold any office of emolument under the city government.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SECT. 25. The board of aldermen shall sit and act only in public meetings and as a separate board distinct from the common council, except in those cases in which both of said boards shall meet in convention; shall transact business only when a quorum, consisting of a majority of all its members, is present, and shall decide upon all questions relating to the elections, qualifications, and returns of its members.

Meetings of board to be public and separate.
Quorum.
To be judge of its members.
1854, c. 448, § 24.

SECT. 26. The board of aldermen shall, after the organization of the city government, choose one of its members as a permanent chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the board and at conventions of the two branches in the absence of the mayor; and in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the mayor, or his inability to perform the duties of his office, shall, under the style of "acting mayor," exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the office not admitting of delay, until the mayor is able to attend to his duties or the vacancy is filled, but shall not make any permanent appointment.

Aldermen to choose a permanent chairman.
1854, c. 444, § 29.
1885, c. 266, § 10.

Powers of chairman.
1882, c. 182.

SECT. 27. The board of aldermen shall have and exercise all the powers which on the twenty-third day of February, 1822, vested in the selectmen of the town of Boston either by the general laws of the Commonwealth or by other laws relating to the powers and duties of such selectmen or by the usages, votes, and by-laws of said town, or which since said date vested in the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, whether as mayor and aldermen, county commissioners, surveyors of highways or otherwise, subject to the approval of the mayor as hereinbefore provided, as fully and amply as if the same were herein specially enumerated, *saving and ex-*

General powers of the board of aldermen.
P.S., c. 22, § 30.
P.S., c. 49, § 84.
1870, c. 337.
1882, c. 164.
1854, c. 448, § 48.
1885, c. 266, § 10.
1885, c. 323, § 2.
1878, c. 274.
135 Mass. 197.

P.S., c. 22,
§§ 30-31.

cepting, however, the executive powers, the powers and authority relating to the public health and the quarantine of vessels, the power to appoint and establish and organize the police of the city, and make all needful rules and regulations for its efficiency, the powers which, on the twelfth day of June, 1885, vested in the board of police commissioners of said city of Boston, by the statutes of the commonwealth or by the ordinances, by-laws, rules, or regulations of said city, and all the powers which have been revoked, repealed, or otherwise done away with. Each member of the board of aldermen shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Salary of
aldermen.
1888, c. 286.

Meetings of
citizens to
be ordered
by board.
1854, c. 448,
§ 61.
1890, c. 401.

SECT. 28. The board of aldermen shall order meetings of citizens which they are authorized or required by law to call, to be held at such times and places as are provided by law, or if none are provided by law, as they may direct and appoint.

POWERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Sittings of
common
council to
be public
and sepa-
rate.

Quorum.

To be judge
of its mem-
bers.

1854, c. 448,
§§ 24, 34.

SECT. 29. The common council shall sit and act only in public meetings and as a separate board distinct from the board of aldermen, except in those cases in which both of said boards shall meet in convention; shall transact business only when a quorum, consisting of a majority of all its members, is present, and shall decide upon all questions relating to the elections, qualifications, and returns of its members.

President,
1854, c. 448,
§ 34.

SECT. 30. The common council shall, after the organization of the city government, choose one of its members as a permanent chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the council, and preserve order therein, and who shall, in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the mayor, or his inability to perform the duties of his office, and there is no chairman of the board of

aldermen, exercise, under the style of "acting mayor," all the powers and perform all the duties of the office not admitting of delay until the mayor is able to attend to his duties or the vacancy is filled, but shall not make any permanent appointment.

SECT. 31. The common council shall choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; shall hold his office during the pleasure of the common council; shall attend the common council when in session, and keep a journal of its acts, votes, and proceedings, and shall perform such other services as the said common council shall require.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

SECT. 32. The city council shall consist of the board of aldermen and the common council, which boards shall act by concurrent vote, each board having a negative upon the other, and the concurrent vote being subject to the approval of the mayor as hereinbefore provided.

SECT. 33. The city council shall have all the powers not revoked or repealed or otherwise vested by law which prior to April 29, 1854, were by law vested in the town of Boston or in the inhabitants thereof as a municipal corporation, or which prior or since said date have been by law vested in the city of Boston or in the city council of the city of Boston.

SECT. 34. The city council in the case of a vacancy in the office of the mayor from any cause except non-election, shall declare such cause and order an election for a mayor for the time being to supply the vacancy thus occasioned.

SECT. 35. The city council shall, in the month of January, elect by ballot a city clerk, who shall also be clerk of the board of aldermen, to serve for the term

Acting
mayor,
1882, c. 182.

Clerk of
common
council.
1854, c. 448,
§ 34.

Powers of
city council.
1821, c. 110,
§ 16.
1854, c. 448,
§ 35.
122 Mass.
344.
P.S., c. 27,
28.
3 Pick. 462.
6 Pick. 187.
11 Pick. 168.
16 Pick. 504.

May order
an election
to fill
vacancy in
the office of
mayor.
1854, c. 448,
§ 50.
1882, c. 782.

May elect
city clerk.
P.S., c. 23,
§ 10.

1885, c. 266, § 2, of one year, and until another person is duly chosen
 1854, c. 448, § 30, and qualified in his stead, and in case of a vacancy in
 May fill vacancy in office of city clerk. his office shall fill such vacancy for the remainder of
 the unexpired term.

May appropriate and transfer money. SECT. 36. The city council may make appropriations
 1854, c. 448, § 37. of public moneys and provide for the expenditure thereof,
 1893, c. 261. but after any appropriation has been duly made, shall
 make no transfer of any part of such appropriation
 except within the department, or in accordance with the
 written recommendation of the mayor to the city council
 approved by the yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the
 members of each branch thereof.

May assess and collect taxes. SECT. 37. The city council may from time to time
 1854, c. 448, §§ 36, 37. lay and assess, and provide for the assessment and col-
 P.S., c. 11, 27, 29. lection of, taxes for all purposes for which towns are by
 13 Mass. 272. law required or authorized to assess and grant money,
 6 Pick. 101. and also for all purposes for which county taxes may be
 12 Pick. 227. levied and assessed, so long as other towns in the county
 23 Pick. 71. shall not be liable to taxation for county purposes; *pro-*
 4 Gray, 502. *vided, however*, that the taxes assessed on property in
 1 Allen, 103. said city exclusive of the state tax and of the county tax
 108 Mass. 408. to the amount of four hundred and twenty-five thousand
 112 Mass. 127, 275. dollars, and of the sums required by law to be raised on
 1885, c. 178, account of the debt of the city, shall not exceed in any
 §§ 1 and 2. year nine dollars on every one thousand dollars of the
 1887, c. 281. average of the assessors' valuations of the taxable property
 therein for the preceding five years, the valuation for
 each year being first reduced by the amount of all abate-
 ments allowed thereon previous to the thirty-first day of
 December in the year preceding said assessment; and
provided further, that in the assessment and apportion-
 ment of all such taxes upon the polls and estates of all
 persons liable to contribute thereto, the same rules and
 regulations shall be observed as are now established by

the laws of this commonwealth, or may be hereafter enacted, relative to the assessment and apportionment of town taxes.

SECT. 38. The city council may incur indebtedness for purposes authorized by law, not exceeding, after excluding the indebtedness specified by law, two per cent. on the average valuation described in the preceding section, and may borrow, for said purposes, the whole or any part of the amount which the commissioners of sinking-funds, together with the treasurer and auditor, shall, before the first day of April in each year, certify to the city council to be their estimate of the money which the city will be able to borrow during the current municipal year, within the aforesaid debt limit; *provided, however,* that they shall not borrow any part of such amount, or transfer any part of the money so borrowed, unless the mayor shall in writing certify, upon the order authorizing the loan or transfer, that the amount intended to be borrowed or transferred is not in his opinion to meet a current expense, or that it is to meet a current expense, but that public necessity requires the borrowing or transfer of the same.

May borrow
and transfer
money.
1854, c. 448,
§ 37.
1891, c. 93.

SECT. 39. The city council shall provide for the care, custody, and management of the public buildings, and other property of the city, and for leasing or selling the same, except the common and Faneuil hall, and for purchasing other property, real or personal, in the name and for the use of the city, whenever its interests or convenience, in their judgment, require it.

Shall provide for
care of city
property.
1854, c. 448,
§ 39.

May provide for
purchase of
property.

SECT. 40. The city council shall, during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in every tenth year thereafter, before the first day of May in each of said years, make a new division of the city into twenty-five wards, in such manner as to include an equal

Shall divide
city into
twenty-five
wards.
P.S., c. 28,
§ 14.
1 88, c. 437.

1854, c. 448, § 3.
1875, c. 243. number of voters in each ward, as nearly as conveniently may be consistently with well-defined limits to each ward; and until such division be made, the boundary lines of the wards shall remain as now established.

May require officers to give bonds and to account for public money.
1821, c. 110, § 20.
1854, c. 448, §§ 37, 51.

SECT. 41. The city council may require all boards and officers acting under the authority of the city and intrusted with the collection, custody, or expenditure of public money to give bonds, to keep a just and prompt account of said money and to account therefor to the city council.

See 1885, c. 266, § 6.
Shall publish annual financial statement (auditor's report).

SECT. 42. The city council shall publish and distribute annually, for the information of the citizens, a particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys, and a particular statement of all city property.

May be board of health.
P. S., c. 80, 12 Pick.
184.
98 Mass.
431.
116 Mass.
254.
1854, c. 448, § 37.

SECT. 43. The city council shall have and exercise all the power and authority on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1854, vested in the city council, or in the board of mayor and aldermen, or since said day vested in the city council, relative to the public health and the quarantine of vessels, and may by ordinance authorize a health commissioner, or a board of health, to exercise all or any of said powers, and may from time to time exercise the said powers and authority even when devolved by ordinance upon others.

Shall fix salary of mayor.
1885, c. 266, § 11.

SECT. 44. The city council shall fix the salary of the mayor, but shall not fix it at a sum less than five thousand dollars, nor for any years other than the years subsequent to the one in which it shall fix the salary.

May amend powers of certain boards.
1878, c. 114,
1880, c. 174.

SECT. 45. The city council may limit, restrict, and amend the powers of the board of trustees of the public library of the city of Boston, and of the board of trustees of the city hospital of the city of Boston, and may authorize either or both said boards to expend any

or all the income of any funds or property held by them in accordance with the terms of the donation, devise, or bequest under which said funds or property are held.

SECT. 46. The city council may, whenever the city shall be one county, elect a register of deeds. 1854, c. 448.

POWER TO MAKE ORDINANCES.

SECT. 47. The city council may make all such need-
ful and salutary by-laws or ordinances, not incon-
sistent with the laws of this commonwealth, as towns
by the laws of this commonwealth have power to make
and establish, and may annex penalties not exceeding fifty
dollars for the breach thereof. Such by-laws and ordi-
nances shall be enacted in the style and published in
the method prescribed by ordinance, and shall take effect
and be in force from and after the time therein respec-
tively stated, or upon their passage if no time is stated,
without the sanction, confirmation, or other approval of
any court or other authority whatsoever; and all fines
and penalties for the breach of said ordinances shall be
paid into the city treasury for the use of said city, un-
less otherwise provided by statute or ordinance.

SECT. 48. The city council may by ordinance pro-
vide for the appointment of assessors and other officers
to have sole or joint charge of departments of said city,
and of all other necessary officers for the good govern-
ment of said city, not otherwise provided for, prescribe
their duties and fix their compensation.

SECT. 49. The city council may by ordinance, from
time to time, empower the Boston water board to ex-
ercise all or any of the powers conferred by the statutes
of the commonwealth upon the city of Boston or the
Cochituate or Mystic water boards with reference to
supplying said city with water, and to act as the agent

By-laws.

1854, c. 448,
§ 35.

1881, c. 229,
§§ 3, 4.

2 Cush. 562.

9 Met. 253.

12 Gray,

161.

115 Mass.

217.

117 Mass.

114

121 Mass.

356.

126 Mass.

431.

128 Mass.

213, 330.

133 Mass.

372

Fines to be

paid into

city

treasury.

1854, c. 448,

§ 38.

May pro-

vide for the

appoint-

ment, pre-

scribe du-

ties, and fix

compensa-

tion of city

officers.

1854, c. 448,

§§ 36, 37, 38.

1881, c. 229,

§ 1.

1884, c. 123.

1885, c. 266,

§ 1.

May pro-

scribe du-

ties of

water

board.

1875, c. 80.

of the city of Boston in doing any or all things which the city is authorized to do in relation to the taking of lands, water-rights, and other property, and to the establishment and maintenance of works and appliances for supplying the city of Boston or other cities and towns with pure water. Said board shall fix the prices or rents for the use of water from the water supplies of the city.

1892, c. 213.
 May prescribe duties and fix compensation of certain officers by ordinance.
 1881, c. 229, § 1.
 P.S., c. 27, § 23. 1890, c. 460, § 1.

SECT. 50. The city council shall by ordinance provide for a term of office, beginning with the first day of May in the year of his appointment, not exceeding three years, and until his successor shall be appointed and confirmed, for every officer having sole or joint charge of a department of the city, except for officers, trustees, and members of boards whose terms of office are prescribed by statute.

May establish building limits.
 1892, c. 419.

SECT. 51. The city council may by ordinance, from time to time, extend and establish building limits in said city.

May make additional building requirements.
 1885, c. 374, § 20.
 Elevators, etc.
 1892, c. 419, § 135.

SECT. 52. The city council may by ordinance make such requirements, not inconsistent with law, as they may deem expedient in relation to the erection and alteration of wooden buildings outside the building limits, and may regulate the management and inspection of elevator hoistways and elevator shafts in said city.

May regulate by ordinance the size and shape of vehicles and their loads.
 2 Cush. 562.
 109 Mass. 355.
 1880, c. 134.

SECT. 53. The city council may by ordinance make such regulations in relation to the size and shape of all carriages, wagons, carts, trucks, sleighs, sleds, and other vehicles and their loads, passing through the highways and public places of the city, as it may deem necessary for the public safety and convenience.

May provide for commissioners of certain bridges.

SECT. 54. The city council may by ordinance provide for the appointment of one commissioner who shall, with another commissioner appointed by the city of Cam-

bridge, have the care and management of West Boston bridge and Craigie bridge and the draws thereof, and of one commissioner who shall, with another commissioner appointed by said city of Cambridge, have the care and management of Prison-point bridge and the draw thereof.

SECT. 55. The city council may by ordinance prescribe duties and authorities not inconsistent or repugnant to the laws of the commonwealth, for the board of trustees of the public library and for the board of trustees of the city hospital.

May prescribe duties for trustees of public library and city hospital.
1870, c. 307.
1871, c. 250.
1878, c. 114.
1880, c. 174.

SECT. 56. The city council may by ordinance, from time to time, define the market limits in and around Faneuil-hall market, and may make reasonable rules of police, needful for the decorum, convenience, and good order of Faneuil-hall market, and of said market limits, and of those who buy and sell therein, but shall not exclude from said market limits street stands used before ten o'clock in the morning or between four o'clock in the afternoon and the time of closing the markets, solely for the sale of provisions and perishable produce, the product of the farm of the person offering them for sale, or of some farm within ten miles of said market, or to be sold at wholesale only on commission by the party offering the same for sale for, or as agent for, some person or persons not residing or having a usual place of business within ten miles of said market, or for the sale of meats at wholesale only by the person who slaughtered the animals of which the meats were a part.

May establish market limits and make rules for same.

Shall not exclude stands for sale of provisions and produce in certain cases.
1859, c. 211,
§ 1.

SECT. 57. The city council may by ordinance regulate the sale of prepared wood, slabs, and edgings for fuel, when sold by the load; but no penalty for any one violation of any such ordinance shall exceed five dollars.

May regulate sale of slabs, etc.
1891, c. 136.

LIMITATIONS OF POWER OF MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

City council
or members
not to take
part in em-
ploying
labor,
making of
contracts,
etc.
1885, c. 266,
§ 12.

SECT. 58. Neither the city council nor either board thereof, nor any member or committee thereof or of either board thereof, nor the board of aldermen acting in any capacity in which said board may act separately under special powers conferred upon it, nor any member or committee of said board acting in any such capacity, shall directly or indirectly take part in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, the purchase of materials or supplies, the construction, alteration, or repair of any public works, buildings, or other property, or the care, custody, and management of the same, or in the conduct of any of the executive or administrative business of the city, or in the expenditure of public money, except such as may be necessary for the contingent and incidental expenses of the city council or of either branch thereof, nor, except as is otherwise provided, take part in the appointment or removal of any officers or subordinates for whose appointment or removal provision is hereinbefore made; nor, at the same time, hold any office under the city government; but nothing in this section contained shall affect the powers or duties of the board of aldermen in relation to state aid to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of those killed in the civil war.

1854, c. 448,
§ 43.

Members of
city council
ineligible to
salaried
office.
1884, c. 115,
§ 1.

SECT. 59. No member of the city council shall be eligible, during the term for which he was chosen, to any office by appointment or by election of said city council or either branch thereof, the salary of which office is payable from the city treasury.

No personal
expenses of
aldermen to
be paid, ex-
cept for car-
riage-hire or
car-fare.

SECT. 60. No member of the board of aldermen shall have any sum paid from the city treasury for or on account of any personal expenses, directly or indirectly

incurred by him or in his behalf, unless the expenses be ^{1888, c. 286.} for carriage-hire or car-fare actually incurred in the performance of official duty, and in each case especially authorized by vote of the said board or of a regularly appointed committee of the said board or of the city council, nor unless a bill stating the date when, the persons for whom, and the full service for which the expenses for carriage-hire or car-fare were incurred is presented to the auditor, accompanied by a duly certified copy of the vote authorizing the same, and a certificate signed by each member of said board incurring the expense, that the expense was actually incurred by him for the purpose so authorized, on the day specified, and for the service, and to the extent and amount therein charged.

CITY COLLECTOR.

SECT. 61. The collector of the city of Boston shall ^{City collector, powers and duties. 1875, c. 146.} have the powers imposed by law upon collectors of taxes of towns; shall collect and receive all assessments, betterments, rates, dues, and moneys payable on any account to the city of Boston, the county of Suffolk, or the treasurer of the city of Boston, or the treasurer of the county of Suffolk, including all fees, charges, and commissions of every kind and description allowed by law for the collection of taxes, betterments, and assessments of every kind; shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving the same, pay over any and all moneys received by him to the city treasurer, taking his receipt therefor in duplicate, and file with the city auditor one of said duplicate receipts, and shall perform such other duties as the city council may require. He shall give such bond

with such sureties and in such sum, and shall receive such compensation, as the city council shall determine.

CITY TREASURER.

City treasurer,
powers and
duties.
1875, c. 176.

Loans.
1890, c. 418,
§ 7.

To fix
interest on
temporary
loans.

To be treasurer of the
county of
Suffolk.

SECT. 62. The treasurer of the city of Boston shall receive, and give a receipt in duplicate for, all moneys paid to him by the collector of said city; shall receive, hold, and invest all moneys; shall have the custody of all securities belonging to the trustees of the city hospital of the city of Boston, or to the trustees of the public library of the city of Boston; shall, when authorized to issue any bonds or certificates of indebtedness of said city (except for a loan in anticipation of taxes for the year in which the loan is made), unless the commissioners of the sinking funds or persons having charge of any trust funds of said city purchase the same, invite proposals for the purchase thereof by advertisements in four daily newspapers published in said city, reserving to himself the right to reject any and all bids; in case no such proposal is accepted, may, with the approval of the mayor, award or give any part of the loan, or the entire loan in parts, to any other person or party, provided only it be at a price or sum not less than par; shall fix the interest for a loan in anticipation of taxes; shall be the treasurer for the county of Suffolk, and shall perform such other duties as the city council may from time to time require.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS COMMISSIONERS.

Public institutions
commissioners,

SECT. 63. The board of commissioners of public institutions shall have the charge and control of Deer island, Rainsford island, Long island, the house of cor-

rection at South Boston, the house of industry, and the house of reformation at Deer island, the Boston lunatic hospital at South Boston and West Roxbury, the home for the poor at Long and Rainsford islands, the almshouse at Charlestown, the home for neglected children at Roxbury, and shall have and enjoy all the powers and authority and be subject to all the duties and limitations which on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, were held by or imposed upon the board of directors for public institutions. Said commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per year, or such larger salary as the city may by ordinance provide.

their powers
and duties.
1889, c. 245.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS.

SECT. 64. The board of registrars of voters shall consist of three registrars of voters, each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform said duties. Such registrars shall receive such annual compensation as the city council may from time to time determine; but any reduction of compensation shall take effect upon such registrars only as shall be appointed after such reduction.

Registrars
of voters,
powers and
duties.

To be
sworn.
Compensa-
tion.
1874, c. 60,
§ 3.

SECT. 65. Said board shall exclusively prepare, correct, revise, publish, and transmit to the ward officers the alphabetical lists of voters to be used at elections in said city, and to assist them therein shall annually, between the first day of May and the first day of October, appoint assistant registrars of voters to perform such duties as the statutes or registrars may require; said assistant registrars shall be inhabitants of said city, not exceeding two for each ward, be sworn by one of the registrars to the faithful discharge of their

To appoint
assistant
registrars.
1874, c. 60,
§ 4.

Compensa-
tion.

duties, and shall hold office for the remainder of the municipal year, unless sooner discharged by the registrars; they shall receive such compensation as the city council may from time to time determine, but such compensation shall not be regulated by the number of names of persons examined or registered on any list of voters.

PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

Public
library
trustees,
their pow-
ers and
duties.
1878, c. 114.

SECT. 66. The trustees of the public library of the city of Boston, for the time being, and their successors in office, shall continue a corporation by the name of the Trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston, for the purposes hereinafter set forth, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities, in the general laws relating to such corporations; shall meet for organization on the first Monday of each May and choose one of their number as president; shall have the general care and control of the central public library in said city, and of all branches thereof which have been, or which may hereafter be, established, together with the buildings and rooms containing the same, and the fixtures connected therewith, and of the expenditure of the money appropriated therefor; shall as they think necessary or expedient appoint a superintendent or librarian, and assistants or subordinate officers, and may remove the same and fix their compensation, provided that the amount thus paid shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the city council for that item of expense; may take and hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding one million dollars, which may be given, granted, bequeathed, or devised to, and accepted by, said trustees for the benefit of the public library of the city of Boston, or any branch library, or any purpose connected therewith; and

may make rules and regulations relating to said public library and its branches, and its officers and servants, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, and may fix and enforce penalties for the violation of such rules and regulations. Said trustees shall have full and exclusive power and control of the erection of the public library building in Copley square; and shall, semi-annually, or whenever required by the mayor or city council, make a particular report and a statement of their acts and proceedings, and of the condition and progress of the work on said building in Copley square; said trustees shall receive no pecuniary compensation for their services.

CITY HOSPITAL TRUSTEES.

SECT. 67. The trustees of the city hospital of the city of Boston, for the time being, and their successors in office, shall continue a corporation by the name of The Boston City Hospital, for the purposes herein-after set forth, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities in the general laws relating to such corporations; shall meet for organization on the first Monday of each May, and choose one of their number as president; shall, subject to the direction of the city council, by ordinance or otherwise, have the general care and control of the city hospital, and of all the branches thereof which have been, or which may hereafter be, established, together with the buildings and rooms containing the same, and the fixtures and furniture connected therewith, and also of the expenditures of the money appropriated therefor; shall appoint a superintendent, with such assistants and subordinate officers as they may think necessary or expedient, and may remove

City hos-
pital trus-
tees, their
powers and
duties.
1880, c. 174.
1893, c. 91.

the same, and fix their compensations, provided that the amount thus paid shall not exceed the sums appropriated by the city council for that item of expense; may take and hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding one million dollars, which may be given, granted, bequeathed, or devised to it, and accepted by said trustees, for the benefit of said city hospital, or any purpose connected therewith; and may make rules and regulations relating to said city hospital, and its officers and servants, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, and fix and enforce penalties for the violation of the same. Said trustees shall receive no pecuniary compensation for their services.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Overseers of
the poor,
powers and
duties.

St. 1772, c. 3,
§§ 2, 3, 4.

St. 1772, c. 3,
§§ 2, 3.

1864, c. 128.
1887, c. 62.

SECT. 68. The overseers of the poor, for the time being, and their successors in office, shall continue a corporation under the name of the Overseers of the Poor in the City of Boston, and as such corporation shall hold and have the entire and exclusive ownership and control of all money, interest, and estate, real and personal, of what name or nature soever, heretofore given, or which may at any time hereafter be given, granted, bequeathed, or devised to or to the use of the poor of the town or city of Boston, not exceeding the sum of one million dollars; and all gifts and bequests of money or estate of any kind made to the said corporation, when their whole stock in moneys, personal securities, or choses in action, and personal estate which the said corporation shall have, own, and be vested with, shall, taken and reckoned together, amount to the said sum of one million dollars, shall be void. Said corporation shall receive, manage, lease, let, and dispose of the money and other property held by them as aforesaid according to their

best discretion to and for the use and benefit of the poor of the city of Boston.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

SECT. 69. The inspector of buildings shall have the care and control of a department of the city to be called the Department for the Inspection of Buildings, and to be furnished, at the expense of the city, with office room, and such supplies for the transaction of its business as the city council may provide; shall, subject to the approval of the mayor, appoint such number of assistant inspectors as the city council may from time to time by ordinance determine, and a clerk, who shall, under the direction of the inspector, have the supervision and direction of the other officers and employees of the department; shall, when about to be absent from duty, designate one of the assistant inspectors to act as his deputy, who shall, during such absence, exercise all the powers of the inspector; all of said officers shall be able and experienced architects, builders, or mechanics, not engaged or employed in any other business, or interested in any contract for building or for furnishing materials, and shall hold office during good behavior, but may be removed by the inspector, with the approval of the mayor, for malfeasance, incapacity, or neglect of duty.

Inspector of buildings, his powers and duties. 1892, c. 419, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Assistant inspectors and clerk.

To be architects or builders.

SECT. 70. Said inspector shall keep a record of the business of his department, and submit to the city council a yearly report of such business; shall ascertain all facts and make all returns which shall be required by law relative to steam-boilers; shall require copies of plans and specifications of all public buildings, and may require copies of all plans and specifications of all proposed erections or alterations of other buildings, walls,

Inspector to keep record and make an annual report.

1892, c. 419, §§ 6, 11, 29.

To examine
buildings in
course of
erection or
alteration.

or structures in said city, to be deposited in his office, and when satisfied, after careful examination of said plans and specifications, that the provisions of law relating to the erection and alteration of buildings, walls, and structures in the city of Boston are to be complied with, and that the structure has sufficient strength, and, if a building, that the means of ingress and egress thereof are sufficient, shall grant a permit for making such erection or alteration, and shall designate, in the permit for the erection of a new building, the lowest grade at which the floor of the basement story shall be laid.

Inspector
to examine
buildings
being
erected.
1892, c. 419,
§§ 7, 8;

SECT. 71. The inspector or his assistants shall examine all buildings in the course of erection or alteration, as often as practicable, and make a record of all violations of law, with the street and number where such violations are found, the names of the owner, architect, and master mechanics, and all other matters relative thereto; shall examine all buildings reported dangerous, or damaged by fire or accident, and make a record of such examinations, including the nature and amount of such damage, with the name of the street and number of the building, the name of owner or occupant, and for what purpose occupied, and, in case of fire, the probable origin thereof; shall examine all buildings for which applications have been made to raise, enlarge, alter, or build, and make a record of the examination, and may, so far as necessary for the performance of their duties, enter any building or premises in the city of Boston.

also,
buildings
dangerous
or damaged
by fire or
accident.

May enter
any build-
ing.
1892, c. 419,
§ 14.

Assistant
inspectors
to attend
fires, and
report.
1892, c. 419,
§ 9.

SECT. 72. The assistant inspectors of buildings shall attend all fires occurring in the districts to which they are respectively assigned, and report to the chief or assistant engineer of the fire department present, all information they may have relative to the construction and

condition of the premises on fire, and of the adjoining premises.

SECT. 73. Any applicant for a permit from said in- Appeals from inspec-
 spector whose application has been refused, or any per- tor, how
 son who has been ordered by the inspector to incur any taken and
 expense, may, within fifteen days after being notified of heard.
 such refusal or order, appeal from the decision of the
 inspector by giving to the inspector notice in writing
 that he does so appeal. Any person, the value of whose
 property may be affected by work to be done under any
 permit granted by the inspector, may, within three days
 after the issuing of such permit, appeal by giving to the
 inspector notice in writing that he does so appeal. All
 cases in which appeals have been taken as above pro-
 vided shall be referred to the board of appeal from the
 inspector of buildings, and said board shall, after hear-
 ing, direct the inspector to issue his permit under such
 conditions, if any, as they may require, or to withhold
 the same.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

SECT. 74. The members of the board of survey Board of
 shall continue in office for the term of three years survey,
 from the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred terms of
 and ninety-four. Any vacancy occurring shall be filled members.
 by an appointment, as provided for officers in charge of 1891, c. 323,
 departments of said city, for the remainder of the § 4.
 unexpired term. The chairman of said board shall be 1894, c. 335.
 designated by the mayor, and shall receive a salary of
 forty-five hundred dollars, and each of the other mem-
 bers a salary of four thousand dollars, per year. The
 provisions of chapter two hundred and sixty-six of the
 acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five shall,
 except as herein modified, apply to said board and to
 the members thereof.

Board of
survey to
make plans.
1891, c. 323,
§ 5.
1892, c. 415,
§ 2.

SECT. 75. The board of survey shall, with all reasonable despatch, cause to be made under its direction plans of such territory or sections of land in said city as said board may deem necessary, showing thereon the location of such highway or the locations of such highways, whether already laid out or not, as said board shall be of opinion the present or future interests of the public will require in each territory, showing clearly the directions, widths, and grades of each highway, and may employ such assistants and incur such expenses as it may deem necessary therefor.

Board to
give hear-
ings.
1891, c. 323,
§ 5.
1892, c. 415,
§ 2.

SECT. 76. Said board, before making any such plan, shall give a public hearing as to the locations, directions, widths, and grades for the highway or highways in the territory to be shown on the plan, after advertising a notice of such hearing twice a week for two weeks in succession, in at least two daily newspapers published in said city, the last advertisement to be at least two days before such hearing, and shall, after making any such plan, give a like hearing and notice thereon, and keep the plan open to public inspection for two months after the first advertisement of such hearing.

Board to
cause plans
to be signed
and filed.

SECT. 77. Said board, after said two months, and after making any alterations on said plan deemed necessary by said board, shall cause the plan to be marked as made under the provisions of chapter three hundred and twenty-three of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to be signed by said board, and, if approved by the mayor of said city, to be signed by him, and after being so signed and approved to be filed in the office of the city surveyor of said city, and any such plan so filed shall be signed, and the date of such filing attested by said city surveyor.

SECT. 78. Nothing in this act shall invalidate or affect any plan or plans filed by said board prior to June sixteen, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and any plan found in the office of said city surveyor, bearing the signatures of two or more persons as the board of survey, the signature of a person as the mayor, and the signature of a person as the city surveyor, shall be prima facie evidence that the plan, and all data specified in the three preceding sections made thereon, were made under the authority of and in accordance with the provisions of chapter three hundred and twenty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Plans to be
deemed
legal.

SECT. 79. Said board, its officers and agents, may, so far as they deem it necessary in carrying out the duties and powers devolved upon them, enter into and upon any lands, and there make such examinations and surveys, and place and maintain such monuments and marks, as and where they may deem necessary; and any person injured in his property by such entry or by such placing and maintaining may have a jury, and may have the damages sustained by such injury determined by such jury and paid in the manner and under the rules of law provided for obtaining juries, and for determining and paying damages sustained in laying out highways in the city of Boston.

Board
may enter
on private
lands.
1891, c. 323,
§ 6.

Persons in-
jured to be
paid by
city.

SECT. 80. The power and authority given to the board of survey shall not be construed to authorize any taking or condemnation of land, nor any act done by them to render said city liable for damages of any kind, except for making entries upon land and for placing and maintaining monuments and marks under the authority conferred upon them, nor to authorize the city of Boston to work or construct any way located

City not
rendered
liable
except.
1891, c. 322,
§ 7.

on any of said plans, until such way shall have been laid out as a highway under other provisions of law, or until the passage of an order as provided in section one hundred and one.

WIRE COMMISSIONER.

Powers
and duties.
See §§ 125-
138.
1894, c. 454,
§ 1.

SECT. 81. The mayor shall appoint subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen, a wire commissioner who shall have charge of a department to be known as the wire department. Said commissioner shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, or such other sum as said city shall by ordinance provide, and shall hold office for the term of three years beginning with the first day of May in the year of his appointment. The provisions of chapter two hundred and sixty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and all other acts relating to departments of the city of Boston, or the officers or employees thereof shall apply to said commissioner.

Shall re-
move wires
and poles
from
streets.
1894, c. 456,
§ 1.

SECT. 82. Said commissioner shall have the exclusive authority to, and shall, cause to be removed from above the surface of the streets of said city within the section herein-after described, all wires, cables, and conductors, and all poles and structures in said streets used for the support of the same, except such structures, poles, wires, cables, and conductors as are hereinafter excepted, and to cause all such wires, cables, and conductors to be placed, maintained, and operated under ground in accordance with the provisions of this act; and he shall have general supervision and inspection of all wires, cables, and conductors in said city, and shall have and exercise all the powers of the officer provided for in section three of

chapter four hundred and four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

SECT. 83. The board of park commissioners may locate, within the limits of the city of Boston, one or more public parks; and, for that purpose, may from time to time take in fee, by purchase or otherwise, any and all such lands as said board may deem desirable therefor, or take bonds for the conveyance thereof to said city; may lay out, improve, govern, and regulate any such park or parks, and the use thereof; may make rules for the use and government thereof, and for breaches of such rules may affix penalties not exceeding twenty dollars for one offence, to be imposed by any court of competent jurisdiction; may appoint all necessary engineers, surveyors, clerks, and other officers, including a police force to act in such parks, may define the powers and duties of such officers, and fix the amount of their compensation; and generally may do all needful acts for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted to, or imposed upon, said city or said board, by this act; *provided, however*, that no land shall be taken, or other thing, involving an expenditure of money, done, until an appropriation, sufficient to cover the estimated expense thereof, shall have been made by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the city council of said city. Said commissioners shall receive such compensation as the city shall determine.

Park commissioners may locate, etc., one or more parks in the city. 1875, c. 185, § 3.

To make rules for government of parks.

To appoint engineers and police force.

To take no land until appropriation is made.

OFFICERS AND BOARDS APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR.

SECT. 84. All officers and boards in charge of departments of the city;

Officers and boards, their powers and duties.

1885, c. 266, — shall at all times be accountable to the mayor for the
1890, c. 418, proper discharge of their duties ;
§ 2.

— shall appoint their respective subordinates (including as such assistants, deputies, clerks, and other officers at the usual salary) to continue in force until removed by the officer or board for whom they serve for such cause as said officer or board shall deem sufficient, and assign in the order of removal, and shall appoint and discharge all other employees at pleasure ;

— shall annually in the month of January furnish an estimate to the mayor for the money required for their respective departments during the next financial year ;

— shall not expend more than the amount appropriated, except that during the beginning of the financial year they may, until the city government shall otherwise order, make expenditures and incur liabilities in carrying on work intrusted to them, not exceeding one-third the entire amount appropriated for the department the previous year ; the payments therefor to be considered as expenditures from the appropriations of the current financial year, and to be made from any funds in the city treasury, or from money to be borrowed by the city treasurer therefor in anticipation of taxes of the current municipal year ;

— shall have the care, custody, and management of all matters and do all work devolved upon their respective departments ;

— shall employ all labor, purchase all materials, construct, alter, and repair all buildings in their respective departments ;

— shall, when authorized to construct a new building or to make structural changes in any building, make contracts therefor not exceeding five, each contract to receive the approval of the mayor before it is in force ;

— shall, when about to do any work or make any purchase the estimated cost of which is two thousand dollars or more, unless the mayor give a written authority to do otherwise, invite proposals therefor by advertisements in not more than four daily newspapers published in said city, reserving therein to the officer or board inviting the proposal the right to reject any and all proposals, and stating therein the time and place for opening the proposals ;

— shall require every proposal to be accompanied by a suitable bond, certified check, or certificate of deposit, for the faithful performance of the proposal ;

— shall keep all such proposals open for public inspection after they have been accepted or rejected ;

— shall, when the amount involved in any contract is two thousand dollars or more, make such contract in writing and submit it to the mayor for his approval, and no such contract shall be deemed to have been made or executed until the approval of the mayor in writing has been affixed thereto ;

— shall require a suitable bond, or deposit of money, or other security, for the faithful performance of a written contract, to accompany the contract, and be deposited with the city auditor, there to remain until the contract has been carried out in all respects ;

— shall not alter any contract in writing once executed, except in a writing signed by the contractor, the sureties on said bond, the officer, or board, in charge of the work to be done under the contract, and by the mayor in approval of the alteration.

CITY CLERK.

SECT. 85. The city clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall

Duties of
city clerk.

1854, c. 448,
§ 30. be removable at the pleasure of the board of aldermen, the mayor thereto consenting; shall have all the powers devolved upon, and perform all the duties required of, city clerks, or that may be required of him by the board of aldermen or city council; shall keep a journal of the acts and proceedings of the board of aldermen, sign all notices ordered by them to be issued, and deliver all journals, books, papers, and documents, intrusted to him as such clerk, to his successor in office, immediately upon such successor being chosen and qualified as afore-said, or whenever he may be thereunto required by the board of aldermen.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

School com-
mittee to
consist of
twenty-four
persons
elected by
the voters.
115 Mass.
383, 602,
§§ 1, 2.
1875, c. 241.
1885, c. 266,
§ 10.
Eight mem-
bers to be
elected
every year.

SECT. 86. The school committee of the city of Boston shall consist of twenty-four persons, the present members of which shall continue to hold office for the terms for which they are respectively chosen; and the qualified voters of said city shall, at the annual meeting, give in their votes in their respective precincts for eight able and discreet persons, being inhabitants of the city, to be members of the school committee for the term of three years from the first Monday in January next ensuing, and all the votes so given in shall be sorted, counted, declared, and recorded, and transcripts of such records certified and transmitted, and the same proceedings had thereon to ascertain and determine the persons chosen as members of the school committee, as are hereinbefore directed in regard to the choice of mayor, and for a new election in case of the whole number required not being chosen at the first election. Neither the mayor nor any member of either board of the city council shall be a member of the school committee; nor shall either of such persons or any member of the school committee be

1875, c. 241,
§ 7.

eligible to the office of superintendent or supervisor of schools.

SECT. 87. The members of the school committee shall meet and organize on the second Monday in January in each year, and a majority of all the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The school committee shall have authority to decide upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

Organiza-
tion.
1875, c. 243,
§ 3.
Quorum.
1884, c. 448,
§ 24.
1875, c. 241,
§§ 2, 3, 4.
Judge of
elections,
etc., of its
members.

SECT. 88. The school committee shall choose a secretary, not of their own number, who shall also serve as secretary to the board of supervisors, an auditing clerk, and such other subordinate officers as they may deem expedient, and shall define their duties, fix their compensation, and remove them at pleasure.

Officers to
be chosen.
1875, c. 241,
§ 4.

SECT. 89. The school committee shall have the supervision and direction of the public schools; shall have the powers and discharge the duties which are imposed by law upon them by special acts and upon the school committees of cities and towns not inconsistent with such special act; shall, within the several appropriations previously made therefor, have full and exclusive power and authority to order any additions, alterations, and repairs to be made on the school buildings which it deems to be necessary; to provide temporary accommodations for school purposes; to select bond, and purchase the land required for school buildings and their yards; and to fix finally and conclusively the plans for school buildings to be erected; shall appoint janitors for the school-houses, designate their duties and fix their compensation, and may discharge them at pleasure; shall elect for a term of two years, and may remove for such cause as they shall deem sufficient, a superintendent of schools, and a

School
committee,
powers and
duties.

Power re-
lating to
school
buildings
and yards.

1889, c. 297.

To appoint
janitors.

To appoint
various
officers.

Majority
vote re-
quired,
when.

board of supervisors, consisting of not more than six members, of which board said superintendent shall be a member, and over which he shall, when present, preside, and shall elect the teachers of the public schools; shall prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of said superintendent, supervisors, and teachers, but shall not increase the compensation of any teacher fixed at the commencement of the school year. The votes of a majority of all the members shall be required to elect the superintendent and supervisors of schools, the head masters of the Latin, normal, and high schools, the masters of the grammar schools, and the directors of a special study or exercise.

Vacancies,
how filled.

P. S., c. 44,
§ 22.

SECT. 90. If a person elected a member of the school committee, after being duly notified by the city clerk of his election, refuses or neglects to accept said office, or if a member of the committee declines further service, or from change of residence or otherwise, becomes in the opinion of the school committee unable to attend to the duties of the committee, the remaining members shall, in writing, give notice of the fact to the board of aldermen, and the two boards shall thereupon, in convention, after giving public notice of at least one week, proceed to fill such vacancy by ballot, and ballots to the number of a majority of all the members of both boards shall be necessary to an election.

BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Board of
street com-
missioners
to consist
of three
persons.
1870, c. 337,
§ 1.

SECT. 91. The board of street commissioners of the city of Boston shall consist of three persons, the present members of which shall continue to hold office for the terms for which they are respectively chosen; and the qualified voters of said city shall, at the annual election, give in their votes in their respective precincts for one

able and discreet man, being an inhabitant of the city, to be a member of the board of street commissioners for the term of three years from the first Monday of January next ensuing, and all the votes so given in shall be sorted, counted, declared, and recorded, and transcripts of such records certified and transmitted, and the same proceedings had thereon to ascertain and determine the person chosen as street commissioner, as are hereinbefore directed in regard to the choice of mayor.

SECT. 92. Said board of street commissioners shall appoint a secretary of said board, removable at pleasure, who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of said office, shall have charge of the records of said board, and shall perform such clerical and other duties as may be required of him.

One member elected each year for the term of three years.

To appoint a secretary. 1870, c. 337, § 5.

SECT. 93. Said board of street commissioners shall obtain all surveys and plans, required by them, from the city surveyor of said city, who shall also perform such duties pertaining to the business of a surveyor as said board may require of him.

Surveys and plans. 1870, c. 337, § 7.

SECT. 94. Said board of street commissioners, whenever requested by the city council to furnish the estimated cost of laying out, locating anew, altering, widening, or discontinuing any street, lane, or alley, in said city, shall furnish such estimates within sixty days thereafter.

To furnish estimates when ordered by city council. 1872, c. 322.

SECT. 95. Said board of street commissioners shall have power to lay out, locate anew, alter, widen, and discontinue highways in or over any part of the city of Boston, except in or over the common, public garden, or any public park or burial ground, and to order specific repairs thereon, and whenever said board are of the opinion that the public necessity and convenience require that a highway shall be laid out within said city, or that an existing highway shall be located

Powers and duties relating to laying out highways, etc. 1870, c. 337, § 3. 1870, c. 322. 1888, c. 397, § 1. 1891, c. 323, § 20.

Method of proceeding in laying out highways.

anew, altered, widened, or discontinued, or that specific repairs shall be ordered thereon, or whenever the city council shall adjudge that the public safety and convenience require that any street, lane, or alley in the said city shall be laid out, altered, or discontinued, and shall, by a two-thirds vote of the members of each board thereof, direct the said board of street commissioners to lay out, alter, or discontinue any such street, lane, or alley, said board of street commissioners shall appoint a time for a public hearing in the matter, and shall cause a notice thereof, and of their intention in the matter, to be published once a week, for two successive weeks, in two daily newspapers, published in said city, the last publication to be at least seven days previous to the time fixed for said hearing, and said board may adjourn said hearing from time to time, if they deem it necessary.

Determination of board to be recorded.

SECT. 96. Said board shall after the hearing aforesaid determine what action relating to said way the public necessity and convenience require, and if they determine that the way shall be laid out, located anew, altered, widened, or discontinued, they shall cause such determination, if approved by the mayor, to be recorded in the records of said commissioners, and the said way shall be thereby laid out, located anew, altered, widened, or discontinued, or specific repairs shall be ordered thereon, in accordance with such determination, and said board shall estimate the expenses of the laying out, locating anew, altering, widening, or discontinuing, or ordering specific repairs on, a highway as so determined, including the amount of damage, if any, sustained by persons in their property thereby, and in their determination aforesaid shall state the damages of each person separately. If the total of said expenses,

estimated as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, or if the total of said estimate, with the estimate of any and all previous alterations or discontinuances of any part of said highway during the current municipal year, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, the determination aforesaid shall not be in force until the city council shall concur therein.

If cost is more than \$10,000, determination to be concurred in by city council before being in force.

SECT. 97. The damages sustained in any case specified in the preceding section shall be paid by the city of Boston, and said city, or any party interested, if they cannot agree upon the amount of such damages, may, within the time specified for a like purpose in section thirty-three of chapter forty-nine of the public statutes, file a petition for a jury in the office of the clerk of the superior court for the county of Suffolk, and thereupon, after such notice as the court shall order, a trial shall be had in the said court, in the same manner as other civil cases are there tried by jury, and if either party request, the jury shall view the place in question.

Expenses and damages to be paid by city. Party dissatisfied or city may have jury to determine the damage. P. S., c. 49, § 86. 1888, c. — 1892, c. 415. § 3.

SECT. 98. Said board of street commissioners, when in their said determination they have declared that they have laid out, altered, widened, extended, graded, or discontinued any highway under the provisions of law authorizing the assessment of betterments, may, within one year after such highway is graded and opened to public travel or discontinued, assess betterments on estates abutting thereon, and the provisions of law relating to assessments for such purposes shall apply to assessments made by said board.

May assess betterments. 1872, c. 242, § 1. P. S., c. 51.

SECT. 99. The powers of the board of street commissioners of said city in regard to highways shall not be abridged by the following sections in any manner, except as provided in this section and in section one hundred and one, and the powers given them in the following sec-

Board of street commissioners, additional powers. 1891, c. 323, § 8. 1892, c. 415, § 3.

tions shall be in addition to the powers hereinbefore specified. No highway shown on any plan of the board of survey of said city shall be laid out, located anew, altered, or widened, and no such highway, whether already or hereafter laid out, shall be constructed by any public authority, until after the passage of an order therefor, as provided in section one hundred and one; and then only in accordance with the provisions of the eleven following sections; and no person or corporation shall open for public travel any private way into any highway, unless the location, directions, widths, and grades of such private way have been approved in writing by said board of street commissioners and by the mayor; and neither the city nor any other public authority shall place any public sewer, drain, water-pipe, or lamp in, or do any public work of any kind on, any private way opened to public travel contrary to the provisions of this and the eleven following sections; *provided, however*, that this provision shall not prevent the laying of a trunk sewer, or a water or gas main, as engineering demands may require.

Buildings to
be erected
at grade fur-
nished by
city sur-
veyor.
1891, c. 323,
§ 9.
1892, c. 418,
§ 4.

SECT. 100. If any building shall hereafter be placed or erected in said city at a grade other than the grade therefor recorded in the office of the city surveyor, and which the city surveyor shall furnish on the request of the owner of the land on which the building is to be placed, or if any building shall be placed or erected within the boundaries of any way shown on any plan of the board of survey of said city, after the filing of the plan in the office of the city surveyor, and not removed at the expense of the owner when required by said board of street commissioners, no damage occasioned to the whole or any part of the estate, of which the land on which the building was so placed formed a part at the date of the first advertisement of the first notice provided for in

section seventy-six, relating to the plan on which any part of said estate is shown, by any subsequent establishment of any grade of any highway or by any subsequent change of any grade of any highway, shall be recovered by, or be paid to, the owner of the whole or of any part of such estate.

Damages not recoverable for subsequent change, if erected at different grade.

SECT. 101. Whenever said board of street commissioners shall be of opinion that any way or strip of land in said city should under the provisions of chapter three hundred and twenty-three of the acts of 1891, and acts in addition or amendment thereto, be laid out as a highway, or that any highway therein should under said acts be located anew, altered, or widened, and constructed by grading and covering with pavement, gravel, or other material, or that any one or more of such actions should be taken, said board shall proceed in the manner above specified for laying out highways in said city, and may, with the approval of the mayor, pass an order providing therein for the carrying out under the provisions of said act of any one or more of such actions which they may deem necessary for securing the land required for such highway, or for constructing such highway, or for both purposes, and for any part of such strip, way, or highway as lies within any territory or section of land shown on any plan of the board of survey, filed in the office of the city surveyor, land shall be secured and construction made as aforesaid, only in accordance with the directions, widths, and grades shown on said plan, and for any part which does not so lie, then as said board, with the approval of the mayor, shall deem proper. Any person whose property is taken in carrying out such order may have the same remedies above provided for a person whose property is taken in laying out other highways in said city, except as modified by the provisions of section one hundred.

Street commissioners to pass order laying out ways, etc.
1891, c. 323, § 10.
1892, c. 418, § 5.

Damages

Commissioners to prescribe kind of pavement, etc.

1891, c. 323,
§ 10.
1892, c. 418,
§ 5.

SECT. 102. Said board of street commissioners shall, if it orders the construction of a highway, prescribe in the order the kind of surface or pavement for the highway, the height and width and the materials for the sidewalks therein, and the sizes and materials for the sewers and their connections, the water-pipes and their connections, and the gas-pipes and their connections, to be laid in the highway, and if the gas company having authority to lay said gas-pipes shall certify the proper sizes and materials for the gas-pipes and their connections, the said board shall prescribe thereon in accordance with said certificate.

Parcel of land, what constitutes.
1891, c. 323,
§ 11.
1892, c. 418,
§ 11.

SECT. 103. So much of an estate as lies between the highway as described in the aforesaid order of said street commissioners, and a line drawn one hundred and twenty-five feet from and parallel with the highway, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed a parcel of land; but if there is another way within less than two hundred and fifty feet of said highway, and having the same general direction, so much of an estate as lies between said highway and a line drawn midway between said highway and said other way shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed a parcel of land.

Superintendent of streets to carry out order after giving public notice.
1891, c. 323,
§ 12.

SECT. 104. The superintendent of streets of said city shall, forthwith after the passage of the aforesaid order, give public notice by advertisement twice a week for two weeks in succession in at least two daily papers published in said city that he is about to do the work contemplated in said order, and that all work which is to be done in the highway shall be done before a certain day specified in the notice; shall send a copy of such notice to the gas company and the water supply and lamp departments in said city at least three weeks before the aforesaid specified day, and shall with all reasonable

despatch proceed in the manner provided in chapter four hundred and eighteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety, for departments of said city when authorized to erect new buildings, to construct the highway and to lay the sidewalks and the sewers and the catch-basins and all other connections therein, in accordance with the said order, and to connect the said sewers with the sewers then in use, and if the gas company authorized to lay gas-pipes in the highway shall neglect or refuse to lay its pipes as determined in said order within the time specified therefor, he shall lay the said pipes as so determined, and connect them with the pipes then in use, and the gas company shall repay to said city the cost thereof.

SECT. 105. Said superintendent shall not do, or permit to be done, any of the work above described in any year after the fifteenth day of November, unless he certifies, in a writing approved by the mayor and kept on file in the office of said superintendent, that public necessity requires the work to be done. After the construction of the highway said superintendent shall not, for the space of two years, permit any department or person to disturb the surface thereof, except in case of obvious necessity, to be certified to in a writing to be approved and kept as hereinbefore provided, and except in cases of breaks or leaks in pipes, sewers, or wires, but after said two years said superintendent may in his discretion permit openings to be made.

Work on streets not to be done after Nov. 15th, except. 1891, c. 323, § 13.

SECT. 106. Said board of street commissioners shall, after the carrying out of their order, determine the cost incurred thereby, including the expenses, as certified to them by the auditor of said city, of taking land and of all other doings in any laying out, locating anew, altering or widening and constructing the highway, and of

Street commissioners to determine cost of carrying out order. 1891, c. 323, § 14. 1892, c. 413, § 7.

To deduct
certain
expenses.

the sewers and the laying thereof, and of all other work and materials furnished by or for the city in carrying out their order; shall deduct therefrom the expenses of the city, as certified by said auditor, for water-pipes, gas-pipes, and connections and the laying thereof, and for sewers and connections and the laying thereof, in excess of four dollars for each and every lineal foot of sewer, and, if the highway as laid out, located anew, altered, or widened is more than fifty feet in width, shall also deduct such proportion of the said certified expense incurred in laying out, locating anew, altering, or widening and constructing the highway, as the width of the highway in feet in excess of fifty bears to the entire width of the highway in feet, but in case of street widenings when the highway as widened is more than fifty feet wide, the deduction shall be of such proportion of such certified expense of such widening and constructing the highway as the width of the highway in feet in excess of fifty feet bears to the total width of the widening of the highway in feet; and the remainder of said cost in each case shall be the assessable cost of the work done under said order.

Assessable
cost of the
work.

Cost of
work, how
paid.
1891, c. 323,
§ 15.
1892, c. 418,
§ 8.

SECT. 107. The said assessable cost of the work done under said order shall be assessed upon the several parcels of land as defined in section one hundred and three, as they were at the date of the aforesaid order of said street commissioners, and the amount with interest, to be paid for each parcel for which the parcel shall be liable but for which the owner shall not be personally liable, and for which as a part of the tax thereon a lien shall attach to the parcel, shall be determined by said board of street commissioners in accordance with the proportions in which said board shall determine that the said parcels of land are increased in value by the aforesaid order and the carrying out thereof. Every such amount

may be revised and corrected by the said board of street commissioners, subject to appeal therefrom to the superior court to determine such correctness, as is provided in the case of taxes. Appeal to superior court.

SECT. 108. If the amount of the aforesaid assessable cost for which any parcel of land aforesaid is liable, determined as provided in section one hundred and seven, is not paid before the expiration of one year from the date of said determination, or if such amount as found by the court, on an appeal or other suit or proceeding, is not paid before the last day of May next succeeding the finding of the court, in each case with interest from the date of the passage of the aforesaid order of said street commissioners, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, the board of assessors of said city shall include a sum equal to nine per cent. of such amount in the next and succeeding annual tax bills issued for the tax on the said parcel, and in the tax bills issued the first year shall also include interest on the whole of said amount, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from the date of the aforesaid order to the last day of October of the year of the date of such tax bill, and in the tax bills for each succeeding year shall include one year's interest on the whole of said amount at the aforesaid rate, and shall so include such sums and interest until ten such sums with interest have been paid; said board shall issue tax bills for such sums for any parcels for which no tax bill would otherwise be issued. Every such sum in a tax bill shall be abated, collected, and paid into the city treasury, as if a part of and in the same manner as the city taxes. Assessors to apportion cost. 1891, c. 323, § 16. 1892, c. 418, § 9.

SECT. 109. The owner of any parcel of land aforesaid may at any time pay to said city the balance of the amount of the said assessable cost for which his parcel is liable, Owner of land may pay. 1891, c. 323, § 17.

1892, c. 418, § 10. remaining due after deducting therefrom the several sums, exclusive of interest, included in tax bills as provided in section one hundred and seven, with interest on the whole amount assessed at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum from the last day of October preceeding, to the date of payment, and his parcel shall then be relieved from further lien and liability for said cost, or he may at any time pay a part of said balance, and the board of street commissioners may then, at their discretion, with the approval of the mayor, relieve a proportional part of said parcel from further liability and lien for said cost.

Gas company may have jury.
1891, c. 323, § 19.

SECT. 110. If the gas company is aggrieved by the determination of the amount of the expenses for gas pipes and the laying thereof, certified by said auditor, as provided in section one hundred and six, and shall pay said amount into the city treasury within ten days after such certification, it may recover of said city, in an action of contract, brought within three months after said certification, any excess of said amount over the amount which it should have paid, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

City to appropriate money for streets.
1891, c. 323, § 1.

SECT. 111. The city of Boston shall annually by ordinary vote appropriate money sufficient to meet the salaries and expenses incurred under sections seventy-four to eighty inclusive, and any deficiencies of interest and sinking-fund requirements to be paid by the treasurer of the city of Boston from said appropriation as provided in section one hundred and fourteen, and may by such vote appropriate one or more additional amounts in gross for carrying out the provisions of sections seventy-four to eighty inclusive and sections one hundred and one to one hundred and ten inclusive; the money so appropriated shall constitute an appropriation for the

Money to be raised by loan.

purposes specified in all said sections, and shall be obtained from the sales of the bonds and certificates specified in the following section; the total of all amounts so appropriated in any one year shall not exceed one million dollars, nor shall the total amount of all such bonds and certificates outstanding ever be more than three million dollars in excess of the sinking funds established for the payment of said debt.

SECT. 112. The treasurer of said city shall, from time to time, on the request of the mayor in writing, issue, to the amount or amounts so appropriated, negotiable bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, payable in twenty years from their date, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and fixed by said treasurer, with the approval of the mayor, and shall sell said bonds and certificates, or any part of them, and credit the proceeds thereof, except premiums, to the aforesaid appropriation.

Limited to
\$1,000,000
each year.

Treasurer
to issue
bonds as
required.
1891, c. 323,
§ 2.
1892, c. 415,
§ 1.

SECT. 113. The aforesaid bonds or certificates, except those issued to meet the aforesaid appropriation made during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, shall not be considered or reckoned in determining the authorized limit of indebtedness of said city, under the provisions of section four of chapter twenty-nine of the public statutes, as modified and amended by section two of chapter one hundred and seventy-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Not in-
cluded in
debt limit.
1891, c. 322,
§ 3.

SECT. 114. The treasurer of said city shall, from the amounts, sums, and apportionments received during any financial year of said city, under the provisions of sections one hundred and one to one hundred and ten inclusive, and from the premiums received from the sale of the said bonds or certificates pay the interest on all said bonds and certificates accruing during that year, and shall pay over

Treasurer
to pay over
certain
moneys to
sinking-
fund com-
missioners.
1891, c. 323,
§ 18.

any surplus of the moneys so received to the board of commissioners of sinking funds of said city, to be by them credited to the sinking funds established for the debts incurred under section one hundred and eleven. If the amount so received in any such year is insufficient to meet the interest aforesaid, said treasurer shall, unless other provision is made by said city, pay the deficiency from the aforesaid appropriation; and, unless said city otherwise orders, shall, when said bonds and certificates become due, pay from said appropriation any deficiency existing in the sinking funds established to pay the same, and no moneys shall be raised for interest or sinking-fund requirements on said bonds and certificates except as herein provided, unless ordered by said city.

To be
board of
appeal from
assessors.
1870, c. 387,
§ 2.
P.S., c. 11,
§ 58.

SECT. 115. Said board of street commissioners shall be the board of appeal to which appeals may be made in cases of over-assessment of taxes by the assessors of taxes of the city of Boston.

Vacancies.
1870, c. 337,
§ 6.
1885, c. 266,
§ 1.
P.S., c. 51.

SECT. 116. Whenever a vacancy occurs in said board of street commissioners, the same shall be filled by appointment by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen as hereinbefore provided; and the person so appointed and confirmed shall hold the office until a successor for the remainder of the unexpired term shall, at the next municipal election, be chosen and qualified.

Court to
have equity
jurisdiction
1891, c. 323,
§ 21.

SECT. 117. Any court having jurisdiction in equity shall also have such jurisdiction to enforce, and to restrain the violation of, the provisions of sections seventy-four to eighty inclusive, and sections ninety-nine to one hundred and fourteen inclusive.

BOARD OF POLICE.

How ap-
pointed.

SECT. 118. The board of police for the city of Boston shall consist of three police commissioners, one to

be designated by the governor as chairman of said board. 1885, c. 323, § 1.

Said commissioners

— shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice Chairman. and consent of the council ;

— shall be selected from the two principal political parties ;

— shall be citizens of Boston, and residents therein for two years preceding the date of their appointment ;

— shall be sworn before entering upon the duties of their office ;

— shall have a term of office of five years, one beginning with the first day of May, 1894, one with the first Monday of May, 1895, and one with the first Monday of May, 1898 ; and in the year of the expiration of the term of any commissioner a successor shall be appointed as aforesaid for the term of five years, beginning with the first Monday of the said year ; any vacancy occurring during any term shall be filled by a successor appointed as aforesaid for the balance of the term ;

— shall not engage in any other business ;

— shall be paid an annual salary, the chairman of How paid. 1885, c. 323, § 4. \$4,500, and each of the other members of \$4,000.

SECT. 119. Said board of police shall have the control of such rooms for its use as shall be convenient and suitable for the performance of its duties, and as shall be approved by the governor and council, and of such rooms, appliances, and property for the use of said police as shall be required by said board, all such rooms, appliances and property to be provided by said city ;

— shall establish and organize the police of said city ; make all needful rules and regulations for its efficiency, and have and exercise all the powers which on the twelfth day of June, in the year 1885, were vested in the board of police commissioners of said city by the

Board to be provided with rooms for itself and police force, and expenses to be paid by city, to organize police force, make rules for their government, and other powers. 1885, c. 323, §§ 4, 6.

statutes of the Commonwealth or the ordinances, rules, or regulations of said city, except as otherwise herein provided;

— shall make requisitions on said city for its expenses, including salaries of its members, rent and maintenance of rooms, pay of police, and incidental expenses incurred in the administration of said police, and the same shall be paid by said city, said salaries monthly, and the other expenses as said board may require.

Said board shall execute all orders promulgated by the mayor for the suppression of tumult and the restoration of order, while the mayor exercises control of the police force of said city.

Board to
appoint a
clerk, duties
of, term,
salary, and
how re-
moved.
1885, c. 323,
§§ 1, 2, 3, 4.

SECT. 120. Said board shall appoint a clerk who shall be sworn; shall keep a record of all proceedings; shall issue all notices and attest all papers that said board shall direct; shall be paid an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; shall have a term of office of five years, but may be removed at any time by said board for any reason it shall deem sufficient and shall assign in its order of removal.

Board to
appoint
reserve
police
force.
1887 c. 177.

SECT. 121. Said board may from time to time, to the number authorized by the city council of said city, and under such rules as the civil service commissioners of the Commonwealth may prescribe, appoint reserve police officers to constitute the reserved police force of said city, and may assign said officers to duty in said city whenever and for such time as it may deem necessary. Said reserve police officers shall when so assigned have and exercise all the powers had and exercised by the members of the regular police force of said city and shall be paid such compensation, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day, as said board of police may from time to time determine.

SECT. 122. Said board may from time to time to the number authorized by the city council of said city, and under such rules as the civil service commissioners of said Commonwealth may prescribe, appoint police officers to constitute the regular police force of said city. Said police officers shall be appointed from the aforesaid reserved police force; shall hold their several offices until removed for cause or placed on the retired list by said board; shall have and exercise within the limits of said city all the powers given to police officers or to the police of said city or to watchmen by the laws of the commonwealth or by the ordinances of said city in effect the twelfth day of June, 1885, or given to police officers by the laws of the commonwealth since said date, and all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except the service of civil process; and shall receive such pay as said board of police and the city council of said city may by concurrent action determine.

Board to
appoint
regular
police
force.
Powers and
duties of
police, and
how
removed.
1885, c. 323,
§§ 2, 3, 5.
1887, c. 177,
§ 2.

SECT. 123. Said board shall make a detailed report of its doings quarterly to the mayor of said city, and annually to the governor of the commonwealth in the month of December; shall keep its records at all times open to the inspection of the governor of the commonwealth, the mayor of said city, or to such persons as may be designated by either of them.

To make
report to
mayor
annually.
1885, c. 323,
§ 7.

SECT. 124. Nothing in the six preceding sections shall affect the enforcement of the provisions of chapter three hundred and twenty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, being an act to improve the civil service of the commonwealth and the cities thereof, or of the rules made by the commissioners appointed thereunder.

Not to effect
civil service
law.
1885, c. 323,
§ 8.

WIRE COMMISSIONER.

Wire Commissioner.
Powers and
duties.
1894, c. 454,
§ 1.

SECT. 125. The mayor of the city of Boston shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen of said city, a wire commissioner, who shall have charge of a department in said city to be known as the wire department. Said commissioner shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, or such other sum as said city shall by ordinance provide, and shall hold office for the term of three years beginning with the first day of May in the year of his appointment. The provisions of chapter two hundred and sixty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and all other acts relating to the departments of the city of Boston or the officers or employees thereof, shall apply to said commissioner.

To be sub-
ject to laws
of city de-
partments.

To remove
wires and
their sup-
ports from
the streets.
1894, c. 454,
§ 1.

SECT. 126. Said commissioner shall have the exclusive authority to, and shall cause to be removed from above the surface of the streets of said city, within the section hereinafter prescribed, all wires, cables, and conductors, and all poles and structures in said streets used for the support of the same, except such structures, poles, wires, cables, and conductors as are hereinafter excepted, and to cause all such wires, cables, and conductors to be placed, maintained, and operated underground, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and he shall have general supervision and inspection of all wires, cables, and conductors, in said city, and shall have and exercise all the powers of the officer provided for in section three of chapter four hundred and four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety.

1894, c. 454,
§ 2.

SECT. 127. Said commissioner shall within thirty days after he shall have been duly appointed and confirmed and in each January thereafter until the work in

the section of said city hereinafter bounded is completed, prescribe, and give public notice thereof in at least two daily newspapers in said city by advertisement therein twice a week for two weeks in succession, a portion of that section of said city bounded southerly by Dover street, westerly by Berkeley street and Charles river, northerly by Charles river, easterly by Boston harbor and Fort-point channel, within which portion all wires, cables, and conductors, except such as are hereinafter excepted, shall be during that calendar year removed or placed underground, but the total area of such portion of said section so prescribed for each calendar year shall not comprise more than one-fourth nor less than one-sixth of the entire area of said section of said city; and said commissioner shall cause the owners or users of such wires, cables, and conductors to remove or place them underground, and also to remove any poles or structures used in the streets or portion of streets in any such prescribed portion of said section, to support such wires, cables, and conductors, except when, in the judgment of said commissioner, it is impracticable or inexpedient to remove any such wires, cables, conductors, poles, or structures, it being the purpose and intent of this act to cause the removal from the public streets, avenues, and highways of said section of said city, prior to the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred, of all such wires, cables, and conductors, and all poles or structures not herein especially excepted, used for the support of such wires, cables, or conductors, whenever, in the judgment of said commissioner, the same is practicable and expedient; and in the event of the construction of a subway, tunnel, or elevated railroad, the feed and return wires of street railroads may be

placed or carried in or upon the same, with the consent of said commissioner.

1894, c. 454,
§ 3.

SECT. 128. After such portion of said section shall have been prescribed as aforesaid, no person, firm, or corporation shall place any poles or other structures for the support of wires, cables, or conductors, except those herein especially excepted, in any streets or portions of streets in such portion of said section except temporarily, in the case of emergency, with the consent of said commissioner; and if after the expiration of that calendar year there shall remain in such streets or portions of streets any poles, structures, wires, cables, or conductors which the said commissioner shall have ordered to be removed or placed underground, the said commissioner shall cause the same to be removed; and the said city may collect the expense of such removal, if any, from the owners or users, by an action at law.

1894, c. 454,
§ 4.

SECT. 129. Whenever it shall be determined by the authorized municipal authority to pave or repave any street or portion of a street, avenue, or highway, in said section of said city, public notice thereof shall be given by said commissioner, in the manner provided in section two of this act, before the beginning of said work, and any person, firm, or corporation duly authorized by law at the time to lay or erect and maintain wires in said section shall, if so ordered by said commissioner, place its pipes, conduits, wires, cables, and conductors underground through said street or portion of said street within such time as shall be specified in said notice, and thereafter no person, firm, or corporation shall place any wires, poles, or other structures in or above, or, without the express permission of the mayor and aldermen of said city, lay any pipes, conduits, wires, cables, or conductors through said street or portion of said street,

unless especially excepted by this act ; but this provision shall not be construed to prevent any such person, firm, or corporation from thereafter, upon permit from the superintendent of streets in said city, making necessary repairs or service connections with conduits, pipes, wires, cables, or conductors laid in such street or portion of such street, or drawing wires or cables into the conduits constructed therein.

SECT. 130. When any person, firm, or corporation^{1894, c. 454, § 5.} operating or intending to operate wires, cables, or conductors in said section of said city shall desire, or be required, to place the same underground in any of the streets, avenues, or highways of said section, and for that purpose to remove the same from above the surface thereof, and shall have been duly authorized so to do, it shall be obligatory upon such person, firm, or corporation to file with said commissioner a map or maps made to scale, showing the streets, avenues, or other highways which are desired or required to be used for said purposes, and giving the location, dimensions, and course of the underground conduit or conductor desired or required to be constructed.

SECT. 131. Whenever in any of the streets, avenues,^{1894, c. 454, § 6.} or other highways in said section, and those mentioned in section four of this act, the public interests do not, in the opinion of said commissioner, require the electrical conductors to be placed underground, and whenever it is deemed by said commissioner upon examination to be for any cause impracticable or inexpedient for the electrical wires, cables, or conductors of any person, firm, or corporation to be placed or operated underground, then, and in either of those cases, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to examine and grant the application of any such person, firm, or corporation

for permission to deviate from said underground system, subject, however, to the regulation and control of the mayor and aldermen, of the location, erection, and maintenance of the poles or structures necessary to be used for sustaining such wires, cables, or conductors; and a copy of every such permit shall be kept on file in the office of said commissioner, and shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be at all times accessible to the public.

1894, c. 454,
§ 7.

SECT. 132. Said commissioner may designate in said city the distances between the overhead electrical wires, cables, or conductors of any person, firm, or corporation, and those of any other person, firm, or corporation, and may regulate the direction in which such wires, cables, or conductors shall be run for any purpose from a fixture upon or from the top of any building to the point of entering any building for service; and every person, firm, or corporation owning, operating, or maintaining any wire, cable, or conductor over any building in said city shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, keep such wire, cable, or conductor at least eight feet above the highest part of the roof of such building as the roof may be at the time of placing the wire, cable, or conductor, or as it may be thereafter at any time raised by the owner thereof, and shall keep and maintain any structure placed upon any building for the support of any wire, cable, or conductor to the satisfaction of said commissioner.

1894, c. 454,
§ 8.

SECT. 133. The said commissioner, in case of the neglect or refusal of any person, firm, or corporation to comply with any requirements made by said commissioner under authority of this act, may proceed in a summary manner to abate or remove any danger which

he deems likely to result from the requirement not being complied with.

SECT. 134. This act shall not apply to long distance ^{1894, c. 454,} telephone wires, or to railway trolley, guard, or span ^{§ 9.} wires, or to posts for the support of lamps exclusively, or to poles used exclusively for local distribution from underground wires, cables, or conductors, or for the support of railway trolley, guard, and span wires, nor revoke any rights already granted to any person, firm, or corporation to place or maintain any conduits, pipes, wires, cables, or conductors underground, but any such conduits, pipes, wires, cables, or conductors laid hereafter in pursuance of any such grant shall be laid subject to the provisions of this act not inconsistent with the terms of said grant. For the purpose of this act, no wire shall be deemed a long distance telephone wire which is not connected with some central telephone office in said city and does not extend twenty-five miles at least in a direct line from said central office.

SECT. 135. All persons, firms, or corporations owning ^{1894, c. 454,} or operating electrical wires, cables, or conductors in ^{§ 10.} said city shall, on or before the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, file with the said commissioner a statement of the number and general location of all their electrical conduits, wires, cables, and conductors within that section of Boston as bounded in section two of this act.

SECT. 136. It shall be the duty of the superintendent ^{1894, c. 454,} of streets of said city and he shall have the power to ^{§ 11.} issue, subject to the usual conditions, all permits for opening and occupying the streets of said city necessary to carry out the intent of this act, upon application of said commissioner.

SECT. 137. The city engineer, the superintendent of

1894, c. 454,
§ 12. streets, and the chairman of the board of fire commissioners of said city shall constitute a board of appeal, of which board the city engineer shall be chairman, to which application may be made by petition in writing by any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by the acts or decision of said commissioner, done or made in pursuance of this act. Said petition shall set forth the specific grievance relied upon and shall be filed with the chairman of said board of appeal within ten days from the date of said act or decision causing said grievance, and said board after notice given as prescribed in section two of this act shall give a hearing thereon, and may either approve or revoke said act or decision of said commissioner.

1894, c. 454,
§ 13. SECT. 138. The supreme judicial court and any justice thereof, and the superior court and any justice thereof, shall, on petition of said commissioner, have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of the thirteen preceding sections, or any order of the commissioner issued under said provisions, and to compel compliance therewith.

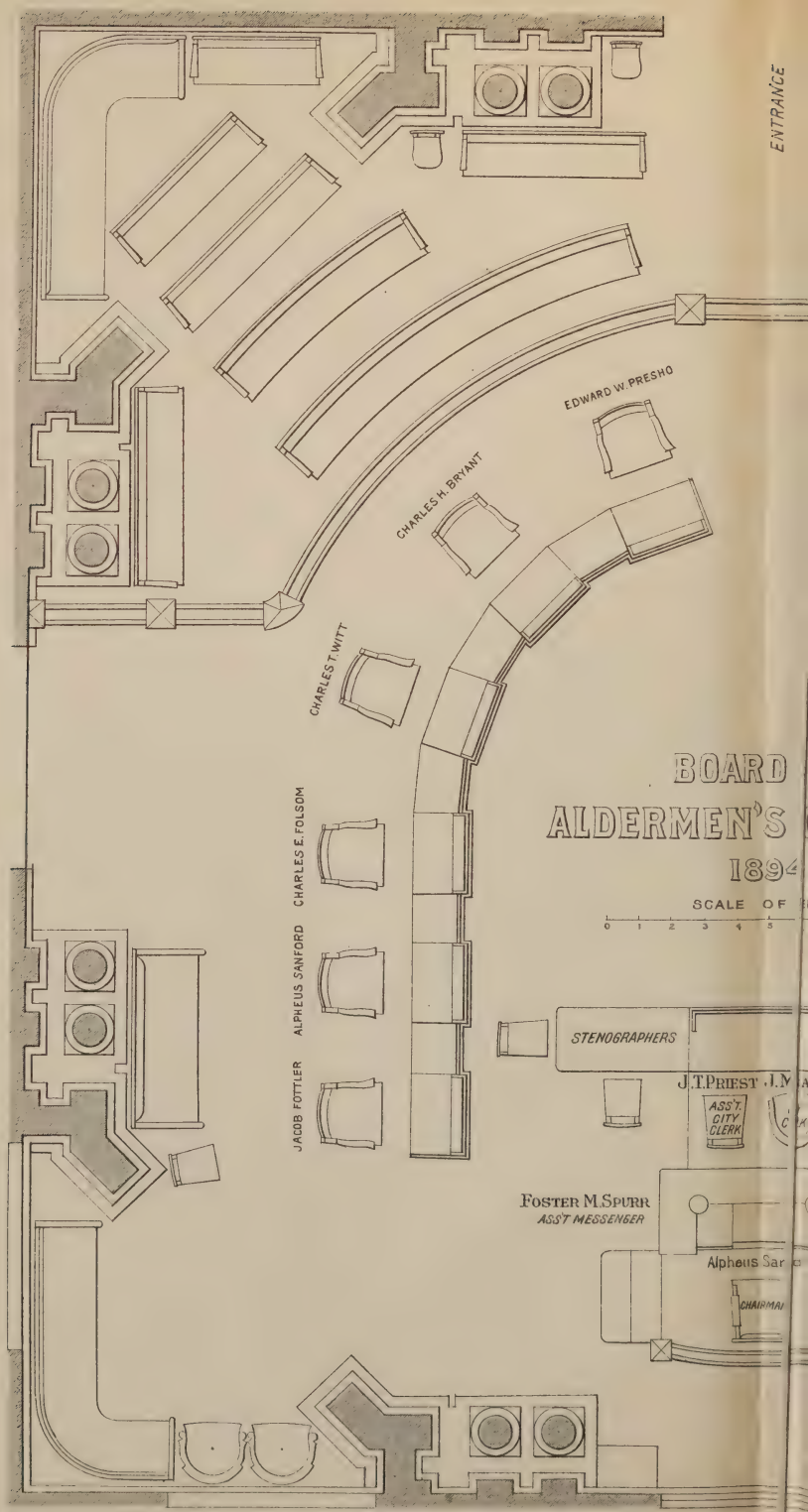


SEAL OF THE CITY.

By Chapter 1, Section 6, Revised Ordinances of 1892, it is provided that "the seal of the City shall be circular in form, shall bear a view of the city, the motto 'SICUT PATRIBUS, SIT DEUS NOBIS,' and the inscription, 'BOSTONIA CONDITA A.D. 1630. CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1822,' as herewith set forth."

The "Ordinance to Establish the City Seal," passed on January 2, 1823, provided as follows: "That the design hereto annexed, as sketched by John R. Penniman, giving a view of the City, be the devise of the city seal; that the motto be as follows, to wit: 'SICUT PATRIBUS, SIT DEUS NOBIS;' and that the inscription be as follows, to wit: 'BOSTONIA CONDITA A.D. 1630. CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1822.'" The drawing of the seal established in 1890 revives the drawing given on page 221 in the collected Charter and Ordinances of 1827. A design by Mr. Penniman appears also on the treasury checks of the City, and a fac-simile of this sketch is given in the Municipal Registers of 1883 and 1884. A rough copy is printed opposite the title-page. The motto of the City seal is taken from 1 Kings viii. 57. For the penalty in cases of unauthorized use of the City seal, see the Pub. St., Chap. 205, § 26.

ENTRANCE



BOARD
ALDERMEN'S
1894

SCALE OF
0 1 2 3 4 5

ENTRANCE

D OF
S CHAMBER.

94

OF FEET

5 6 7 8 9 10

J.M.GALVIN

CITY
CLERK

Sanford

ARMAN

ALVAH H PETERS
CITY MESSENGER

BORDMAN HALL

DAVID F. BARRY

MARTIN M. LOMSEY

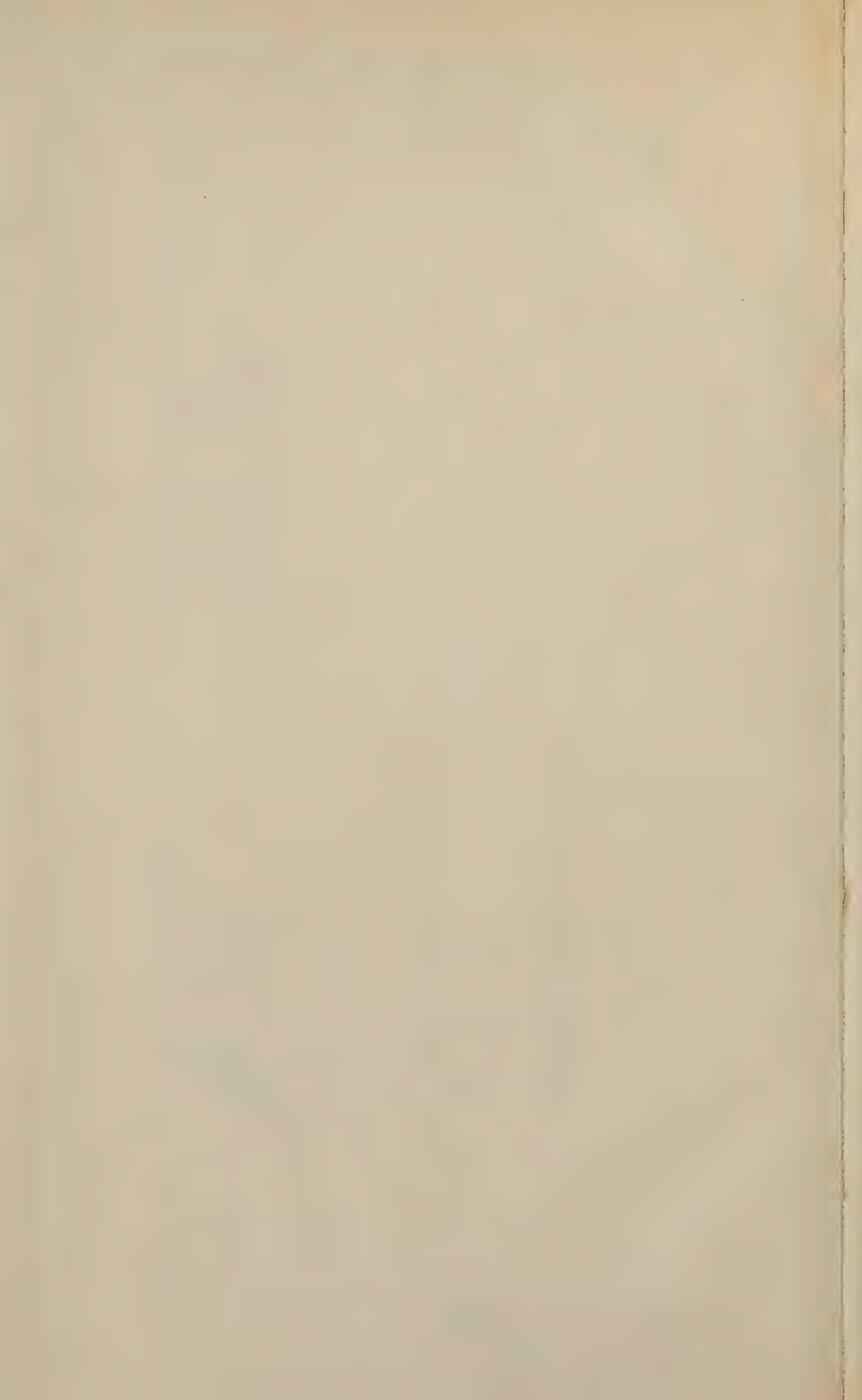
CHAS. W. WALLSTRAEM

JOHN F. DEVER

JOHN H. LEE

ENTRANCE

REPORTERS.
Daily Papers.





Alfred Sargent -

GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.
1894.

NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*,
Residence, 456 Beacon street.

Salary, \$10,000.

[Stat. 1885, Chap. 266. Rev. Ord., Chap. 2; Chap. 3, § 6.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Salary, \$1,500, each.

[Stat. 1893, Chap. 473. Rev. Ord., Chap. 3, § 6.]

ALPHEUS SANFORD, *Chairman*.

JOHN H. LEE	10 Parsons street.
JACOB FOTTLER	57 Chestnut street.
JOHN F. DEVER	82 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
ALPHEUS SANFORD	335 Shawmut avenue.
CHARLES W. HALLSTRAM	123 Dartmouth street.
CHARLES E. FOLSOM, ...	38 Romsey street.
MARTIN M. LOMASNEY	56 Spring street.
CHARLES T. WITT	52 White street.
DAVID F. BARRY	5 Taylor street.
CHARLES H. BRYANT	102 Hammond street.
BORDMAN HALL	156 Pleasant street.
EDWARD W. PRESHO	54 Chestnut street.

Clerk, ex officio.

J. MITCHEL GALVIN, 51 Washington street, Dorchester.

[Stat. 1821, 110, § 10; St. 1854, 448, § 30; St. 1885, 266, § 2. Rev. Ord., chap. 8.]

Regular meetings, Mondays, at 3 o'clock P.M.

COMMON COUNCIL.

CHRISTOPHER F. O'BRIEN, *President*.

- Ward* 1. — GEORGE R. W. BATTIS, Gladstone street.
JAMES A. COCHRAN, 171 Lexington street.
DAVID H. JONES, JR., 243 Saratoga street.
- Ward* 2. — MANASSAH E. BRADLEY, 35 Lamson street.
JOHN W. HAYES, 500 Sumner street.
MICHAEL J. LEARY, 131 Havre street.
- Ward* 3. — MICHAEL W. COLLINS, 20 Tufts street.
JOHN M. O'HARA, 43 Tufts street.
PETER F. TAGUE, 47 Corey street.
- Ward* 4. — MARTIN F. CONNORTON, 16 Belmont street.
TIMOTHY J. DONOVAN, 28 Mead street.
WILLIAM H. MARNELL, 298 Bunker Hill st.
- Ward* 5. — JOHN HURLEY, 28 Mt. Vernon street.
WILLIAM J. MILLER, 42 Soley street.
JAMES T. ROCHE, 36 Pleasant street.
- Ward* 6. — JEREMIAH E. MAHONEY, 222 Commercial st.
CHRISTOPHER F. O'BRIEN, 503 Commercial st.
DANIEL D. ROURKE, 5 Wesley place.
- Ward* 7. — PATRICK J. CARROLL, 211 Endicott street.
GEORGE F. COLEMAN, 25 Cambridge street.
BERNARD McMACKIN, 129 Endicott street.
- Ward* 8. — JOHN J. BOYLE, 13 Cotting street.
DAVID T. KING, 14 Lynde street.
DANIEL A. WHELTON, 45 Allen street.
- Ward* 9. — J. HENDERSON ALLSTON, 30 Grove street.
SIDNEY B. EVERETT, 9 Charles street.
STANLEY RUFFIN, 103 Charles street.



The Wm. Fox & Co. Engravers, N.Y.

Chris. F. O'Brien

- Ward 10.* — CALVIN M. LEWIS, 50 Bowdoin street.
EDWARD H. MCGUIRE, 2 Ashburton place.
WALTER L. SEARS, 70 Harrison avenue.
- Ward 11.* — FRANK H. BRIGGS, 23 Blagden street.
CHARLES H. HALL, 38 Buckingham street.
JOSHUA B. HOLDEN, 1 Gloucester street.
- Ward 12.* — MICHAEL T. CALLAHAN, 39 Ash street.
TIMOTHY J. CROWLEY, 15 Albany street.
CORNELIUS F. DESMOND, 104 Hudson street.
- Ward 13.* — JOHN J. BROWNE, 119 West Second street.
JOHN H. GRIFFIN, 93 Broadway.
MICHAEL W. NORRIS, 123 West Fourth st.
- Ward 14.* — JOHN E. BALDWIN, 383 West First street.
JOHN B. COLLINS, 845 East Second street.
JEFFREY R. EAGAR, JR., 361 West Second st.
- Ward 15.* — DANIEL A. MCCARTHY, 51 Gates street.
MICHAEL J. REIDY, 243 Ninth street.
TIMOTHY J. SULLIVAN, 386 West Fourth st.
- Ward 16.* — JAMES KEENAN, 1202 Washington street.
CHARLES H. REINHART, 78 Middlesex street.
TIMOTHY J. WHOLEY, 6 Genesee street.
- Ward 17.* — WILLIAM BERWIN, 150 Warren avenue.
FREEMAN O. EMERSON, 36 Appleton street.
S. EDWARD SHAW, 607 Tremont street.
- Ward 18.* — JOHN H. COLBY, 1 Wellington street.
HENRY S. FISHER, 62 West Rutland square.
ALBERT C. SMITH, 686 Tremont street.
- Ward 19.* — JOSEPH L. BARTLETT, 10 Ball street.
DANIEL F. CONNOR, 1081 Tremont street.
MARK H. LYNCH, 115 Cabot street.

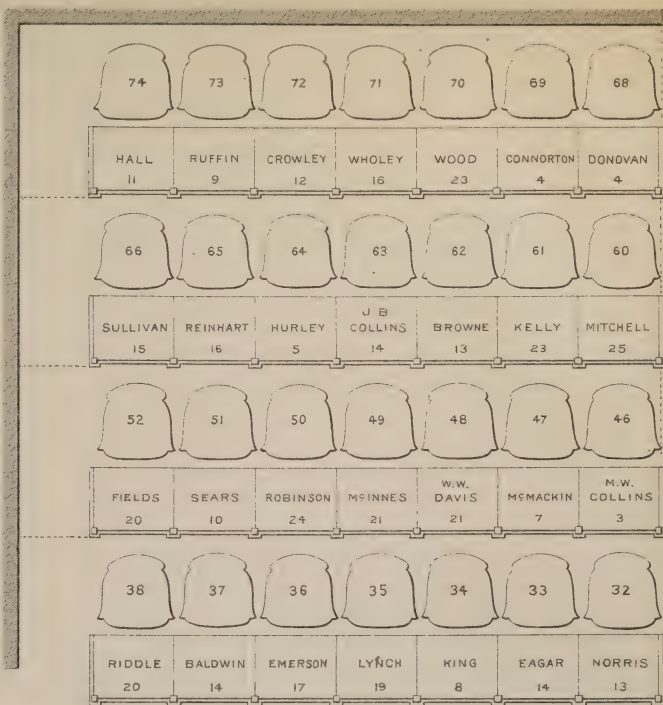
- Ward 20.* — EDWIN S. FIELDS, 20 Dunmore street.
PATRICK E. RIDDLE, 132 Cottage street.
ALBERT WISE, 19 Sargent street.
- Ward 21.* — RICHARD F. ANDREWS, JR., 2990 Wash. st.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Norfolk House.
WILLIAM M. MCINNES, 2 Howland street.
- Ward 22.* — EDWARD H. COSTELLO, 24 Smith street.
PATRICK F. GORMLEY, 1 Worthington street.
THOMAS REYNOLDS, 378 Heath street.
- Ward 23.* — WILLIAM A. DAVIS, 48 Sherwood street.
JAMES H. KELLY, 88 Boylston avenue.
FREDERICK A. WOOD, 76 Boylston street.
- Ward 24.* — HERBERT M. MANKS, 17 Parkman street.
JOHN B. PATTERSON, 93 Corbet street.
GEORGE I. ROBINSON, JR., Grace avenue.
- Ward 25.* — HENRY B. GOODENOUGH, Foster street.
SAMUEL H. MITCHELL, 2 Harvard place.
EUGENE A. REED, JR., 98 Gardner street.

Clerk.

JOSEPH O'KANE, Blakeville, near Olney street, Dorchester.

Salary, \$3,000. [Rev. Ord., Chap. 3, § 6.]

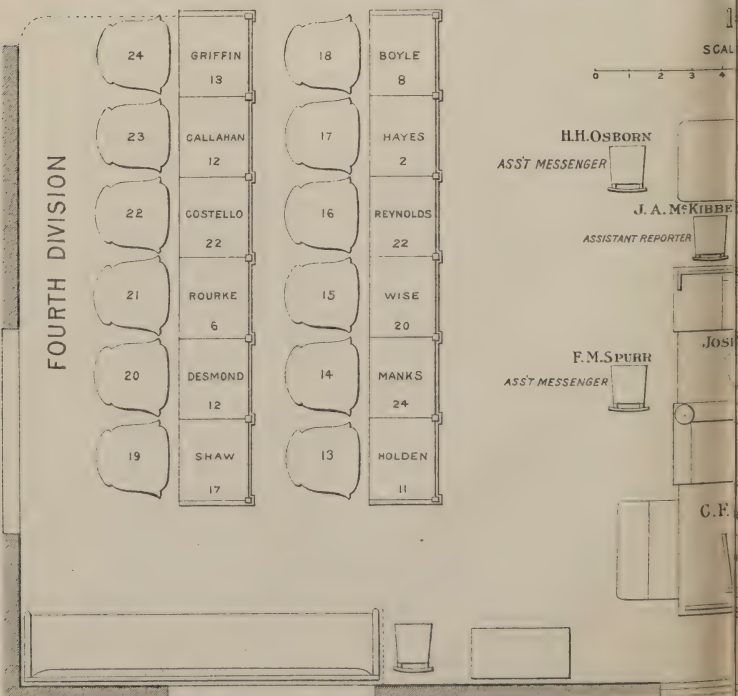
Regular meetings, Thursdays, at 7.30 P.M.

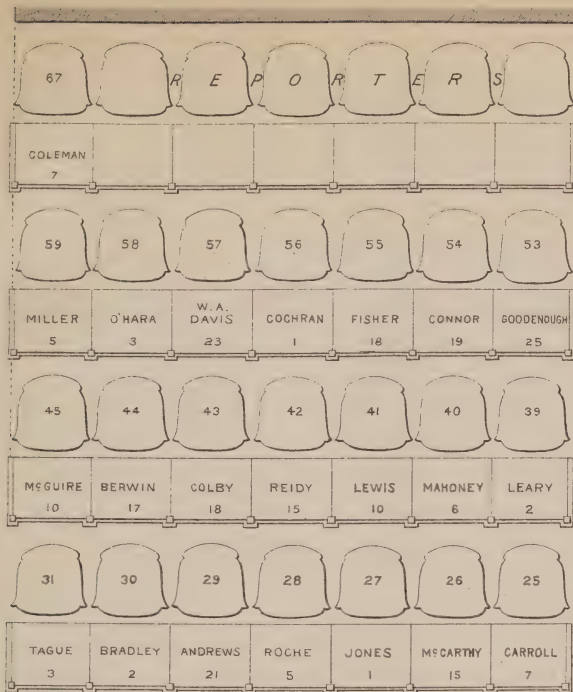


THIRD DIVISION.

ENTRANCE

COMMON COUNCIL





SECOND DIVISION.

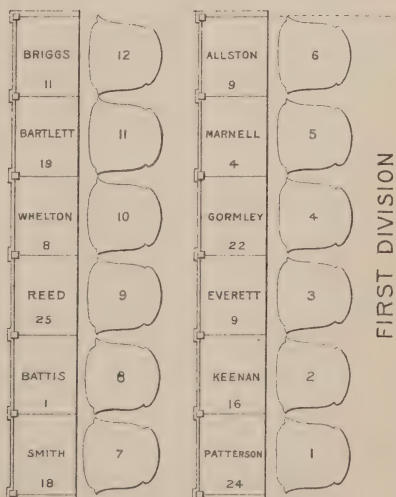
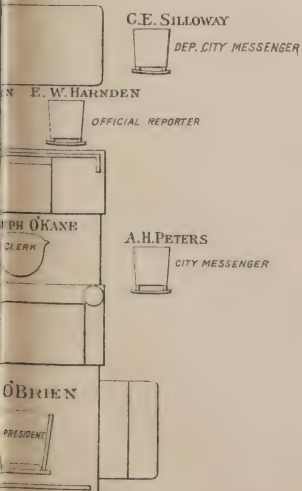
ENTRANCE

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

894.

E. OF FEET.

8 6 7 8 9 10



MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Alphabetically arranged.)

ALDERMEN.

Barry, David F.	Hallstram, Charles W.
Bryant, Charles H.	Lee, John H.
Dever, John F.	Lomasney, Martin M.
Folsom, Charles E.	Presho, Edward W.
Fottler, Jacob.	Sanford, Alpheus.
Hall, Bordman.	Witt, Charles T.

COMMON COUNCIL.

	Ward		Ward
Allston J. Henderson .	9	Desmond, Cornelius F.,	12
Andrews, Richard F., Jr.	21	Donovan, Timothy J. .	4
Baldwin, John E. . .	14	Eagar, Jeffrey R., Jr. .	14
Bartlett, Joseph L. . .	19	Emerson, Freeman O. .	17
Battis, George R. W. .	1	Everett, Sidney B. . .	9
Berwin, William . . .	17	Fields, Edwin S. . .	20
Boyle, John J. . . .	8	Fisher, Henry S. . .	18
Bradley, Manassah E. .	2	Goodenough, Henry B.,	25
Briggs, Frank H. . .	11	Gormley, Patrick F. .	22
Browne, John J. . .	13	Griffin, John H. . . .	13
Callahan, Michael T. .	12	Hall, Charles H. . . .	11
Carroll, Patrick J. . .	7	Hayes, John W. . . .	2
Cochran, James A. . .	1	Holden, Joshua B. . .	11
Colby, John H. . . .	18	Hurley, John	5
Coleman, George F. . .	7	Jones, David H., Jr. .	1
Collins, John B. . . .	14	Keenan, James	16
Collins, Michael W. . .	3	Kelly, James H. . . .	23
Connor, Daniel F. . .	19	King, David T. . . .	8
Connorton, Martin F. .	4	Leary, Michael J. . .	2
Costello, Edward H. .	22	Lewis, Calvin M. . .	10
Crowley, Timothy J. .	12	Lynch, Mark H. . . .	19
Davis, William A. . .	23	Mahoney, Jeremiah E. .	6
Davis, William W. . .	21	Manks, Herbert M. . .	24

	Ward		Ward
Marnell, William H. .	4	Riddle, Patrick E. . .	20
McCarthy, Daniel A. .	15	Robinson, George I., Jr.	24
McGuire, Edward H. .	10	Roche, James T. . .	5
McInnes, William M. .	21	Rourke, Daniel D. . .	6
McMackin, Bernard .	7	Ruffin, Stanley . . .	9
Miller, William J. . .	5	Sears, Walter L. . . .	10
Mitchell, Samuel H. .	25	Shaw, S. Edward . . .	17
Norris, Michael W. .	13	Smith, Albert C. . . .	18
O'Brien, Christopher F.	6	Sullivan, Timothy J. .	15
O'Hara, John M. . . .	3	Tague, Peter F. . . .	3
Patterson, John B. . .	24	Whelton, Daniel A. . .	8
Reed, Eugene A., Jr. .	25	Wholey, Timothy J. . .	16
Reidy, Michael J. . . .	15	Wise, Albert	20
Reinhart, Charles H. .	16	Wood, Frederick A. . .	23
Reynolds, Thomas . . .	22		

Stenographer to the City Council. — E. W. HARNDEN,
28 Pemberton square.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CHAIRMAN.

RULE 1. The chairman of the board shall take the chair at the hour to which the board shall have adjourned, and shall call the members to order, and, a quorum being present, shall cause the minutes of the preceding regular meeting to be read; and, in the absence of the chairman, the senior member present shall preside as chairman *pro tempore*.

RULE 2. The chairman shall preserve decorum and order, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the board; and no other business shall be in order until the question on appeal shall have been decided.

RULE 3. The chairman shall propound all motions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature, except that, in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

RULE 4. The chairman shall, at the request of any member, make a division of a question when the sense will admit.

RULE 5. The chairman shall, without debate, decide all questions relating to priority of business to be acted upon.

RULE 6. The chairman may read sitting, but shall rise to state a motion or put a question to the board.

RULE 7. The chairman shall declare all votes; but if any member doubts a vote, the chairman shall cause a rising vote to be taken; and when any member so requests, shall cause the vote to be taken or verified by yeas and nays.

RULE 8. The chairman shall appoint all committees, fill all vacancies therein, and designate the rank of the members thereof.

RULE 9. When the chairman of the board or the chairman *pro tempore* shall desire to vacate the chair, he may call any member to it; but such substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment.

MOTIONS.

RULE 10. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the chairman shall so direct.

RULE 11. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude amendment, or a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 12. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE 13. When an order or resolution relates to a subject which may properly be examined and reported upon by an existing committee of the city council, such order or resolution shall, upon presentation, be referred to such committee. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the motion shall be put in the following order:

1. To a standing committee of the board.
2. To a special committee of the board.
3. To a joint standing committee.
4. To a joint special committee.

RULE 14. After a motion has been put by the chairman, it shall not be withdrawn except by unanimous consent.

RULE 15. When a question is under debate the following motions only shall be entertained, and in the order in which they stand arranged:

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. To postpone to a day certain.
4. To commit.
5. To amend.
6. To postpone indefinitely.

RULE 16. A motion to adjourn shall be in order at any time, except on an immediate repetition or pending a verification of a vote; and that motion, the motion to lay on the table, and the motion to take from the table shall be decided without debate.

READINGS.

RULE 17. Every ordinance, order, and resolution reported by a committee shall, unless rejected, have two several readings, both of which may take place at the same session, unless objection is made. Whenever the second reading immediately follows the first reading, the document may be read by its title only. Orders from the board of street commissioners changing the names of streets, and orders granting locations for poles or posts, shall, however, have one reading only at the same session.

CONFIRMATIONS.

RULE 18. The question of confirming a nomination made by the mayor shall be decided by a yea and nay ballot.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 19. When a vote has been passed, any member may move a reconsideration thereof at the same meeting; or he may give notice to the clerk, within twenty-four hours of the adjournment, of his intention to move a reconsideration at the next regular meeting; in which case the clerk shall retain possession of the papers until the next regular meeting; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered.

CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

RULE 20. Every member when about to speak shall rise, address the chair, and wait until he is recognized, and in speaking shall confine himself to the question and avoid personalities.

RULE 21. No member speaking shall, without his consent, be interrupted by another, except upon a point of order.

RULE 22. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, or serve on any committee, where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest

RULE 23. Every member who shall be present when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote, unless the board for special reasons shall excuse him. Application to be so excused on any question must be made before the board is divided, or before the calling of the yeas and nays; and such application shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons, and shall be decided without debate.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 24. The following standing committees of the board, to consist of three members each, except where otherwise herein provided, and the members of the joint standing committees on the part of this board, named in the joint rules and orders of the city council, and all other committees, unless otherwise provided for, or specially directed by the board, shall be appointed by the chair:

Committee on Armories and Military Affairs — Bonds — County Accounts — Electric Wires — Faneuil Hall and County Buildings — Lamps — Licenses — Markets — Railroads. Streets and Sewers, to consist of all the members of the board, and to be divided by the chairman of the committee into the following sub-committees, namely: on Pav-

ing Division, Sewer Division, Bridge Division, Sanitary Division, and Street-cleaning Division, and Stables.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE 25. At every regular meeting of the board the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Communications from his Honor the Mayor.
2. Presentation of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances.
3. Papers from the common council.
4. Unfinished business of preceding meetings.
5. Orders of notice of hearings.
6. Reports of city officers.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Motions, orders, and resolutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

RULE 26. Committees of the board to whom any matter is especially referred shall report within four weeks, or ask for further time.

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEES.

RULE 27. No money shall be drawn from the city treasury for the purpose of paying the expenses of any committee, or any portion of the same, while absent from the city of Boston, unless authorized by special vote of the board.

SPECTATORS.

RULE 28. No person, except a member of the board, shall be permitted to occupy the seat of any member while the board is in session.

RULE 29. No person or persons, excepting members of the city government, city officials, and reporters, shall be allowed in the ante-room of the aldermanic chamber while the board is in session. Nor shall any person be allowed in the aldermanic chamber while the board is in session, when the seats furnished for spectators are occupied. The city messenger shall enforce this rule.

LICENSES.

RULE 30. No licenses shall be granted for exhibitions of pugilism or wrestling.

RULE 31. No permission to erect a pole or post for the support of electric wires, or for the construction of underground conduits, shall be granted until a public hearing shall have been given by the board of aldermen on the application for such permission, after notice of such hearing duly advertised by the applicant in one or more newspapers.

RULE 32. Every license or permit hereafter granted for the location of a street-railway track, the erection of a pole or post, the construction of an underground conduit, laying of a pipe or wire, or for doing any other work which may involve the disturbance of a surface of a street, shall specify the time within which the contemplated work shall be done, and shall not confer authority to do any such work after the expiration of such specified time.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

RULE 33. Any rule may be suspended by vote of two-thirds of the members of the board present and voting, except Rule 30, which shall be suspended only by a unanimous vote.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

RULE 1. Unless otherwise ordered from time to time, the regular meeting of the common council shall be held on every Thursday, at half-past seven o'clock P.M., and on the appearance of a quorum the council shall be called to order. In the absence of the president the oldest senior member present shall take the chair, and a president *pro tempore* shall be chosen by ballot; and if an election is not effected on the first trial, on subsequent trials a plurality vote shall elect.

PRESIDENT.

RULE 2. The president shall appoint and announce all committees, unless otherwise ordered, and shall communicate his appointments to the council at the meeting following such action, if not made during a session. All vacancies upon committees shall be filled in the manner of original appointment; and members so appointed shall take rank according to the date of their appointment, unless otherwise designated by the president.

RULE 3. The president may at any time call another member to the chair; but such substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment. In all cases the president may vote.

RULE 4. The president may make any rules that he deems proper to preserve order in the council chamber during sessions of the council, and he shall forbid smoking in the council chamber during a session.

CLERK.

RULE 5. The clerk shall keep a record of the acts, votes, and proceedings of the common council, and a separate record of all decisions

of the chair upon questions of order. He shall have the care and custody of all papers belonging to this branch of the city council; and shall prepare a schedule of business in order for each meeting, in such manner as the president may direct.

He shall draw up and send all messages to the board of aldermen; and shall retain in his possession all papers until the right to file a notice of reconsideration has expired, and after such notice he shall keep the papers pertaining thereto until the right of reconsideration has expired.

CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

RULE 6. Except when otherwise provided, no member shall speak for more than fifteen minutes, and a further equal time if the council so vote. No member shall speak a second time on a question, if another member who has not spoken claims the floor.

RULE 7. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order, in which case the speaker shall not lose his right to the floor.

Every member, while speaking, shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall refrain from personalities, and shall not refer to any other member of the council except by a respectful designation; and no member shall speak or vote out of his place without leave of the president.

QUORUM.

RULE 8. Whenever, on a rising vote or on a roll-call, a quorum does not vote, or whenever a member raises the doubt of a quorum being present, the chair shall ascertain and declare whether a quorum is present. If there is no quorum present, he shall immediately declare the council adjourned.

COMMITTEES.

RULE 9. All matters relating to the elections of members shall be referred to the standing committee on elections, which shall consist of five members.

RULE 10. There shall be a standing committee on judiciary, consisting of five members, who shall have the power to obtain the opinion of the corporation counsel on all matters that shall be referred to them.

RULE 11. All committees of this council shall be notified of their meetings by the clerk of committees. They shall not sit during sessions of the council without special leave, nor be called on less notice than twenty-four hours from the time the notices are mailed by the clerk or despatched by special messenger, unless all the members consent; and they shall keep a record of their doings. The member first named

shall be chairman, unless otherwise ordered by the committee, in which case the council shall be notified of the change; and the same rule shall apply to the members serving on joint committees.

The absence of a member from three successive, duly called meetings of any committee, except on account of sickness or absence from the city, proved to the satisfaction of the president, shall be deemed a resignation on the part of such member from such committee, and the vacancy caused by such resignation shall be filled by the president at the next meeting of the council.

The clerk of committees shall report at each meeting of the council all resignations effected by the preceding clause.

RULE 12. Special committees of this council shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered.

RULE 13. No report of any committee shall be received, unless agreed to by such committee at a duly notified meeting thereof. Such report, when presented, may be ordered to be printed, and shall then take its place among the unfinished business for consideration at the next meeting.

RULE 14. Committees to whom any matter is referred shall report within four weeks, or ask for further time.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

RULE 15. When the council shall determine to go into a committee of the whole, the president shall appoint the member who shall take the chair.

RULE 16. The rules of proceedings in the council shall be observed in committee of the whole, so far as they are applicable, but a motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again shall be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and the previous question shall not be moved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE 17. At every meeting of the council the order of business shall be as follows:

First. Reading of the records of the preceding meeting, if called for by any member.

Second. Messages from his honor the mayor, reports of city officers, and other communications addressed to the council.

Third. Papers from the board of aldermen.

Fourth. Reports of committee on finance.

Fifth. Reports of committees, which shall be called for by divisions in numerical order.

Sixth. Motions, orders, and resolutions. They shall be read once, and referred to their appropriate committees or assigned to the next meeting, unless the rules are suspended, in which case they may be given a second reading and passed.

Seventh. Unfinished business of preceding meetings.

Eighth. Notices of motions for reconsideration.

Ninth. Motions, orders, and resolutions, which shall take the same course as provided in the sixth section of this rule.

Provided, however, that not more than thirty minutes shall be allowed for the presentation of papers under the sixth order of business. Papers shall be called for by divisions in numerical order, and only one member in a division shall be recognized until each division has been called.

RULE 18. All papers addressed to the council shall be presented by the president or by a member; and unless the council shall otherwise determine, they shall be read by the president or such other person as he may request, and be taken up in the order in which they are presented.

RULE 19. All ordinances, orders, and resolutions shall, unless rejected, have two several readings, after each of which debate shall be in order, and they shall then be put on their passage. Whenever the second reading immediately follows the first, the document may be read by its title only, unless objection is made.

RULE 20. No ordinance and no order or resolution imposing penalties, or authorizing a loan or the expenditure of money, shall have more than one reading on the same day; but this rule shall not apply to an order to print a document or to provide refreshments during a session.

MOTIONS.

RULE 21. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the president shall so direct, and no other motion shall be entertained until a reasonable time be afforded for compliance with such direction.

RULE 22. In naming sums and fixing times the largest sum and longest time shall first be put to the question.

RULE 23. When a question is under debate, the president shall receive any of the following motions, but no others:

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. To especially assign to a time certain.
4. To refer to a committee.
5. The previous question.

6. To close debate at a specified time.
7. To amend.
8. To refer to another board.
9. To postpone indefinitely.

These several motions shall not be applied to each other, except that the motion to assign, refer, amend, or to close debate at a specified time may be amended; and the previous question may be demanded upon an amendment, which motion shall be decided without debate. When one of these motions has been made, none of the others inferior to it in precedence shall be made, and in proceeding to vote, motions pending shall be put in the order of their rank, as above arranged. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE 24. When a matter has been especially assigned to be taken up at a fixed hour or at a certain stage of proceedings, such matter shall, at the time appointed or at any time subsequent thereto, during the same or succeeding meetings, be in order upon the call of any member, and take precedence of all other business.

RULE 25. When an order or resolution relates to a subject which may properly be examined and reported upon by an existing committee of the city council, such order or resolution shall, upon presentation, be referred to such committee. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the motion shall be put in the following order:

- A standing committee of the council.
- A special committee of the council.
- A joint standing committee.
- A joint special committee.

RULE 26. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, provided business of a nature to be recorded on the journal has been transacted since a motion to adjourn was rejected; and such motion shall be decided without debate.

RULE 27. Debate on a call for the previous question, or on a motion to close debate at a specified time, or on a motion to lay on the table or take from the table, shall not exceed ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. In such debate, however, the merits of the main question shall not be discussed.

RULE 28. Any member may require the division of a question when the sense will admit of it; and any member may move at any time for the suspension of any rule or rules.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

RULE 29. When the previous question is ordered, the vote shall be taken upon all pending amendments, and finally upon the main question.

RULE 30. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on an appeal; and on such an appeal, no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the council.

RULE 31. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question has been decided.

APPEAL.

RULE 32. No appeal from the decision of the president shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal has been decided. The question shall be put as follows: "*Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the council?*" And it shall be deemed to be decided in the affirmative unless a majority of the votes given are to the contrary.

VOTING.

RULE 33. If the president is unable to decide or if any member doubts a vote, the president shall cause a rising vote to be taken on the question, without further debate. The president shall appoint two tellers for each division of the council as fixed by him, who shall agree on a count and report the result aloud to him.

RULE 34. A motion that any pending vote shall be taken by yeas and nays shall be in order at any time, and no debate shall be allowed thereon, but it shall be passed by the assent of one-fifth of the members present.

RULE 35. After the announcement of a vote not taken by yeas and nays, any member may move for a verification thereof by yeas and nays, and on such motion a debate of the original question not exceeding five minutes shall be permitted; and the yeas and nays shall be taken, provided one-fifth of the members voting shall so require.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 36. When a vote has been passed, any member may move a reconsideration thereof at the same meeting, either immediately after the announcement of such vote or whenever motions are in order; or if any member who is not shown by a yea and nay vote to have voted against the prevailing side shall give notice to the clerk, before ten

o'clock A.M. of the next day but one following that on which a meeting was held (except the final meeting of the year, or that preceding any adjournment for over two weeks), of his intention so to do, he may move a reconsideration at the next meeting at which said motion is reached in the order of proceedings.

RULE 37. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall speak more than five minutes. Whenever a matter has been especially assigned, a notice, as above specified, to reconsider any vote affecting it shall be considered whenever such special assignment takes effect.

RULE 38. When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered unless it has been amended after the reconsideration; nor shall any reconsideration be had upon either of the following motions:

- To adjourn.
- The previous question.
- To lay on the table.
- To take from the table.
- To close debate at a specified time.

RESCINDING VOTES.

RULE 39. After a vote has been refused a reconsideration, it shall not be rescinded unless two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the common council vote in the affirmative.

ELECTIONS.

RULE 40. All officers receiving any compensation from the city of Boston, who are elected by the city council, shall be chosen in this branch by ballot. In all elections by ballot the number of blanks cast shall be reported. Ballots cast for ineligible persons shall be counted and reported, but only for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of ballots cast. If the person chosen is ineligible the ballot shall be void, and a new ballot be taken.

SEATS OF MEMBERS.

RULE 41. No person except a member of the council shall be permitted to occupy the seat of any member while the council is in session. The seats of the members of the council shall be numbered, and shall be determined, in the presence of the council, by drawing the names of members and the numbers of the seats simultaneously; and each member shall be entitled for the year to the seat bearing the number so

drawn against his name, and shall not change it except by the permission of the president.

SPECTATORS.

RULE 42. The city messenger shall allow no person upon the floor of the council chamber or in either of the anterooms, except members of the city government and reporters, without the permission of the president; and while the council is in session, no person except members of the city government and reporters shall be allowed in either of the anterooms on the easterly side. The president shall order such accommodations on the floor for reporters and spectators as he shall deem proper; *provided, however*, that no spectators shall be seated behind the members of the council.

RULE 43. The council chamber shall be used for meetings of the council only, unless by special vote of the common council; *provided*, that during the summer recess the president may allow the chamber to be used for public purposes, in all cases reporting his action to the council at its next meeting. The anteroom and large committee-room on the east shall be subject to the same rules, except that the president may allow committee-meetings to be held therein at times when the council is not in session. The clerk's room shall be assigned to the clerk of the common council for occupancy and use. The anteroom between the council chamber and the clerk's room shall be used during the meetings of the council to give access to the seats on the floor, and such other purposes as the president may direct; *provided*, that smoking there shall not be allowed on the part of visitors. The general care and supervision of these rooms are hereby intrusted to the city messenger, subject to the direction of the president; but no expenditure of money shall be made except by direct vote of the common council.

REFRESHMENTS AND CARRIAGE-HIRE.

RULE 44. No bill for refreshments or carriage-hire shall be incurred by any member of the common council, except in the discharge of official duty, and after being duly certified to by the members incurring the same, shall be submitted to the auditing committee, as hereinafter provided. All carriages shall be hired through the city messenger, who shall obtain and verify the bills within twenty days from the date when they were incurred, and the clerk of committees shall furnish to the city messenger a copy of the vote, in each case, authorizing the use of such carriages. When the common council is in session at eleven P.M., the city messenger is directed to provide carriages to convey members and officials to their respective homes, if they so desire. The president is hereby authorized to incur bills for refreshments or carriage-hire while

in the discharge of his official duties. The prices paid for all carriages hired under this rule shall be in conformity with the rates established by the board of police. All bills so incurred for refreshments and carriage-hire shall be charged to the contingent fund of the common council, and shall be audited, before presentation to the city auditor, by a committee of three members of the common council. Said committee shall satisfy themselves of the correctness of such bills, both as to authority and amount, and may require evidence before approving them for payment; such audit shall be completed monthly, on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month, and no bill shall be considered unless presented within three months of the date of incurring the same.

The city auditor shall report in print every three months, giving in detail the bills allowed and the votes authorizing the same.

REPEAL.

RULE 45. The foregoing rules shall not be altered, amended, suspended, or repealed, at any time, except by the votes of two-thirds of the members of the common council present and voting thereon.

JOINT RULES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 1. There shall be appointed at the commencement of the municipal year the following joint standing committees, the members of which shall be appointed by the respective branches in such manner as they may determine. Said committees shall respectively examine, as often as they deem necessary, the accounts of public moneys received and expended by the several departments. To the said committees severally shall be referred all estimates and applications for appropriations of, and orders for expenditures by, the respective departments. Each of said committees to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, namely:

1. A committee on the *Architect Department*.
2. A committee on the *Assessing Department*.
3. A committee on the *Auditing Department*.
4. A committee on the *City Clerk Department*.
5. A committee on the *City Messenger Department*.
6. A committee on the *Clerk of Committees Department*.
7. A committee on the *Collecting Department*.

8. A committee on the *Engineering Department*.
9. A committee on the *Ferry Department*.
10. A committee on the *Fire Department*.
11. A committee on the *Health Department*.
12. A committee on the *Hospital Department*.
13. A committee on the *Inspection of Buildings Department*.
14. A committee on the *Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department*.
15. A committee on the *Inspection of Provisions Department*.
16. A committee on the *Inspection of Vessels and Ballast Department*.
17. A committee on the *Lamp Department*.
18. A committee on the *Law Department*.
19. A committee on the *Library Department*.
20. A committee on the *Market Department*.
21. A committee on the *Mount Hope Cemetery Department*.
22. A committee on the *Overseeing of the Poor Department*.
23. A committee on the *Park Department*.
24. A committee on the *Public Buildings Department*.
25. A committee on the *Public Grounds Department*.
26. A committee on the *Public Institutions Department*.
27. A committee on the *Registration of Voters Department*.
28. A committee on the *Registry Department*.
29. A committee on the *Scaling of Weights and Measures Department*.
30. A committee on the *Street Department*.
31. A committee on the *Street Laying Out Department*.
32. A committee on the *Surveying Department*.
33. A committee on the *Treasury Department*.
34. A committee on the *Water-Income Department*.
35. A committee on the *Water-Supply Department*.

There shall also be appointed annually, in like manner, the following joint standing committees to perform the duties assigned them :

1. A committee on *Ancient Records*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred matters relating to the early records of Boston.
2. A committee on *Appropriations*, to consist of the chairman and seven members of the board of aldermen, and the president and seven members of the common council, to whom shall be referred the estimates of the departments prepared annually, and any suggestions thereon from His Honor the Mayor. They shall report an order appropriating such sums as they deem necessary for the lawful public uses, and setting forth in detail, as far as convenient, the purposes.

3. A committee on *Claims*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred all claims against the city arising from the act or neglect of any of its departments. They shall report monthly the number and nature of the claims awarded or approved by them, and the amount of money awarded or paid in settlement thereof.

4. A committee on the *Contingent Expenses of the City Council*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred all matters involving expenditures from any appropriation for such purposes. They shall examine all bills and vouchers for expenditures chargeable to such appropriation, and, if the same are correctly certified to, shall authenticate them, if correct, by the signature of their chairman, and send the same to the city auditor on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month, to be paid as the bills of the several departments are paid.

5. A committee on *Finance*, to consist of five members of the board of aldermen, and the president and six other members of the common council, to whom shall be referred all applications for expenditures which involve a loan, or a transfer of any part of an appropriation named in the general appropriation order, or from the reserved fund, as provided in Rule 17.

6. A committee on *Legislative Matters*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, who shall, unless otherwise ordered, appear before committees of the general court and represent the interests of the city; *provided*, said committee shall not, unless directed so to do by the city council, oppose any legislation petitioned for by the preceding city council. It shall report in print to the city council all bills, resolves, and petitions presented to the legislature affecting the city of Boston or any department thereof. Such printed report shall be made at the next meeting of either branch after such application is made, or earlier, at the discretion of said committee.

7. A committee on *Ordinances*, to consist of the members of the Committee on Law Department, to whom shall be referred all ordinances introduced in either branch, or transmitted to them by vote of any standing committee. Unless specially instructed, they shall pass upon the question of the form and legality of the ordinance so referred, they may append an order that such ordinance "ought not to pass," and give their reasons therefor, or report such ordinance in a new draft. Such reports shall be made in not over two weeks from the meeting at which the reference was ordered, or the ordinance received from a committee.

8. A committee on *Police*, to consist of three aldermen and five

councilmen, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the police department.

9. A committee on *Printing*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, who shall have the charge of all printing, advertising, or publishing ordered by or for the city council, or either branch, as one of its contingent or incidental expenses, and the supply of all stationery or binding for the same purpose. The committee shall fix the number of copies to be printed of any document printed as above, the minimum, however, to be six hundred; and they shall have the right to make rules and regulations for the care, custody, and distribution of all documents, books, pamphlets, and maps by the city messenger.

10. A committee on *Public Lands*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to public lands.

11. A committee on *Schools and School-houses*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred matters relating to the public schools, and requests of the school committee for additional school accommodations.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

RULE 2. Every joint special committee ordered by the city council shall, unless otherwise provided in the order, be appointed in the manner provided in Rule 1.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

RULE 3. The member of the board of aldermen first named on every joint committee shall be its chairman; and, in case of his resignation or inability, the other members of the same board in the order designated by the chairman of the board, and after them the members of the common council in the order named, shall act as chairman. The chairman shall call meetings of the committee at his discretion, or at the written request of a majority of the members.

RULE 4. Every joint committee shall cause records of their proceedings to be kept in books provided for that purpose; and at every meeting of a committee the records of the previous meeting shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. In all such meetings of committees all votes shall, at the request of any member, be taken by yeas and nays, and recorded.

RULE 5. No meeting of any committee shall, without the consent of all the members thereof, be called upon less notice than twenty-four hours from the time the clerk shall have mailed the notices or despatched them by special messenger.

RULE 6. Any joint committee may expend from the appropriation for contingent expenses an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars in any one year, for purposes connected with the duties of said committee for which no provision has been otherwise made, except for refreshments or carriage-hire.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

RULE 7. In every case of disagreement between the two branches of the city council, if either branch shall request a conference and appoint a committee of conference, the other branch shall also appoint such a committee, and such committees shall consist of not less than five members each. Both committees shall, at an hour to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons for the action of their respective branches in relation to the matter in controversy, shall confer freely thereon, and shall report to their respective branches.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES.

RULE 8. When an order or resolution relates to a subject which may properly be examined and reported upon by an existing committee of the city council, such order or resolution shall, upon presentation, be referred to such committee. Either branch of the city council may commit or recommit to a joint committee; but a reference with instructions shall require concurrent action.

REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

RULE 9. No report of a joint committee shall be received by either branch of the city council unless agreed to by such committee at a duly notified meeting thereof. The report of a committee upon any subject referred to it shall, unless otherwise ordered by the city council or by the committee, be presented to the branch in which the order of reference originated. It shall be the duty of every joint committee to which any subject may be specially referred to report thereon within four weeks, or to ask for further time.

RULE 10. All reports and other papers submitted to the city council shall be written or printed, and no indorsement of any kind shall be made on the reports, memorials, or other papers, excepting those made by the officers of either branch, or the name of the member offering the same. Every report of a committee shall be signed by a member belonging to the body to which it shall be presented, unless otherwise directed by the committee. Every member presenting an order, ordinance, or resolution shall have his name indorsed thereon. Such member shall be informed, by the clerk of the committee to which the

matter is referred, of the time fixed for its consideration, if he give notice of his desire to be heard thereon.

RULE 11. Any report containing any recommendation, other than "leave to withdraw," or "inexpedient to take further action," or reference to another board or committee, shall be accompanied by an ordinance, order or resolve, embodying such recommendation; and such report shall be acted upon separately.

RULE 12. Any member of a joint committee may submit a minority report at the same time as the majority report, and, if the latter be in print, he shall be allowed to submit his report also in print. Either branch may order to be printed the report of any committee submitted to it, or any document relating to a subject under consideration, the expense thereof to be charged to the general appropriation for printing.

NOTICE TO OTHER BRANCH.

RULE 13. All papers requiring concurrent action shall be transmitted from one branch of the city council to the other before the next regular meeting of the latter branch, with the action of the branch sending them indorsed thereon, and signed by the regular presiding officer of such branch, or, in his absence, by the clerk or assistant clerk of such body. In case of votes or action by either branch not based on written orders or papers, notice of the same shall be transmitted to the other branch, signed as hereinbefore directed. In case any ordinance, order, or resolution originating in one branch shall fail to pass in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

RULE 14. In all votes requiring concurrent action the form of expression shall be "Ordered" for everything by way of command; and the form shall be "Resolved," for everything expressing opinions, principles, facts, or purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

RULE 15. Whenever the city council shall order an expenditure by any committee, board, or officer, either in addition to the estimates on which the appropriation was made or for an object not included in such estimates, it shall provide for the payment of the same.

RULE 16. No expenditure shall be made from the reserved fund except by a transfer to some other appropriation or to a new appropriation to be established, and no expenditure shall be charged to the appropriation for incidental expenses except transfers and the expenditures therefrom provided for in the ordinances.

RULE 17. Every application for an additional appropriation, to be provided for by transfer or loan, shall be referred to the committee on the department for which the appropriation is to be made, and the report of such committee thereon shall, upon presentation in either branch, be referred to the committee on finance, and no such additional appropriation shall be made until the latter committee has reported thereon.

RULE 18. No order authorizing the borrowing of money, or the transfer of one appropriation or part of an appropriation to another appropriation, shall be passed, unless two-thirds of the whole number of the members of each branch of the city council vote in the affirmative, by vote taken by ye and nay.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS.

RULE 19. No presiding officer of a board, or chairman of a committee, unless duly authorized by such board or committee, shall approve any bill or account against the city.

RULE 20. No bills for refreshments or carriages shall be paid, unless such bills shall specify in detail the names of the members to whom such refreshments or carriages are furnished, and the dates of furnishing the same; and all carriage bills shall specify the use made of the carriages charged therein. No member of the city council shall incur any such bills, except upon days when he has attended a meeting of a committee, or has performed some duty with which he has been charged by a committee of which he is a member, and by the vote of such committee authorizing such special expenditure. Whenever a committee vote to use carriages in transacting their business, the chairman shall specify the number of carriages to be engaged. All bills for refreshments and carriages shall be presented at the time incurred, and shall be certified to by the members of the city council incurring the same; and shall require the approval of the chairman of the committee incurring such bills, before they are presented to the committee on contingent expenses; *provided, however*, that sub-committees shall be allowed the use of but one carriage in the performance of the duty assigned them, and all bills contracted by sub-committees shall be submitted to and approved by the full committee.

RULE 21. All carriages shall be ordered through the city messenger, who shall examine and audit the bills therefor within twenty days from the date they are incurred, and the clerk of committees shall furnish the city messenger a copy of the vote, in each case, authorizing the use of such carriages.

RULE 22. All bills for refreshments or carriages shall be paid from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the city council, and

if containing items incurred more than thirty days previous to the date of their presentation to the auditor shall go before the city council for approval. The prices paid for all carriages hired under this rule shall be in conformity with the rates established by the Board of Police. The city auditor shall report in print to the city council, monthly, the bills and expenditures from the contingent fund, in reasonable detail, and the amount remaining unexpended.

AMENDMENT OR REPEAL.

RULE 23. The foregoing rules shall not be altered, amended, suspended, or repealed at any time, except by the votes of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the city council present and voting thereon.

COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ARMORIES AND MILITARY AFFAIRS. — Fottler, Barry, Prescho.

BONDS. — Folsom, Lomasney, Witt.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS. — Sanford, Hallstram, Hall.

ELECTRIC WIRES. — Witt, Hall, Bryant.

FANEUIL HALL, ETC. — Lomasney, Fottler, Bryant.

LAMPS. — Hallstram, Barry, Prescho.

LICENSES. — Hallstram, Dever, Witt.

MARKETS. — Lee, Fottler, Bryant.

RAILROADS. — Folsom, Lee, Prescho.

STREETS AND SEWERS. — The whole Board. Alderman Fottler, Chairman. *Paving Division* — Witt, Folsom, Lomasney, Bryant, Barry. *Sewer Division* — Lee, Fottler, Folsom, Dever, Prescho. *Bridge Division* — Prescho, Hallstram, Lomasney, Hall, Bryant. *Sanitary Division* — Bryant, Hallstram, Hall, Barry, Witt. *Street-Cleaning Division* — Hallstram, Prescho, Hall, Lomasney, Dever. *Stables* — Folsom, Dever, Fottler, Lee, Hallstram.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BEACON HILL STREETS. — Fottler, Lee, Folsom.

INSPECTION OF PRISONS. — Hallstram, Lomasney, Witt.

INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. — The whole Board. Alderman Hallstram, Chairman.

MATHER SCHOOL-HOUSE. — Barry, Hallstram, Prescho.

RULES AND ORDERS. — Lee, Sanford, Fottler.

STATE AID. — Fottler, Dever, Bryant.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES. — David H. Jones, Jr., Michael W. Collins, Daniel D. Rourke.

ELECTIONS. — Albert Wise, James T. Roche, Charles H. Hall, Edwin S. Fields, Daniel F. Connor.

JUDICIARY. — William J. Miller, Daniel A. Whelton, John H. Colby, William M. McInnes, Martin F. Connorton.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

BADGES. — John H. Griffin, John H. Colby, Daniel D. Rourke.

B. & M. R.R. PROPERTY, HAYMARKET SQUARE. — Daniel D. Rourke, John H. Griffin, Albert C. Smith, Patrick E. Riddle, William W. Davis.

CITY TELEPHONES. — Frank H. Briggs, Daniel A. Whelton, John J. Browne, Eugene A. Reed, Jr., Mark H. Lynch.

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE. — John Hurley, Freeman O. Emerson, Patrick F. Gormley, Timothy J. Wholey, Samuel H. Mitchell.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, WARD 23. — James H. Kelly, Cornelius F. Desmond, Michael J. Leary, Frederick A. Wood, Albert Wise.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, EAST BOSTON. — Manassah E. Bradley, George R. W. Battis, Edward H. Costello, J. Henderson Allston, Timothy J. Wholey.

FILLING SOUTH BAY. — Michael J. Reidy, Timothy J. Sullivan, Stanley Ruffin, Albert C. Smith, John E. Baldwin.

MATHER SCHOOL-HOUSE. — John H. Griffin, John B. Collins, Jeffrey R. Eagar, Jr., John J. Browne, George I. Robinson, Jr.

PLAYGROUND NEPONSET. — Herbert M. Manks, Timothy J. Donovan, John B. Patterson, Daniel A. Whelton, John W. Hayes.

PLAYGROUND, WARD 16. — James Keenan, Freeman O. Emerson, James A. Cochran, Timothy J. Wholey, Martin F. Connorton.

PLAYGROUND, WARD 22. — Thomas Reynolds, Patrick F. Gormley, Joseph L. Bartlett, Mark H. Lynch, Daniel D. Rourke.

RECLAIMING MARSH LANDS, WARD 24. — George I. Robinson, Jr., Patrick E. Riddle, John H. Griffin, Eugene A. Reed, Jr., William H. Marnell.

REGULATING USE OF BICYCLES. — Herbert M. Manks, Patrick E. Riddle, John B. Collins, J. Henderson Allston, Edward H. Costello.

RULES AND ORDERS. — Manassah E. Bradley, Cornelius F. Desmond, John H. Colby, William W. Davis, Patrick F. Gormley.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT, WARD 23. — James H. Kelly, Patrick E. Riddle, Timothy J. Wholey, Frederick A. Wood, Michael J. Reidy.

SIDEWALKS IN OUTLYING WARDS. — Mark H. Lynch, William Berwin, Albert Wise, William H. Marnell, Albert C. Smith.

TALBOT-AVE. CONSTRUCTION. — Freeman O. Emerson, John H. Griffin, Herbert M. Manks, Michael J. Leary, Martin F. Connorton.

WIDENING TREMONT STREET. — William W. Davis, Edwin S. Fields, Peter F. Tague, Calvin M. Lewis, Michael J. Leary.

WIDENING WASHINGTON STREET. — James Keenan, William Berwin, Martin F. Connorton, William M. McInness, Edwin S. Fields.

TELLERS.

First Division. — Patrick F. Gormley, Sidney B. Everett.

Second Division. — John M. O'Hara, William Berwin.

Third Division. — James H. Kelly, Bernard McMackin.

Fourth Division. — Herbert M. Manks, Michael T. Callahan.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ANCIENT RECORDS. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Charles E. Folsom, John H. Lee. *Common Council* — Joshua B. Holden, Michael J. Leary, J. Henderson Allston, William M. McInness, Edward H. Costello.

APPROPRIATIONS. — *Aldermen* — Alpheus Sanford, John H. Lee, Charles W. Hallstram, Charles E. Folsom, David F. Barry, Edward W. Prescho, Bordman Hall, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — Christopher F. O'Brien, John B. Patterson, Michael T. Callahan, Michael W. Norris, Frank H. Briggs, Albert Wise, William J. Miller, Albert C. Smith.

ARCHITECT DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Martin M. Lomasney, Charles T. Witt, John H. Lee. *Common Council* — Timothy J. Sullivan, John B. Collins, S. Edward Shaw, William J. Miller, James H. Kelly.

ASSESSING DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Bordman Hall, Charles W. Hallstram, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — Timothy J. Donovan, Jeffrey R. Eagar, Jr., Martin F. Connorton, Calvin M. Lewis, James T. Roche.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — David F. Barry, Charles T. Witt, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — John Hurley, Edward H. McGuire, John H. Colby, William A. Davis, Herbert M. Manks.

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — David F. Barry, Alpheus Sanford, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — James Keenan, John B. Collins, Henry S. Fisher, Samuel H. Mitchell, Peter F. Tague.

CITY MESSENGER DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — John H. Lee, Charles W. Hallstram, Charles T. Witt. *Common Council* — Bernard McMackin, Charles H. Hall, Freeman O. Emerson, Eugene A. Reed, Jr., John E. Baldwin.

CLAIMS. — *Aldermen* — John H. Lee, Charles H. Bryant, Bordman Hall. *Common Council* — Michael W. Norris, Christopher F. O'Brien, John B. Patterson, Michael T. Callahan, Henry B. Goodenough.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — David F. Barry, Charles W. Hallstram, Jacob Fottler. *Common Council* — John J. Boyle, Joseph L. Bartlett, Edward H. McGuire, Herbert M. Manks, John B. Patterson.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles H. Bryant, Martin M. Lomasney, Charles T. Witt. *Common Council* — Samuel H. Mitchell, J. Henderson Allston, Michael J. Leary, Calvin M. Lewis, Joseph L. Bartlett.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES. — *Aldermen* — Bordman Hall, Charles H. Bryant, Martin M. Lomasney. *Common Council* — Albert C. Smith, Patrick F. Gorniley, Michael J. Reidy, John H. Colby, Patrick E. Riddle.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, John F. Dever, David F. Barry. *Common Council* — Charles F. Reinhart, John J. Browne, Walter L. Sears, Timothy J. Crowley, James Keenan.

FERRY DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles T. Witt, Martin M. Lomasney, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — Jeremiah E. Mahoney, John W. Hayes, David H. Jones, Jr., John H. Griffin, Patrick E. Riddle.

FINANCE. — *Aldermen* — Charles E. Folsom, Jacob Fottler, John H. Lee, Alpheus Sanford, Martin M. Lomasney. *Common Council* — Christopher F. O'Brien, Michael W. Norris, Frank H. Briggs, John J. Boyle, Mark H. Lynch, William H. Marnell, Sidney B. Everett.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Presho, David F. Barry, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — Timothy J. Donovan, Timothy J. Wholey, Walter L. Sears, Edward H. Costello, Jeffrey R. Eagar, Jr.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Martin M. Lomasney, Charles W. Hallstram, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — Albert Wise, Patrick F. Gorniley, Richard F. Andrews, Jr., Jeffrey R. Eagar, Jr. Manassah E. Bradley.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Alpheus Sanford, John F. Dever, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — Joshua B. Holden, Charles H. Reinhart, Albert C. Smith, Thomas Reynolds, John H. Griffin.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles E. Folsom, John F. Dever, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — Bernard McMackin, David T. King, William Berwin, Charles H. Reinhart, John M. O'Hara.

INSPECTION OF MILK AND VINEGAR DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles W. Hallstram, John H. Lee, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — David H. Jones, Jr., Michael J. Leary, Charles H. Hall, Edward H. Costello, Eugene A. Reed, Jr.

INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, John H. Lee, Charles W. Hallstram. *Common Council* — Edward H. McGuire, Joseph L. Bartlett, Edwin S. Fields, John E. Baldwin, J. Henderson Allston.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND BALLAST DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles H. Bryant, Martin M. Lomasney, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — Freeman O. Emerson, Cornelius F. Desmond, John W. Hayes, James T. Roche, Sidney B. Everett.

LAMP DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles W. Hallstram, David F. Barry, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — John B. Collins, John Hurley, William A. Davis, Eugene A. Reed, Jr., John E. Baldwin.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS. — *Aldermen* — Bordman Hall, Edward W. Prescho, Alpheus Sanford. *Common Council* — Daniel A. McCarthy, George F. Coleman, Walter L. Sears, Stanley Ruffin, Patrick E. Riddle.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, John H. Lee, Charles W. Hallstram. *Common Council* — John H. Griffin, John B. Patterson, Martin F. Connorton, John M. O'Hara, Albert C. Smith.

MARKET DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, John H. Lee, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — Cornelius F. Desmond, Daniel A. McCarthy, Henry B. Goodenough, William W. Davis, Charles H. Reinhart.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Charles H. Bryant, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — Patrick E. Riddle, Timothy J. Donovan, Henry S. Fisher, Frederick A. Wood, Timothy J. Sullivan.

ORDINANCES AND LAW DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — John H. Lee, Alpheus Sanford, Charles W. Hallstram. *Common Council* — Daniel D. Rourke, Daniel A. Whelton, John H. Colby, William J. Miller, Michael J. Reidy.

OVERSEEING OF THE POOR DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles H. Bryant, Charles W. Hallstram, Martin M. Lomasney. *Common Council* — George R. W. Battis, Frederick A. Wood, Thomas Reynolds, Stanley Ruffin, Martin F. Connorton.

PARK DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles T. Witt, David F. Barry, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — Albert Wise, James A. Cochran, John W. Hayes, Patrick J. Carroll, Jeffrey R. Eagar, Jr.

POLICE DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, Martin M. Lomasney, Charles T. Witt. *Common Council* — Cornelius F. Desmond, John H. Griffin, Herbert M. Manks, Thomas Reynolds, Patrick J. Carroll.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles T. Witt, John F. Dever, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — Michael T. Callahan, John J. Boyle, William Berwin, George F. Coleman, Daniel F. Connor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles E. Folsom, John F. Dever, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — Jeremiah E. Mahoney, Albert C. Smith, Thomas Reynolds, James H. Kelly, Michael W. Collins.

PUBLIC GROUNDS DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Alpheus Sanford, David F. Barry, Charles W. Hallstram. — *Common Council* — Michael W. Collins, Albert Wise, Richard F. Andrews, Jr., Daniel A. McCarthy, Patrick J. Carroll.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles E. Folsom, John F. Dever, Alpheus Sanford. *Common Council* — Albert Wise, John M. O'Hara, Albert C. Smith, George R. W. Battis, Edwin S. Fields.

PUBLIC LANDS. — *Aldermen* — Bordman Hall, Charles W. Hallstram, John F. Dever. *Common Council* — Frank H. Briggs, James Keenan, David T. King, Henry B. Goodenough, Daniel D. Rourke.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Prescho, Charles T. Witt, Martin M. Lomasney. *Common Council* — James A. Cochran, Martin F. Connorton, William W. Davis, James H. Kelly, Timothy J. Crowley.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Charles E. Folsom, John H. Lee. *Common Council* — Joshua B. Holden, Michael J. Leary, J. Henderson Allston, William M. McInnes, Edward H. Costello.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Bordman Hall, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — Jeremiah E. Mahoney, Timothy J. Crowley, Timothy J. Wholey, S. Edward Shaw, George R. W. Battis.

SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Prescho, David F. Barry, Bordman Hall. *Common Council* — Daniel D. Rourke, William M. McInnes, Eugene A. Reed, Jr., Frederick A. Wood, Bernard McMackin.

STREET DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, David F. Barry, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — John B. Collins, James H. Kelly, Edwin S. Fields, James Keenan, Henry S. Fisher.

STREET LAYING-OUT DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Prescho, David F. Barry, Jacob Fottler. *Common Council* — John Hurley, Henry B. Goodenough, Manassah E. Bradley, Michael J. Reidy, George L. Robinson, Jr.

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles T. Witt, Bordman Hall, Jacob Fottler. *Common Council* — Richard F. Andrews, Jr., James T. Roche, Peter F. Tague, Michael J. Reidy, Freeman O. Emerson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Charles W. Hallstram, Martin M. Lomasney, David F. Barry. *Common Council* — Sidney B. Everett, David H. Jones, Jr., Charles H. Hall, Stanley Ruffin, Calvin M. Lewis.

WATER-INCOME DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — David F. Barry, Charles E. Folsom, Bordman Hall. *Common Council* — Michael T. Callahan, Timothy J. Wholey, Jeremiah E. Mahoney, John J. Browne, David H. Jones, Jr.

WATER-SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Martin M. Lomasney, Jacob Fottler, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — George I. Robinson, Jr., John Hurley, Freeman O. Emerson, Timothy J. Donovan, George F. Coleman.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

ABOLITION OF GRADE CROSSINGS. — *Aldermen* — Charles T. Witt, Bordman Hall, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council*. — Daniel D. Rourke, Timothy J. Donovan, George R. W. Battis, Samuel H. Mitchell, Peter F. Tague.

ANNEXATION OF SQUANTUM. — *Aldermen* — Alpheus Sanford, Bordman Hall, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — Richard F. Andrews, Jr., Daniel A. Whelton, Cornelius F. Desmond, Jeffrey R. Eagar, Jr., Albert Wise.

ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF EDWARD EVERETT. — *Aldermen* — Sanford, Hall, Folsom. *Common Council* — Everett, Patterson, O'Brien, Manks, Robinson.

APRIL NINETEENTH. — *Aldermen* — Hallstram, Barry, Bryant. *Common Council* — Rourke, Fisher, Lynch, McGuire, J. B. Collins.

CLOSING DRAWBRIDGES. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Prescho, John H. Lee, Charles T. Witt. *Common Council* — David H. Jones, Jr., John W. Hayes, John J. Browne, William Berwin, Timothy J. Wholey.

COLUMBUS AVENUE. — *Aldermen* — Bryant, Dever, Sanford. *Common Council* — Wise, Everett, Miller, Colby, Connor.

DISPOSAL OF OFFAL. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, David F. Barry, Charles H. Bryant. *Common Council* — John B. Patterson, Charles H. Reinhart, Christopher F. O'Brien, S. Edward Shaw, Michael W. Norris.

FOOT-BRIDGES OVER GRADE CROSSINGS. — *Aldermen* — Charles W. Hallstram, Martin M. Lomasney, Alpheus Sanford. *Common Council* — Herbert M. Manks, Jeremiah E. Mahoney, Edward H. Costello, Calvin M. Lewis, Daniel A. McCarthy.

GASTON EULOGY. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Charles H. Bryant, Bordman Hall. *Common Council* — Michael T. Callahan, Daniel A. Whelton, Albert C. Smith, John B. Collins, S. Edward Shaw.

HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Edward W. Prescho, Charles T. Witt. *Common Council* — Christopher F. O'Brien, James A. Cochran, Michael J. Leary, Edward H. McGuire, James Keenan.

JULY FOURTH. — *Aldermen* — Alpheus Sanford, John H. Lee, Jacob Fottler, John F. Dever, Charles W. Hallstram, Charles E. Folsom, Martin M. Lomasney, Charles T. Witt, David F. Barry, Charles H. Bryant, Bordman Hall, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — Christopher F. O'Brien, James A. Cochran, Manassah E. Bradley, John M. O'Hara, William H. Marnell, John Hurley, Daniel D. Rourke, Bernard McMackin, David T. King, J. Henderson Allston, Walter L. Sears, Frank H. Briggs, Cornelius F. Desmond, John J. Browne, John B. Collins, Timothy J. Sullivan, Charles H. Reinhart, S. Edward Shaw, Albert C. Smith, Mark H. Lynch, Patrick E. Riddle, Richard F. Andrews, Jr., Patrick F. Gormley, James H. Kelly, John B. Patterson, Henry B. Goodenough.

JUNE SEVENTEENTH. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Prescho, Bordman Hall, Charles W. Hallstram. *Common Council* — Timothy J. Donovan, John Hurley, John M. O'Hara, Peter F. Tague, Martin F. Connorton.

LABOR-DAY. — *Aldermen* — Charles H. Bryant, John F. Dever, Charles W. Hallstram. *Common Council* — James Keenan, David T. King, George I. Robinson, Jr., John H. Griffin, Albert Wise.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Alpheus Sanford, Charles T. Witt. *Common Council* — George R. W. Battis, John M. O'Hara, Henry S. Fisher, Daniel F. Connor, Michael J. Reidy.

MEMORIAL DAY. — *Aldermen* — John H. Lee, Jacob Fottler, David F. Barry. *Common Council* — Daniel A. McCarthy, David T. King, Freeman O. Emerson, Henry B. Goodenough, Timothy J. Wholey.

NEW BRIDGE TO CHARLESTOWN. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Prescho, Martin M. Lomasney, Charles T. Witt. *Common Council* — Timothy J. Donovan, Michael W. Collins, William J. Miller, Joshua B. Holden, Christopher F. O'Brien.

NEW CITY HALL. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, John H. Lee, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — S. Edward Shaw, Michael T. Callahan, Joshua B. Holden, Jeremiah E. Mahoney, John E. Baldwin.

RE-OPENING OF NAVY YARD. — *Aldermen* — Charles T. Witt, Martin M. Lomasney, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — Timothy J. Donovan, Henry S. Fisher, Michael W. Collins, James A. Cochran, Daniel D. Rourke.

RULES AND ORDERS. — *Aldermen* — Alpheus Sanford, John H. Lee, Jacob Fottler, Bordman Hall, Edward W. Prescho. *Common Council* — Christopher F. O'Brien, John J. Boyle, George R. W. Battis, William H. Marnell, Herbert M. Manks, Mark H. Lynch, John J. Browne.

SALARIES. — *Aldermen* — John H. Lee, Charles W. Hallstram, John F. Dever. *Common Council* — Bernard McMackin, Joseph L. Bartlett, Timothy J. Crowley, Jeffrey R. Eagar, Jr., Timothy J. Sullivan.

STATUES. — *Aldermen* — John F. Dever, Jacob Fottler, David F. Barry. *Common Council* — Sidney B. Everett, Mark H. Lynch, George F. Coleman, Joshua B. Holden, Michael J. Reidy.

STONY BROOK. — *Aldermen* — Charles H. Bryant, Martin M. Lomasney, David F. Barry. *Common Council* — Patrick E. Riddle, John J. Browne, Richard F. Andrews, Jr., George I. Robinson, Jr., Edward H. Costello.

SUBWAY. — *Aldermen* — Charles E. Folsom, Bordman Hall, Alpheus Sanford. *Common Council* — Stanley Ruffin, Patrick J. Carroll, Christopher F. O'Brien, Freeman O. Emerson, James Keenan.

UNDERGROUND WIRES. — *Aldermen* — Charles E. Folsom, Charles H. Bryant, Bordman Hall. *Common Council* — Daniel D. Rourke, James T. Roche, George I. Robinson, Jr., William A. Davis, Daniel A. McCarthy.

UNEMPLOYED. — *Aldermen* — Dever, Prescho, Witt. *Common Council* — Lynch, Andrews, Reidy, Lewis, O'Brien.

UNUSED TRACKS IN PUBLIC STREETS. — *Aldermen* — Edward W. Preshe, Bordman Hall, Charles E. Folsom. *Common Council* — George R. W. Battis, John M. O'Hara, Henry S. Fisher, Daniel F. Connor, Michael J. Reidy.

WAR VETERANS IN STREET DEPARTMENT. — *Aldermen* — Jacob Fottler, David F. Barry, John F. Dever. *Common Council* — Christopher F. O'Brien, Freeman O. Emerson, Joseph L. Bartlett, Henry S. Fisher, John J. Browne.

WARD ROOM, WARD 22. — *Aldermen* — Charles H. Bryant, John H. Lee, Charles W. Hallstram. *Common Council* — Patrick F. Gormley, S. Edward Shaw, John W. Griffin, William W. Davis, Thomas Reynolds.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The following table shows the manner in which the Heads of the Executive Departments are appointed or elected, together with the times of appointment or election, the respective terms of office as prescribed by statutes, ordinances, or both, and the salary received by each, respectively.

OFFICES.	How Created.	APPOINTED.		TERM.		Salary.
		By Whom.	When.	Begins.	Length of.	
Architect	Ordinance	Mayor ¹ . .	Annually .	May 1 . . .	One year.	\$3,500
Assessors	Statute . .	"	Annually, three . .	" 1 . . .	Three years.	3,000 ²
Auditor	Ordinance	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	One year.	5,000
City Clerk	Statute . .	City Council ³	January .	When qualified	" "	5,000
City Messenger	Ordinance	" "	Annually .	May 1 . . .	" "	3,000
Clerk of Committees . .	"	" "	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	3,500
Collector	Statute . .	Mayor ¹ . .	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	5,000
Engineer	Ordinance	"	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	6,000
Ferries, Superintendent of	"	"	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	3,500
Fire Commissioners . .	"	"	Annually, one	" 1 . . .	Three years.	3,500
Health Commissioners,	Ordinance	"	Annually, one	" 1 . . .	" "	3,000
Hospital, Trustees of City	Statute . .	"	" "	" 1 . . .	Five years.	None.
Inspector of Buildings,	" . .	"	Triennially	" 1, 1892 .	Three years.	\$5,000
Inspector of Milk and Vinegar	" . .	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	One year.	3,000
Inspector of Provisions,	" . .	"	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	1,700
Inspector of Vessels and Ballast	"	"	Annually, in March and Apr.	" 1 . . .	" "	Fees.
Lamps, Superintendent of	Ordinance	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	" "	3,500
Law Department:						
Corporation Counsel,	"	"	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	6,000
City Solicitor	"	"	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	5,750

¹ Subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

² Chairman, \$500 additional; Secretary, \$200 additional.

³ By concurrent vote.

OFFICES.	How Created.	APPOINTED.		TERM.		Salary.
		By Whom.	When.	Begins.	Length of.	
Library, Public, Trustees of	Statute . .	Mayor ¹ . .	Annually, one . . .	May 1 . . .	Five years.	None.
Markets, Superintendent of	Ordinance	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	One year.	\$3,000
Mount Hope Cemetery, Trustees of	"	"	Annually, five . . .	" 1 . . .	" "	None.
Overseers of the Poor .	Statute . .	"	Annually, four . .	" 1 . .	Three years.	"
Park Commissioners .	"	"	Annually, one . . .	" 1 . . .	" "	None.
Printing, Superintendent of	Ordinance	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	One year.	\$3,000
Public Buildings, Superintendent of . . .	"	"	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	3,600
Public Grounds, Superintendent of	"	"	" .	" 1 . . .	" "	3,000
Public Institutions, Commissioners of . .	Statute . .	"	Annually, one . . .	" 1 . . .	Three years.	3,500 ²
Registrar, City	" . .	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	One year.	4,000
Registrars of Voters . .	" . .	"	Annually, one . . .	" 1 . . .	" "	3,000
Sealer of Weights and Measures	" . .	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	" "	\$3,000
Deputy Sealers . . .	"	"	Annually, eight . .	" 1 . . .	" "	1,600
Sinking-Funds Commissioners	" . .	"	Annually, two . . .	" 1 . . .	Three years.	None.
Streets, Superintendent of	Ordinance	"	Annually .	" 1 . . .	One year.	7,500
Street Commissioners .	" . .	Vote of the People . .	Annually, one . . .	1st Monday in Jan. . .	" "	3,000
Surveyor, City	" . .	Mayor ¹ . . .	Annually .	May 1 . . .	" "	3,600
Treasurer, City	Statute . .	"	" "	" 1 . . .	" "	6,000
Water Registrar . . .	Ordinance	"	" "	" 1 . . .	" "	3,600
Water Board	" . .	"	Annually, one . . .	" 1 . . .	Three years.	3,500 ²
Wire Commissioner . .	Statute . .	"	Triennially,	" 1, 1894 .	" "	5,000

¹ Subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.² Chairman, \$500 additional.

OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The following table shows the manner in which Other Public Officers in the service of the City are appointed or elected, together with the times of appointment or election, the respective terms of office, as prescribed by statutes, and the salary, if any, received by each, respectively.

OFFICES.	How Created.	APPOINTED.		TERM.		Salary.
		By Whom.	When.	Begins.	Length of.	
Art Commissioners . .	Statute . .	Ex officio .	1890 . . .	1890 . . .	Indefinite.	None.
Beef, Weighers of . . .	" . .	Mayor ¹ . .	Annually .	May 1 . .	One year.	Fees.
Board of Survey . . .	" . .	" . .	May 18,'91. ²	" 1 . .	Three yrs.	4,000 ³
Bollers, Weighers of, etc.	" . .	" . .	Annually .	" 1 . .	One year.	Fees.
Coal, Weighers of . . .	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Collateral Loan Co., one Director	" . .	Mayor . . .	" . .	When appointed.	" "	None.
Common Council, Clerk of	" . .	Common Council .	" . .	When elected .	During pleasure of Com. Co.	\$3,000
Constables	" . .	Mayor ¹ . .	" . .	May 1 . .	One year.	Fees.
Election Officers, 12 for each Precinct	" . .	" . .	Sept. 1-20	Nov. 1 . .	" "	\$8 per diem; clerks, \$10 per diem.
Fence-Viewers	" . .	" . .	Annually .	May 1 . .	" "	Fees.
Field-Drivers and Pound-Keepers	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Fish, Weighers of Salt- Water	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Grain, Measurers of . .	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Hay and Straw, Inspect- ors of	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Hay Scales, Superin- tendent of	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Hoops and Staves, Cull- ers of	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Lime, Inspectors of . .	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"
Marble, etc., Surveyors of	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	"

¹ Subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

² By Chap. 335, Acts of 1894, the board holds office three years longer.

³ Chairman \$500 additional.

OFFICES.	How Created.	APPOINTED.		TERM.		Salary.
		By Whom.	When.	Begins.	Length of.	
Old South Association, two Managers	Statute . .	City Council ¹	Annually .	When elected .	One year.	None.
Petroleum, etc., Inspectors of	" . .	Mayor ² . .	" . .	May 1 . .	" "	Fees.
Police, Board of	" . .	Governor ³ .	One in 1898, 1899, 1900, respectively . .	" 1 . .	Five years.	\$4,000 ⁴
Transit Commissioners,	" . .	Mayor and Governor, ⁵	July, 1894,	" 1 . .	" "	5,000
Transportation of Insane Persons	Ordinance	Mayor . .	Annually .	" 1 . .	One year.	1,200
Upper Leather, Measurers of	Statute . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	" "	Fees.
Wood and Bark, Measurers of	" . .	" . .	" . .	" 1 . .	Five years.	"
Workingmen's Loan Association, one Director	" . .	" . .	" . .	3d Thurs- day in Apr.	" "	None.

¹ By concurrent vote.² Subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.³ With the advice and consent of the Executive Council.⁴ Chairman, \$500 additional.⁵ Three are appointed by the Mayor subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, and two by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

NOTE. — Pub. Stat. refers to the Massachusetts Public Statutes of 1882. Stat., alone, to the annual Statutes or Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts; Rev. Ord., to the Revised Ordinances of 1892; Rev. Reg., to the Revised Regulations of 1892.

The municipal year begins with the first Monday in January.

The financial year begins with February 1.

Corrections are made up to August 1, 1894.

ARCHITECT DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 5.]

EDMUND M. WHEELWRIGHT, *City Architect*. Salary, \$3,500.

[Office, City Hall.]

The office of City Architect was established by Ordinance on Dec. 24, 1875. Annual reports have been published since 1889.

ASSESSING DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1854, Chap. 448, § 37; 1884, Chap. 123; Rev. Ord., Chap. 6.]

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

SAMUEL HICHBORN, EDWARD B. DAILY, JOSEPH TONDORF, Jr. Term ends in 1895.

JOSHUA S. DUNCKLEE, *Chairman*; JOHN J. MURPHY, GEORGE A. COMINS. Term ends in 1896.

FRANK A. DREW, *Secretary*; JOHN PIERCE, JOHN M. MAGUIRE. Term ends in 1897.

Salary, \$3,000 each per annum, with \$500 additional for the Chairman, and \$200 additional for the Secretary.

D. H. MORRISSEY, *Clerk*.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Assessors published annual tax-lists from 1822 to 1866. Since 1866 the records of the department are almost entirely in manuscript, except the annual list of polls. Annual reports have been made since 1890.

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

[Stat. 1885, Chap. 266, § 2; Stat. 1894, Chap. 276; Rev. Ord., Chap. 6, § 1.]

The First Assistants are appointed annually by the Assessors, subject

to confirmation by the Mayor, one for each assessment district, one-half must be from one of the two leading political parties. The Assessors and first assistants organize as the Board of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, of which body the Secretary of the Board of Assessors is, at present, the Secretary. The first assistants receive \$7 each per day for street duty, and \$350 each for office duty.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

[Stat. 1885, Chap. 266, § 2; Stat. 1894, Chap. 276; Rev. Ord., Chap. 6, § 1.]

The Second Assistants are appointed annually in the same manner as the First Assistants, one for each assessment district; each Second Assistant being a resident of the ward that includes the assessment district for which he is appointed. Salary, \$5 each per day.

The assessment districts, with First and Second Assistants assigned to each, are as follows:

DISTRICT 1. The whole of Ward 1 (East Boston). BENJAMIN F. PALMER, CHARLES W. ODIORNE.

DIST. 2. The whole of Ward 2 (East Boston). THOMAS O. McENANY, JOHN C. NUTE.

DIST. 3. The whole of Ward 3 (Charlestown). HENRY S. HARRIS, THOMAS J. KELLEY.

DIST. 4. The whole of Ward 4 (Charlestown). DENNIS J. QUIRK, CHARLES W. PEARSON.

DIST. 5. The whole of Ward 5 (Charlestown). JOHN BRYANT, PATRICK SULLIVAN.

DIST. 6. That part of Ward 6 lying north and east of a line beginning at the junction of Salem and Hanover streets; thence by the centre lines of Hanover and Richmond streets and the centre line of Atlantic avenue to the boundary line of Ward 12. HUGH F. SHERAN, FRANK J. ENOS.

DIST. 7. That part of Ward 6 lying south and west of a line beginning where the boundary line between Wards 6 and 12 crosses Atlantic avenue; thence by the centre line of said avenue and the centre lines of Richmond and Hanover streets to the boundary line of Ward 7. WILLIAM H. CUNDY, ALLEN J. McINTIRE.

DIST. 8. That part of Ward 7 lying north of a line beginning at the junction of Hanover and Blackstone streets; thence by the centre line of Blackstone street to Haymarket square; thence across said square to the centre line of Merrimac street; thence by the centre line of said last-named street to the boundary line of Ward 8. E. MERTAIN HATCH. CHARLES W. CURRAN.

DIST. 9. That part of Ward 7 lying south of a line beginning at the junction of Causeway and Merrimac streets; thence by the centre line of Merrimac street to Haymarket square; thence across said square to the centre line of Blackstone street; thence by the centre line of said last-named street to the boundary line of Ward 6. NICHOLAS J. FURIE, JAMES F. MALONE.

DIST. 10. The whole of Ward 8. DANIEL A. DOWNEY, LAWRENCE A. HOEY.

DIST. 11. The whole of Ward 9. CHARLES O. BURRELL, JOSEPH D. DILLWORTH.

DIST. 12. That part of Ward 10 lying to the north and east of a line beginning at the junction of Joy and Beacon streets, and drawn through the centre of Beacon, Park, Tremont, Winter, and Summer streets, to the boundary line of Ward 12. ANDREW J. BROWNE, PETER WALSH.

DIST. 13. That part of Ward 10 lying to the south and west of a line beginning at the ward line at the junction of Bedford and Summer streets; thence by the centre lines of Summer, Washington, Winter, Tremont, Park, and Beacon streets, to the boundary line of Ward 9. CHARLES B. HUNTING, GEORGE W. HARRIS.

DIST. 14. That part of Ward 11 lying north and west of a line beginning where the boundary line between Wards 10 and 11 crosses Park square; thence across said square to the centre line of Providence street; thence by said centre line and the centre line of Berkeley street to the location of the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad; thence by said location to the boundary line of Ward 22. GEORGE A. KING, LAWRENCE J. TOWLE.

DIST. 15. That part of Ward 11 lying south and east of the line beginning where the location of the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad passes under Massachusetts Avenue; thence by said location and the centre lines of Berkeley and Providence streets to Park square; thence across said square to the boundary line of Ward 10. PATRICK D. SULLIVAN, DUNCAN MCARTHUR.

DIST. 16. That part of Ward 12 lying north of a line beginning at the junction of Kneeland and Hudson streets; thence by the centre line of Kneeland and Federal streets and Mount Washington avenue to the boundary line of Ward 13. CHARLES H. BRIGHAM, HENRY J. IRELAND.

DIST. 17. That part of Ward 12 lying south of a line beginning at Fort Point Channel; thence by the centre line of Mount Washington avenue and the centre lines of Federal and Kneeland streets to the boundary line of Ward 10. GEORGE W. CARR, CORNELIUS J. MCGILLICUDDY.

DIST. 18. The whole of Ward 13. ROGER H. SCANNELL, ANDREW J. QUINN.

DIST. 19. That part of Ward 14 lying west of a line running through the centre of K street, from the ward line in Boston harbor to the ward line in Dorchester bay. JOHN C. COOK, HENRY J. MCKEE.

DIST. 20. That part of Ward 14 lying east of the line running through the centre of K street, from the ward line in Dorchester bay to the ward line in Boston harbor. JAMES I. MOORE, EDWIN R. SPINNEY.

DIST. 21. The whole of Ward 15. JAMES P. FOX, JOHN S. McDONOUGH.

DIST. 22. The whole of Ward 16. JOHN J. GARTLAND, JAMES F. MCKENZIE.

DIST. 23. The whole of Ward 17. WILLIAM B. SMART, GEORGE P. RICHARDSON.

DIST. 24. The whole of Ward 18. FREDERICK H. TEMPLE, ARTHUR M. FORRISTALL.

DIST. 25. The whole of Ward 19. THOMAS J. LEACH, HERMAN H. FRASIER.

DIST. 26. That part of Ward 20 lying north and west of a line beginning at the junction of Albany and Swett streets; thence by the centre lines of Swett, Magazine, and Dudley streets and the centre line of Blue Hill avenue to the boundary line of Ward 21. EDWARD W. DOLAN, CHARLES H. SNOW.

DIST. 27. That part of Ward 20 lying south and east of a line beginning at the junction of Winthrop street and Blue Hill avenue; thence by the centre line of said avenue and the centre lines of Dudley, Magazine, and Swett streets to the boundary line of Ward 18. HENRY L. CARTER, WILLIAM BURNS.

DIST. 28. That part of Ward 21 lying north and west of a line beginning at the junction of Dudley and Warren streets; thence by the centre line of Warren street, Walnut avenue, Circuit and Washington streets to the boundary line of Ward 23. ALONZO F. ANDREWS, MICHAEL J. MURPHY.

DIST. 29. That part of Ward 21 lying south and east of a line beginning at the junction of Codman avenue and Washington street; thence by the centre lines of Washington and Circuit streets, Walnut avenue, and Warren street to the boundary line of Ward 20. JOHN H. GRIGGS, JOHN J. FLANNERY.

DIST. 30. That part of Ward 22 lying north of a line beginning at the boundary line between the city of Boston and the town of Brookline; thence by the centre lines of Longwood avenue, Parker and Tremont streets to the boundary line of Ward 21. GEORGE WARREN, HUBERT J. GORMLEY.

DIST. 31. That part of Ward 22 lying south of a line beginning at the junction of the location of the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad and Tremont street; thence by the centre lines of Tremont and Parker streets and the centre line of Longwood avenue to the boundary line between the city of Boston and town of Brookline. ROBERT CULBERT, JOHN J. CAPELLE.

DIST. 32. That part of Ward 23 lying north and east of a line beginning at the junction of Centre street and the location of the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad; thence by said location and the location of the West Roxbury Branch Railroad, to the centre lines of Dudley avenue, South, Centre, and Church streets to the ward line. FRANK S. PRATT, DANIEL H. DALY.

DIST. 33. That part of Ward 23 lying south and east of a line beginning at the boundary line between the city of Boston and the town of Hyde Park; thence by the centre lines of Grew avenue, Poplar, Sycamore, Kittredge, Norfolk, and Washington streets, and Dudley avenue, to the location of the West Roxbury Branch Railroad; thence by said location and the location of the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad to the ward line at Centre street. JOHN H. GIBLIN, DEXTER C. WHITTEMORE.

DIST. 34. That part of Ward 23 lying south and west of a line beginning at the boundary line between the city of Boston and the town of Brookline; thence by the centre lines of Church, Centre, and South streets, Dudley avenue, Washington, Norfolk, Kittredge, Sycamore, and Poplar streets, and Grew avenue, to the boundary line between said city and the town of Hyde Park. HUBERT POPE, OSCAR N. FOSSETT.

DIST. 35. That part of Ward 24 lying northerly of a line beginning at the junction of Columbia and Quincy streets; thence by the centre lines of Quincy, Bowdoin, East, and Adams streets, Dorchester avenue and Park street, and the centre line of said last-named street extended to Dorchester bay. JOHN H. DONOVAN, RICHARD W. SMITH.

DIST. 36. That part of Ward 24 lying northerly and westerly of a line beginning at the junction of Columbia and Quincy streets; thence by the centre lines of Quincy, Bowdoin, East, and Adams streets, Dorchester and Centre avenues, Centre and Washington streets and Talbot avenue to the boundary line of Ward 23. GEORGE E. HALL, WILLIAM D. LANG.

DIST. 37. That part of Ward 24 lying southerly and westerly of a line beginning at the junction of Blue Hill avenue and Talbot avenue; thence by the centre lines of Talbot avenue, Washington and Ashmont streets and Dorchester avenue to Neponset river. HENRY PIERCE, JOHN A. DILLON.

DIST. 38. That part of Ward 24 lying easterly and southerly of a

line beginning at Dorchester bay at the centre line of Park street extended; thence by said extended line and the centre line of Park street, Dorchester avenue, Centre avenue, Centre, Washington, and Ashmont streets and Dorchester avenue to Neponset river. RICHARDSON HUTCHINSON, JOHN J. DAILEY.

DIST. 39. That part of Ward 25 lying north and east of a line beginning at the boundary between the city of Boston and the town of Watertown; thence by the centre line of North, Beacon, Parsons, Washington, and Cambridge streets to Charles river. JAMES BUCKNER, PATRICK F. CARLEY.

DIST. 40. That part of Ward 25 lying south and west of a line beginning at the boundary between the cities of Boston and Cambridge; thence by the centre lines of Cambridge, Washington, Parsons, and North Beacon streets to the Charles river. GEORGE W. WARREN, BENJAMIN M. FISKE.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 7.]

JAMES H. DODGE, *City Auditor*. Salary, \$5,000.

[Office, City Hall.]

The office of Auditor was established by the ordinance of August 2, 1824. Regular annual reports of receipts and expenditures have been published by the Auditor since 1825. These reports show the annual receipts of the City and County, the debt, and the public property. Similar, but less complete, reports were published by finance committees from 1811 to 1824, inclusive. Since June 1, 1867, the Auditor publishes monthly exhibits of all City and County expenditures.

The City Auditor is also Auditor of the County of Suffolk, and Clerk of the Board of Sinking Funds Commissioners. (Pub. Stat., Chap. 23, 33, 34-35; Rev. Reg., Chap. 4, § 1.)

See also Sinking Funds Department.

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1854, Chap. 448, § 30; 1885, Chap. 266, § 2; Rev. Ord., Chap. 8.]

J. MITCHEL GALVIN, *City Clerk*. Salary, \$5,000.

JOHN T. PRIEST, *Assistant City Clerk*. Salary, \$3,800.

[Office, City Hall.]

The City Clerk, chosen annually in January by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, has the care and custody of the records of the Board of Aldermen and of all City records, documents,

maps, plans, and papers, except where otherwise provided for. He also records chattel mortgages, assignments of wages, liens upon vessels, and performs other duties imposed by statute.

The City Clerk is, *ex officio*, clerk of the Board of Aldermen and of meetings of both branches of the City Council when met in convention.

The Assistant City Clerk is appointed annually by the City Clerk, subject to the approval of the Mayor, and discharges the duties of the City Clerk in his absence or in case of a vacancy in that office [Rev. Ord., Chap. 8, §§ 6, 7]. By Pub. Stat., Chap. 28, § 10, the certificate or attestation of the Assistant City Clerk has equal effect with that of the City Clerk.

CITY MESSENGER DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 9.]

ALVAH H. PETERS, *City Messenger*. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, City Hall.]

The City Messenger is the official messenger of the City Council and its committees, attending all meetings of the same. He has the care and distribution of all documents printed for the use of the City Council, and is the custodian of the City Hall Building. The office was established by the ordinance of October 14, 1852. The City Messenger is chosen annually by the City Council and appoints his subordinates.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 10.]

JAMES L. HILLARD, *Clerk of Committees*. Salary, \$3,500.

JOHN P. BRAWLEY, *Assistant Clerk of Committees*. Salary, \$2,700.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Clerk of Committees acts as the clerk of all committees of the City Council, keeping the records of the same. He has charge of the City Hall Reference Library.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1875, Chap. 176; Rev. Ord., Chap. 11.]

JAMES W. RICKER, *Collector of the City of Boston*. Salary, \$5,000.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Collector collects and receives all assessments, betterments, rates, dues, and money payable on any account to the City of Boston or

the County of Suffolk. The separate office of Collector was established by statute in 1875. Annual reports have been published since 1876.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 12.]

WILLIAM JACKSON, *City Engineer*. Salary, \$6,000.

[Office, City Hall.]

The duties of the City Engineer include the structural maintenance of bridges, designing and superintending the construction of new bridges, retaining-walls, city wharves, and such other public works as the City Council may authorize.

The City Engineer is the Engineer of the Boston Water Board, and has the general superintendence of the Sudbury river, Cochituate, and Mystic Water-Works, including charge of new constructions for these works. He is also in charge of the construction of a system of intercepting and outlet sewers (Improved Sewerage or Main Drainage), and of the engineering work in connection with the parks. The office of City Engineer was established by ordinance on October 31, 1850. Regular annual reports have been issued since 1868.

FERRY DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 13.]

WILLIAM J. BURKE, *Supt. of Ferries*. Salary, \$3,500.

[Office, East Boston side of North Ferry.]

By Chapter 155 of the Acts of 1869 the City Council of Boston was authorized to purchase the property and franchise of the East Boston Ferry Company, incorporated by Stat. 1852, Chap. 244. On December 17, 1869, the City voted to purchase the ferry property and franchise for the sum of \$275,000; and the property was delivered to the City on April 1, 1870. [See City Doc. 115 of 1869.]¹

From April, 1870 to July, 1886, the ferries were in charge of a Board of Directors, seven in number; from July, 1886, to April, 1890, a Board of Directors, five in number; from April, 1890 to May, 1891, a Board of Commissioners, five in number.

¹ By a vote of the City Council, passed July 30, 1877, it was determined that the ferries should be run free of all tolls on and after January 1, 1878. At the request of some citizens a mandamus was issued by the Sup. Jud. Court, the City to show cause why an injunction should not issue to prevent the execution of said order. After a hearing of the case, the court decided that the City had no authority to pass the order of July 30, 1877. (123 Mass., 460.)

TARIFF OF TOLLS.

[Established by the Board of Aldermen, to take effect on July 1, 1887.]

Police officers, firemen, and members of the protective department go free when in uniform; also, the harbor master and his assistants, the fire marshal, police and City Hospital ambulances, and the wagon of the public institutions; also, funeral hearses and processions.

Foot-passengers. — Each, one cent.

Pleasure-carriages. — Drawn by one horse, with not more than two persons and driver, four cents, or twenty tickets for fifty cents. With two horses, and not more than four persons and driver, six cents, or twenty tickets for \$1. With three horses, and not more than six persons and driver, eight cents. With four horses, and not more than eight persons and driver, ten cents. For every additional passenger, one cent each. All light carriages, without horse, two cents. All heavy carriages, without horse, four cents.

Carts and wagons. — Drawn by one horse, and weighing not more than 4,000 pounds, exclusive of horse and vehicle, four cents, or packages of sixteen tickets for fifty cents. With two horses, and weighing not more than 8,000 pounds, eight cents, or packages of sixteen tickets for \$1. With three horses, and weighing not more than 12,000 pounds, ten cents, or packages of eighteen tickets for \$1.50. With four horses, and weighing not more than 16,000 pounds, thirteen cents, or packages of twenty tickets for \$2.

Trucks and caravans. — Drawn by one horse, and weighing not more than 4,000 pounds, seven cents. Drawn by two horses, and weighing not more than 8,000 pounds, ten cents. Drawn by three horses, and weighing not more than 12,000 pounds, fifteen cents. Drawn by four horses, and weighing not more than 16,000 pounds, twenty cents.

Drag-wheels. — Drawn by one or two horses, and weighing not more than 8,000 pounds, loaded, fifteen cents; not loaded, seven cents. Drawn by three horses, and weighing not more than 12,000 pounds, loaded, twenty cents; not loaded, ten cents. Drawn by four horses, and weighing not more than 16,000 pounds, loaded, thirty cents; not loaded, fifteen cents.

No load weighing more than 16,000 pounds is allowed to pass over the ferry, unless by special permit from the Superintendent.

Ox-teams the same as horse-teams; one driver allowed to each team.

Teams to be weighed when required by the Superintendent.

The scale of weights is strictly adhered to, and loads weighing more than the specified amount may be prohibited from passing over the ferry.

Horses or oxen are not allowed to be detached from the vehicle and paid for separately.

Each additional horse, in a carriage or team of any description, two cents.

A horse with a rider or leader, two cents.

A man with a handcart or wheelbarrow, one cent.

Horses or oxen not belonging to teams, each one cent.

Swine, sheep, or goats, per dozen, five cents.

Other cattle, each, two cents.

Baggage. — Each and every barrel, not in a vehicle, one cent.
Each and every half-barrel, not in a vehicle, one cent. All other articles in proportion.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1850, Chap. 262; Rev. Ord., Chap. 14.]

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

ROBERT G. FITCH, *Chairman*. Term ends in 1895.

GEORGE H. INNIS. Term ends in 1896.

JOHN R. MURPHY,* Term ends in 1897.

Salary, \$3,500 each per annum.

B. F. UNDERHILL, JR., *Secretary*.

[Office, Fire Headquarters, Bristol Street.]

The Boston Fire Department was organized in 1837, the Chief Engineer of the paid department publishing annual reports from 1838 until 1873. By the ordinance of October 24, 1873, the department was placed under a Board of three Fire Commissioners, who have published annual reports since 1874. At the present time the Fire Department consists of a Board of three Fire Commissioners, who have entire control of the department, a Chief, First and Second Assistant Chief, eleven District Chiefs, Superintendent of Fire-alarms, and officers, engine-men, telegraph operators, etc., to the number of about seven hundred in all.

LEWIS P. WEBBER, *Chief Engineer*.

JOHN W. REGAN, *First Assistant Chief Engineer*.

WILLIAM T. CHESWELL, *Second Assistant Chief Engineer*.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FIRE-ALARMS.

[Stat. 1890, chap. 404; Rev. Ord., Chap. 14, §§ 2, 3.]

BROWN S. FLANDERS, *Superintendent*. Appointed by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Salary, \$3,200.

[Office, Fire headquarters, Bristol street.]

The Superintendent of Fire-alarms supervises all electric wires or

* Resigned.

cables over or under streets or buildings, and enforces the statutes, ordinances, and regulations relating to their location, erection, supports, maintenance, insulation, and removal. He also has the entire care and maintenance of the fire-alarm telegraph and telephone systems, and all electrical appliances and machinery for the city, except for the Police Department.

CYRUS A. GEORGE, *Deputy Superintendent*. In charge of the fire-alarm office, City Hall.

A constant watch is kept at the headquarters, City Hall, night and day, by the operators. Each operator has assigned to him certain hours of duty, during which time he is responsible for the correct use of the apparatus in giving alarms, for testing the circuits, and for other details pertaining to the service. An automatic arrangement is connected with the receiving apparatus, by which assistance may be called from the sleeping apartments, if at any time the operator should be suddenly incapacitated from performing his duties. An accurate account is kept of the time of each alarm, of the station from which it originates, and of all other necessary information. Alarms are transmitted to the Central Office, from the signal stations, or boxes, by pulling a slide in the box.

FIRE DISTRICTS AND CHIEFS.

The city is divided into ten fire districts, as follows:

DISTRICT 1. All that part of Boston known as East Boston. PETER F. McDONOUGH, *Chief*.

DIST. 2. All that part of Boston formerly known as Charlestown. C. H. W. POPE, *Chief*.

DIST. 3. Boston proper east of a line beginning at the Charles-river drawbridge and running through the centre of Charlestown street, Haymarket square, and Washington to Summer street, and north of Summer street and the N.Y. & N.E. R.R. passenger depot to the water. JOHN F. EGAN, *Chief*.

DIST. 4. All that part west of District 3 and north of a line running through the centre of Winter and Park streets, and west of Beacon, to Arlington street, west side of Beacon and Berkeley streets to the water. WILLIAM T. CHESWELL, *Chief*.

DIST. 5. All that part south of Districts 3 and 4 to the centre of Broadway drawbridge, and a line running through the centre of Broadway, Way street, Motte, Castle, Ferdinand streets, Columbus avenue, Berkeley street to the water. JOHN F. RYAN, *Chief*.

DIST. 6. All that part of Boston known as South Boston, and divided from District No. 9 by Locust and Dorset streets. JOHN A. MULLEN, *Chief*.

- DIST. 7. All that part of Boston south and south-west of Districts 4 and 5, through the centre of Broadway to the drawbridge; thence by water to the centre of Massachusetts avenue; thence through the centre of Albany and Northampton streets, Columbus avenue, Massachusetts avenue to the water. *PATRICK E. KEYES, Chief.*
- DIST. 8. All that part south and west of District 7 to the boundary line of West Roxbury, and west of Washington street, to the Brookline boundary line. *JOHN GRADY, Chief.*
- DIST. 9. All that part south of Districts 6 and 7, to West Roxbury line running through the centre of Blue Hill avenue, Columbia, Green Bowdoin, Church and Commercial streets to Dorchester avenue, thence due east to the water. *W. A. GAYLORD, Chief.*
- DIST. 10. All the southerly part of Boston south of District 9, bounded on the east by Blue Hill avenue and Back street, to the Hyde Park line. *J. F. HEWINS, Chief.*
- DIST. 11. All of Ward 25, formerly Brighton. *EDWIN H. SAWYER, Chief.*
- DIST. 12. All the southerly part of Boston south of Districts 8 and 9 and west of District 10, including West Roxbury. *L. P. ABBOTT, Chief.*

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

Number.	Location.	Officers.
1	Dorchester street, cor. Fourth, S. B.	Robert E. Bartlett, Capt.
2	Fourth, cor. O street, South Boston	J. H. Ewers, Capt.
3	Harrison avenue, cor. Bristol street	{ M. Walsh, Capt. Morris Heffernan, Lieut.
4	Bulfinch street	{ John I. Quigley, Capt. P. Callahan, Lieut.
5	Marion street, East Boston	George A. Jones, Capt.
6	Leverett street	{ J. T. Byron, Capt. John Ready, Lieut.
7	East street	{ J. M. Garrity, Capt. J. J. O'Connor, Lieut.
8	Salem street	J. S. Kenney, Capt.
9	Paris street, East Boston	{ R. A. Ritchie, Lieut. E. B. Smith, Capt.
10	River, foot of Mt. Vernon street	{ C. E. Phenix, Capt. H. P. Pitcher, Lieut.
11	Cor. Saratoga and Byron sts., East Boston,	James P. Dean, Capt.
12	Dudley street, Roxbury	B. McCarthy, Capt.
13	Cabot street, Roxbury	Henry J. Hart, Capt.
14	Centre street, Roxbury	Daniel F. Sennott, Capt.
15	Cor. Broadway and Dorchester avenue	{ C. P. Smith, Capt. S. J. Ryder, Lieut.
16	Temple street, Dorchester avenue	Edwin R. Merrill, Capt.
17	Meeting-House Hill, Dorchester	Alexander Glover, Capt.
18	Harvard street, Dorchester	I. A. Williams, Capt.
19	Norfolk street, Dorchester	George F. Fenno, Capt.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES, *concluded.*

Number.	Location.	Officers.
20	Walnut street, Dorchester	William G. Blanchard, Capt.
21	Boston street, Dorchester	F. E. Hibbard Capt.
22	Dartmouth street	Charles F. Poor, Capt.
23	Northampton street	M. J. Mulligan, Lieut.
24	Cor. Warren and Quincy streets	Nathan L. Hussey, Capt.
25	Fort Hill square	H. Sawyer, Lieut.
		James H. Le Favor, Capt.
		C. H. Leary, Capt.
26 and 35 .	Mason street	J. F. O'Connell, Capt.
		D. W. Stevens, Lieut.
27	Elm street, Charlestown	G. F. Titus, Capt.
28	Centre street, West Roxbury	George B. Reiley, Capt.
29	Chestnut Hill avenue, Brighton	G. C. Fernald, Capt.
		P. Murphy, Lieut.
30	Mt. Vernon street, West Roxbury	James B. Prescott, Capt.
31	Berth at India Wharf, Fire-Boat	B. F. Healey, Capt.
32	Bunker Hill street, Charlestown	M. C. Leonard, Lieut.
33	Boylston street	S. L. Low, Capt.
		R. E. Handy, Capt.
		John Neal, Lieut.
34	Western avenue, Brighton	George W. Frost, Lieut.
36	Monument street, Charlestown	C. O. Poland, Capt.
37	Longwood avenue	H. D. Smith, Capt.
38 and 39 .	Congress street	J. H. Victory, Capt.
		Charles Ingersoll, Lieut.
40	Sumner street, East Boston	M. J. Kennedy, Lieut.
		J. H. Elliott, Capt.
41	North Harvard street, Allston	G. F. Griffin, Capt.
42	Egleston square	William Childs, Capt.
43	Andrews square, South Boston	George J. Wall, Capt.

LADDER CARRIAGES.

No. 1. Warren square. A. R. Johnson, *Captain*; T. B. Flannagan, *Lieutenant*.

No. 2. Sumner, corner Orleans street, East Boston. John W. Godbold, *Captain*.

No. 3. Harrison avenue, corner of Bristol street. William Coulter, *Captain*; J. P. McManus, *Lieutenant*.

No. 4. Dudley street, Roxbury. C. H. Webber, *Captain*; T. M. McLaughlin, *Lieutenant*.

No. 5. Fourth, near Dorchester street. E. A. Perkins, *Captain*; E. H. Whitney, *Lieutenant*.

No. 6. Temple street, Dorchester. George S. Bourne, *Captain*.

No. 7. Meeting-house Hill, Dorchester. F. W. Webber, *Ludderman in charge*.

- No. 8. Fort Hill square. J. M. Littleton, *Captain*.
 No. 9. Main street, Charlestown. Thomas W. Conway, *Captain*.
 No. 10. Centre street, Jamaica Plain. John F. Boothby, *Captain*.
 No. 11. Chestnut Hill avenue, Brighton. James A. Dooley, *Captain*.
 No. 12. Tremont street, Roxbury.* Joseph M. Gargan, *Captain*;
 M. Cronan, *Lieutenant*.
 No. 13. Washington, near Dover street. W. J. Gaffey, *Lieutenant*
in charge. Turn-table truck.
 No. 14. Fort Hill square, in charge of Ladder No. 8. Turn-table
 truck.
 No. 15. Boylston and Hereford streets. Casper H. Moning, *Cap-*
tain; J. S. Cleverly, *Lieutenant*. Turn-table truck.
 No. 16. Washington street, Roslindale. Thomas P. Lally, *Lieu-*
tenant in charge.
 No. 17. Harrison avenue. Charles T. Adams, *Captain*; James P.
 Bowles, *Lieutenant*.

HORSE HOSE-CARRIAGES.

- Hose No. 3. Winthrop street, Charlestown. Owen Tulley, *Captain*.
 Hose No. 5. Shawmut avenue.
 Hose No. 7. Tremont street, Roxbury.*
 Hose No. 8. North Grove street.

CHEMICAL ENGINES.

- No. 1. Bulfinch street.
 No. 2. Church street. Joseph Smith, *Lieutenant in charge*.
 No. 3. Longwood avenue.
 No. 5. Egleston square.
 No. 6. North Harvard street, Allston.
 No. 7. Chelsea street, East Boston. George W. Stoddard, *Lieu-*
tenant in charge.
 No. 8. B street, South Boston. J. J. Flanagan, *Lieutenant in charge*.
 No. 9. Main street, Charlestown.
 No. 10. Eustis street, Roxbury. A. W. Brown, *Lieutenant in charge*.

OTHER APPARATUS.

- Combination wagon No. 1. Washington street, Roslindale.
 Combination wagon No. 2. Fourth, near K streets, South Boston.
 Water tower No. 1. Bulfinch street.
 Water tower No. 2. Fire headquarters, Bristol street.
 Wrecking wagon. Fire headquarters, Bristol street.

* Destroyed by fire May 15, 1894.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1854, Chap. 448, § 40; Rev. Ord., Chap. 15; Chap. 43, §§ 1-28.]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

EDWARD J. DONOVAN.* Term ends in 1895.

SAMUEL L. DURGIN, M.D., *Chairman*. Term ends in 1896.

GEORGE F. BABBITT. Term ends in 1897.

Salary, \$3,000 each per annum.

CHARLES E. DAVIS, JR., *Secretary*.

[Office, 12 Beacon street.]

The first Board of Health in Boston was established in 1799, under the special statute of February 13, 1799. The first collected edition of the statutes under which this Board acted was published in 1811, and contained also the regulations of the Board. This Board had in substance the same powers as the present Board of Health, and was abolished by the first city charter. From 1822 to 1873 the functions of the Board were exercised through the City Council. The present Board of Health was established by the ordinance of December 2, 1872, and has published annual reports since 1873.

JOHN H. MCCOLLOM, M.D., *Health Physician*. Office, Chardon street.
Salary, \$2,700.

MORTON PRINCE, M.D., *Assistant Health Physician*. Office, Chardon street. Salary, \$1,500.

FRANCIS A. LANE, M.D., *Port Physician*. Resident at Deer Island.
Salary, \$1,200.

D. D. BROUGH, M.D., *Assistant Port Physician*. Salary, \$1,000.

WILLIAM G. MACDONALD, M.D., *Medical Inspector*. Salary, \$1,500.

ALEXANDER BURR, *Inspector of Animals* at Brighton Abattoir.
Salary, \$1,500.

QUARANTINE GROUNDS.

The Quarantine Grounds comprise that part of Boston harbor known as the President Roads, lying between Long, Deer, and Spectacle Islands. The steamer "Vigilant," George T. Ranlett, *Captain*, employed in the quarantine service, is subject to the orders of the Board of Health.

BATH-HOUSES.

By an ordinance passed Dec. 27, 1879, the Board of Health was appointed, and invested with authority to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter 214 of the Statutes of 1874, entitled "An act to authorize cities and towns to erect and maintain public baths and wash-houses,"

* Resigned.

which act was accepted by the city on January 2, 1875. Seventeen free bath-houses have been established, open daily from June 1 to Sept. 30.

MORGUE.

The City Morgue is located on North Grove street. F. L. Briggs, *Superintendent*. Salary, \$360.

CEMETERIES.

The following is a list of the Burial Grounds in charge of the Board of Health :

Bennington street, East Boston.
 Bunker Hill, Charlestown.
 Phipps street, Charlestown.
 Copp's Hill, Charter and Hull streets, Boston.
 King's Chapel, Tremont, near School street.
 Granary, Tremont street, opposite Bromfield.
 Central, Common.
 South, Washington and E. Concord streets.
 Eliot, Washington and Eustis streets.
 Warren, Kearsarge avenue, Roxbury.
 Walter street, Walter street, Roslindale.
 Westerly, Centre, near LaGrange street, West Roxbury.
 Evergreen, South street, Brighton.
 Market street, Market street, Brighton.
 Dorchester North, Upham's Corner.
 Dorchester South, Dorchester avenue, opposite Brooks street.
 Hawes, Emerson street, corner of L street.

UNDERTAKERS.

(Corrected to Aug. 1, 1894.)

[Pub. Stat., Chap. 32, § 6; Stat. 1890, Chap. 210; Rev. Ord., Chap. 15, § 5.]

Alexander, Alexis.	Burke, Edward C.
Avidon, Michael.	Burke, John B.
Badarraco, Andrew A.	Callahan, Timothy F.
Balfe, Thomas J.	Caro, Solomon M.
Banks, Walden.	Chester, Charles E.
Barry, David.	Cleary, James P.
Barry, Michael.	Cobb, Charles W.
Belgard, Philip.	Coburn, Ethan N.
Bennison, Charles E.	Colbert, Charles E.
Blanchard, Charles A.	Cole, George S.
Brown, Edwin G.	Cole, Harry H.
Brown, Julia A. F.	Cole, Jabez B.
Bryant, John.	Connell, Austin H.
Bryant, John E.	Costello, William P.
Bryant, T. Weston.	Crane, Horace R.
Buckley, James A.	Crosby, Frederick J.

Crosby, J. T.	Marsh W. W.
Dacey, Charles M.	McCaffrey, Christopher P.
Dinnin, Charles A.	McCaffrey, John.
Dolan, James W.	McCartney, Timothy.
Doolin, John.	McElroy, John H.
Doyle, Thomas.	Mitchell, Michael J.
Eastman, Alman L.	Morris, John.
Fallon, James P.	Mullen, James.
Fallon, John D.	Mullen, Matthew J.
Farrell, Michael A.	Mullen, Patrick H.
Feeley, Thomas.	Murphy, Michael J.
Feeney, John.	Murray, Edward A.
Field, George V.	O'Donnell, James F.
Gleason, Edward F.	Peak, John H.
Gleason, Reuben.	Peak, John H., Jr.
Goggenheim, Joseph.	Perry, Charles L.
Haynes, James.	Rafferty, Patrick H.
Healy, Oliver F.	Reade, John.
Heintz, John.	Regan, Martin.
Hill, George.	Roach, Edward E.
Jacobs, Louis.	Roeder, John R.
Johnson, George	Ring, Timothy F.
Jones, Lewis L.	Smith, Benjamin F.
Keating, John J.	Sprague, John W.
Keating, Thomas J.	Stockman, Charles A.
Kelly, Arsenous J.	Sullivan, Jeremiah F.
Kelly, Michael J.	Sullivan, Samuel J.
Kennedy, Patrick T.	Sullivan, Timothy J.
Lane, Thomas J.	Tinkham, Charles F.
Lavery, John W.	Tinkham, Jeremiah.
Leary, Lewis W.	Washburn, C. D.
Leonard, Thomas F.	Waterman, Frank S.
Levine, Michel.	Waterman, George H.
Lewis, Fred H.	Waterman, Joseph S.
Linnehan, Cornelius P.	Watson, Bernard L.
Lippa, William.	Willard, George A.
Lobrenz, Nathan.	Williams, Nicholas M.
Maloney, Frank S.	Williamson, Joseph.
Mann, Lewis A.	Wittenberg, Solomon.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1880, Chap. 174; Rev. Ord., Chap. 16.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

- A. SHUMAN, *President*. Term ends in 1895.
 JOHN F. YOUNG. Term ends in 1896.
 WILLIAM A. DUNN, M.D. Term ends in 1897.
 GEORGE B. NICHOLS. Term ends in 1898.
 HENRY H. SPRAGUE, *Secretary*. Term ends in 1899.

The Trustees of the Boston City Hospital are incorporated by Chap. 174 of the Acts of 1880, and are authorized to receive and hold real and

personal estate bequeathed or devised to said corporation to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000.

The Boston City Hospital, on the south-east side of Harrison avenue, occupies the entire square between East Springfield and East Concord streets, and a part of the adjacent square to Massachusetts avenue, and was begun September 9, 1861. It consists of many pavilions, connected with the central structure. This hospital was established for the reception of those in need of temporary relief during illness or from injuries.

The Trustees also have charge of the Convalescent Home at 2150 Dorchester avenue, Milton Lower Mills.

The Board of Trustees publishes annual reports since 1865; and four volumes of Medical and Surgical Reports have been issued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Superintendent and Resident Physician.

GEORGE H. M. ROWE, M.D. Residence and office in the Hospital. Salary, \$4,000.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.— Benjamin E. Cotting, M.D., William Ingalls, M.D., Alexander D. Sinclair, M.D., W. C. B. Fifield, M.D., Benjamin Cushing, M.D., H. W. Williams, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.— George B. Shattuck, M.D., A. L. Mason, M.D., Charles F. Folsom, M.D., A. M. Sumner, M.D., Thomas M. Rotch, M.D., E. M. Buckingham, M.D.

Physicians for Diseases of Women.— John G. Blake, M.D., Edward J. Forster, M.D.

Senior Visiting Surgeon.— David W. Cheever, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.— George W. Gay, M.D., William P. Bolles, M.D., Abner Post, M.D., M. F. Gavin, M.D., H. L. Burrell, M.D., Francis S. Watson, M.D.

Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.— Oliver F. Wadsworth, M.D.

Visiting Aural Surgeon.— J. Orne Green, M.D.

Visiting Pathologist.— W. T. Councilman, M.D.

Assistant Visiting Surgeons.— H. W. Cushing, M.D., George H. Monks, M.D.

Assistant Visiting Physicians.— F. H. Williams, M.D., C. F. Withington, M.D., Vincent Y. Bowditch, M.D.

Assistant Visiting Physician for Diseases of Women.— C. M. Green, M.D.

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Physicians. — Henry Jackson, M.D., George G. Sears, M.D., John L. Morse, M.D.

Surgeons. — Robert W. Lovett, M.D., H. L. Smith, M.D., John C. Munro, M.D., Paul Thorndike, M.D.

Physician for Diseases of Women. — George Haven, M.D. *Assistant.* — Edward Reynolds, M.D.

Physicians for Diseases of the Skin. — E. Wigglesworth, M.D., James S. Howe, M.D. *Assistant.* — Harvey P. Towle, M.D.

Surgeons for Diseases of the Eye. — Edwin E. Jack, M.D., Walter B. Lancaster, M.D. *Assistants.* — Alex. Quackenboss, M.D., John C. Bossidy, M.D.

Surgeons for Diseases of the Ear. — George A. Leland, M.D., Edmund D. Spear, M.D. *Assistant.* — Ernest E. Doble, M.D.

Physicians for Diseases of the Throat. — Thomas Amory DeBlois, M.D., J. W. Farlow, M.D. *Assistant.* — George A. Leland, M.D.

Physicians for Diseases of the Nervous System. — Morton H. Prince, M.D., Philip Coombs Knapp, M.D., William N. Bullard, M.D. *Assistant.* — John J. Thomas, M.D.

Assistant Pathologist. — F. H. Mallory, M.D.

Resident Assistant Pathologist. — Wm. R. Stokes, M.D.

Medico-Legal Pathologist. — F. W. Draper, M.D.

Medical Registrar. — A. S. Knight, M.D.

Surgical Registrar. — C. M. Whitney, M.D.

Physicians to the Convalescent Home. — C. Ellery Stedman, M.D., Daniel D. Gilbert, M.D., Edward T. Twitchell, M.D.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

[Stat. 1892, Chap. 419, § 2; Rev. Ord., Chaps. 17 and 42, §§ 16-39.]

JOHN S. DAMRELL. Appointed for a term of three years from May 1, 1892. Salary, \$5,000.

[Office, Old Court-House.]

BUILDING LIMITS.

[Stat. 1892, Chap. 419, § 21; Rev. Ord., Chap. 42, § 30.]

Among other restrictions imposed by the law and ordinances on the erection of buildings, it is provided that no wooden building shall be erected within the following limits:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre lines of Dover and Albany streets, and thence running east through the centre of said Dover street

to the Harbor Commissioners' line; thence by the said Harbor Commissioners' line around the northerly portion of the City to a point on Charles river at the intersection of said line with the easterly line of St. Mary's street extended; thence along said easterly line of St. Mary's street, and the boundary line between Brookline and Boston, to the centre of Longwood avenue; thence through the centre of said avenue to the centre of Bumstead lane; thence through the centre of said lane to the centre of Ward street; thence through the centre of said Ward street to the centre of Parker street; thence through the centre of said Parker street to the centre of Ruggles street; thence through the centre of said Ruggles street to the centre of Washington street; thence through the centre of said Washington street to a point opposite the centre of Palmer street; thence through the centre of said Palmer street and through the centre of Eustis street to the centre of Hampden street; and thence through the centre of said Hampden street and the centre of Albany street to the point of beginning.

INSPECTION OF MILK AND VINEGAR DEPARTMENT.

[Pub. Stat., Chaps. 57, 60, §§ 69-71; Rev. Ord., Chap. 18; Rev. Reg., Chap. 4, § 4.]

CHARLES HARRINGTON, *Inspector*. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, 994 Washington street.]

The first Inspector of Milk was appointed in 1859; of Vinegar, in 1880. The Inspector of Milk has published annual reports since 1863. The two offices were virtually united in 1884, and actually in 1890, the combined annual reports beginning in 1886.

INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT.

[Pub. Stat., Chap. 58; Rev. Ord., Chap. 19.]

DANIEL F. MCCARTHY. Salary, \$1,700. Appointed annually. [Statutes of 1876, Chap. 180. Accepted by the City Council on June 2, 1876.]

[Office, Faneuil Hall Market.]

INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND BALLAST DEPARTMENT.

[Pub. Stats. Chap. 69, §§ 13-22; Rev. Ord., Chap. 20.]

JOHN KENNEY, *Chief*. JOHN J. CADDIGAN, JAMES COLLINS, EDWARD HUGHES, *Assistants*.

Office, 178 Commercial street.

This department is under the charge of the weighers of vessels and ballast, four in all, one of whom is designated by the mayor as chief.

LAMP DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1825, Chap. 3; Rev. Ord., Chap. 21.]

PATRICK O'SHEA, *Superintendent of Lamps*. Salary, \$3,500.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Department was first legalized by the statute of June 29, 1773. The office of Superintendent of Lamps, actually filled since 1843, was fixed by the ordinance of October 26, 1869. The department was separated from the Police in 1854. Annual reports of the department have been published since 1870.

The public lamps are distributed in the various sections of the city as follows:

	Gas Lamps.	Large Gas Lamps.	Electric Lights.	Naphtha Lamps.	Total.
City Proper	2,429	6	588	105	3,128
Roxbury	1,641	4	232		1,877
Dorchester	1,503		161	810	2,474
West Roxbury	955		66	1,172	2,193
South Boston	539	2	188	354	1,083
Charlestown	579		143		722
East Boston	573		103	140	816
Brighton	533		99	222	854
Totals	8,752	12	1,580	2,803	13,147

LAW DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 22.]

THOMAS M. BABSON, *Corporation Counsel*. Appointed annually. Salary, \$6,000.

ANDREW J. BAILEY, *City Solicitor*. Appointed annually. Salary, \$5,750.

ROBERT W. NASON, *First Assistant Solicitor*. Salary, \$4,000.

SAMUEL H. HUDSON, *Second Assistant Solicitor*. Salary \$3,500.

CHARLES F. DAY and ROSCOE P. OWEN, *City Conveyancers*. Salaries, \$3,000 each.

FISHER AMES, *Clerk*. Salary, \$2,000.

[Office, 14 Beacon street.]

The office of "Attorney and Solicitor for the City of Boston" was established by the ordinance of June 18, 1827; of Corporation Counsel

by the ordinance of March 30, 1881. The Department is under the charge of the Corporation Counsel and the City Solicitor jointly.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.¹

[Stat. 1878, Chap. 114; Rev. Ord., Chap. 23.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM R. RICHARDS. Term ends in 1895.

SAMUEL A. B. ABBOTT, *President*. Term ends in 1896.

PHINEAS PIERCE.² Term ends in 1897.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE. Term ends in 1898.

JOSIAH H. BENTON, JR. Term ends in 1899.

[Office, Library Building, Boylston street.]

The Trustees of the Public Library are incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed April 4, 1878, and are authorized to receive and hold real and personal estate which may be given, bequeathed or devised to said corporation, to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000. The first trustees were appointed under the ordinance of October 14, 1852, and published their first annual report in 1853. These reports, dealing largely with the statistics of the Public Library, have been continued without interruption. The first catalogue of the library was published in 1854 (8vo, pp. iv, 180). The second catalogue, of Bates Hall, was published in 1861; a Supplement in 1866. The Trustees have published also catalogues of the Lower Hall collections, of the Charlestown, Jamaica Plain, and other branch libraries; special catalogues of the Barton (Shakespeare), Ticknor (Spanish), and Prince (early New England) collections; a catalogue of American local history; eight volumes of Bulletins; Lamb's map of early Boston; handbooks for the visitors of the Library; and many miscellaneous documents.

¹ NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.—By Chap. 222 of the Acts of 1880, amended by Chap. 141 of the Acts of 1883, the Commonwealth granted to the city of Boston a lot of land on the southerly corner of Dartmouth and Boylston streets "for the purpose of erecting and maintaining thereon a building for the use of the Public Library of said city." By Chap. 143 of the Acts of 1882 said city was authorized to take, by purchase or otherwise, land "for the erection thereon of a Public Library, and for a yard for the same," with authority to "appropriate and use therefor any land now owned by it." Under the provisions of the last-named act, by an order approved April 18, 1883, certain lands adjacent to the land granted by the State were taken, and by order, approved April 14, 1883, loans were authorized as follows, *viz.*: \$180,000 to pay for the land taken as above, and \$450,000 for the erection of a library building. By Chap. 60 of the Acts of 1887 the construction of the new building was placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library. Further loans for the completion of the building have been authorized as follows: Stat. 1889, Chap. 68, Order of March 11, 1889, \$1,000,000; Stat. 1891, Chap. 234, \$1,000,000. The architects are Messrs. McKim, Mead, & White.

² Resigned, May 29, 1894.

The total number of volumes in the Public Library and Branches is 597,152; number of popular periodicals, 829.

GENERAL OFFICERS. — — —, *Librarian*; Louis F. Gray, *Executive Officer and Clerk of the Corporation*; James L. Whitney, *Chief Cataloguer*; Arthur M. Knapp, *Keeper of Bates Hall*; Adelaide A. Nichols, *Auditor*.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, BOYLSTON STREET.

BATES HALL, 396,892 volumes; LOWER HALL, 45,194 volumes; CENTRAL READING ROOM, 353 periodicals. Public Library Building, Boylston street.

Bates Hall is open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; the Lower Hall, from 8.30 A.M. to 9 P.M.; the Central Reading Room, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The Bates Hall and the Central Reading Room are open on Sundays from 2 until 9 P.M.; during June, July, and August the Branch Libraries are closed at 7 P.M.

In addition to the collections above mentioned, the Duplicate Room contains 9,322 volumes, and Bates Hall several hundred periodicals of less popular interest.

BRANCH LIBRARIES AND DELIVERY STATIONS.

ALLSTON DELIVERY. 14 Franklin street.

ASHMONT DELIVERY. 25 Argyle street.

BIRD-STREET DELIVERY. 6 Wayland street.

BLUE HILL AVENUE DELIVERY. 154 Blue Hill avenue.

BRIGHTON BRANCH, 14,387 volumes. Reading Room, 10 periodicals. Holton Library Building, Rockland street.

CHARLESTOWN BRANCH, 27,961 volumes. Reading Room, 41 periodicals. Old City Hall, City square.

CRESCENT AVENUE DELIVERY. 940 Dorchester avenue.

DORCHESTER BRANCH, 15,903 volumes. Reading Room, 39 periodicals. Arcadia, corner Adams street.

DORCHESTER STATION DELIVERY. 1 Milton avenue.

EAST BOSTON BRANCH, 12,728 volumes. Reading Room, 28 periodicals. Old Lyman School Building, Meridian street.

JAMAICA PLAIN BRANCH, 12,126 volumes. Reading Room, 36 periodicals. Curtis Hall, Centre street.

LOWER MILLS DELIVERY. Washington, near River street.

MATTAPAN DELIVERY. River, cor. Oakland street.

MT. BOWDOIN DELIVERY. Washington, cor. Eldon street.

NEPONSET DELIVERY. Walnut street.

NORTH BRIGHTON DELIVERY. 535 Weston avenue.

NORTH END BRANCH, 1,798 volumes. Reading Room, 25 periodicals. 166 Hanover street.

ROSLINDALE DELIVERY. 19 Poplar street.

ROXBURY BRANCH, 32,875 volumes. Reading Room, 79 periodicals. 46 Milmont street.

SOUTH BOSTON BRANCH, 13,394 volumes. Reading Room, 53 periodicals. 372 West Broadway.

SOUTH END BRANCH, 11,218 volumes. Reading Room, 33 periodicals. English High School Building.

WEST ROXBURY DELIVERY, 3,346 volumes. Centre, near Mt. Vernon street.

MARKET DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 24; 43, §§ 60-66.]

GEORGE E. MCKAY, *Superintendent of Markets*. Salary, \$3,000. Appointed annually.

[Office, Faneuil Hall Market.]

Faneuil Hall Market, proposed in Mayor Quincy's message of July 31, 1823, and completed in 1826, was under the charge of a clerk of the Market until the ordinance of September 9, 1852, established the office of Superintendent.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1849, Chap. 150; 1872, Chap. 197; Rev. Ord., Chap. 25.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

LE FORREST A. HALL, <i>Ch'n</i>,	|	AUGUSTINE H. REED,
JOHN TAYLOR,	|	EDWARD N. CAPEN,

JOHN H. COLLAMORE.

FRANKLIN D. RIDEOUT, *Secretary*.

[Office, Old Court House.]

This Cemetery, now containing 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, situated in Ward 23, West Roxbury, is under the care and control of a Board of Trustees, five in number, appointed annually, two of whom, at least, must be owners of lots in said Cemetery. The Board of Trustees has published annual reports since 1859.

Mt. Hope Cemetery was bought by the city in 1857 for \$35,000, and additional land has been purchased since then. The Board of Trustees was established by the ordinance of December 21, 1857.

OVERSEEING OF THE POOR DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1864, Chap. 128; Rev. Ord., Chap. 26.]

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Term ends in 1895.

MICHAEL C. CURRY,	THOMAS SPROULES,
WILLIAM P. FOWLER, <i>Chairman</i> ,	EDITH P. WALCOTT.

Term ends in 1896.

ISAAC T. CAMPBELL,	HENRY V. CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES COLEMAN.	DANIEL F. SULLIVAN,

Term ends in 1897.

THOMAS DOWNEY, JR.*	JOHN LAMB
RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS,	ANNETTE P. ROGERS.

BENJAMIN PETTEE, *Secretary*. Salary, \$3,000.FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, *Treasurer*. Salary, \$1,000.

[Office, Charity Building, Chardon street.]

The Overseers of the Poor in the Town of Boston, a corporation established in 1772, were, by act of the Legislature, in 1864, succeeded by the corporation called the "Overseers of the Poor in the City of Boston," consisting of twelve residents of Boston, four of whom are appointed annually within sixty days from the first Monday in February, to serve for the term of three years from the first day of May. The Board has issued annual reports since 1865.

The Board meets on the first Wednesday of every month, at the office in the Charity Building, Chardon street.

The Overseers of the Poor are also incorporated as a Board of Trustees of John Boylston's and other charitable funds, left for the assistance of persons of good character and advanced age "who have been reduced by misfortune to indigence and want."

A LODGE FOR WAYFARERS who apply at station-houses for accommodations has been established in Hawkins street, where work of some kind is exacted as the equivalent for food and shelter.

STATE AID.

[Stat. 1889, Chap. 301, 279; 1890, Chap. 447.]

Monthly payments of allowances of State Aid to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of those killed in the civil war, are made

* Holds over under the charter until a successor is appointed and confirmed.

by the City Treasurer, at the Charity Building, Chardon street, to persons designated by the Board of Aldermen.

REUBEN PETERSON, *Paymaster*. Appointed by the City Treasurer.

Salary, \$1,300; and \$2,200 as *Clerk for Committee on State Aid*.

PARK DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1875, Chap. 185; Rev. Ord., Chap. 27.]

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLES F. SPRAGUE. Term ends in 1895.

FRANCIS A. WALKER. Term ends in 1896.

JOHN F. ANDREW. Term ends in 1897.

GEORGE F. CLARKE, *Secretary*.

[Office, 53 State street.]

Power to establish parks in this city was granted by the Commonwealth on May 6, 1875, subject to acceptance by the people. This act was accepted by a vote of the citizens on June 9, 1875. Yeas, 3,706; nays, 2,311. The first Board of Park Commissioners was appointed on July 6, 1875, and confirmed on July 15, 1876.

The total payments for land for park purposes is \$4,442,434.66; cost of construction to Jan. 31, 1894, \$5,738,796.20; total cost of the public parks, \$10,181,230.86.

Authority has also been granted for the establishment of a public park at the North End.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Arnold Arboretum	155	acres
Charlesbank	10	"
Charlestown Heights	10	"
Charlestown Playground	18	"
Dorchester Park	26	"
Franklin Field	77	"
Franklin Park	520	"
Marine Park, City Point, South Boston (including Castle Island)	290	"
The Parkway (Back Bay Fens and Muddy River, Jamaica Park, Arborway, and shores of Dorchester Bay in South Boston)	571	"
Wood Island Park, East Boston, land and flats	211	"
Total	1,888	"

The Arnold Arboretum contained originally 122.6 acres, belonging to Harvard University. This, together with other land, was taken by the Park Commissioners for a public park, and 122 acres were leased to the University, under perpetual lease, to be used only for the purposes of an arboretum, under the trusts created by the wills of Benjamin Bussey and of James Arnold. The Arboretum is open to visitors daily from 7 A.M. until sunset. The Park Commissioners have charge also of the Commonwealth-avenue grounds between West Chester park and Beacon street.

For the history and cost of the public parks see the annual reports of the Park Commissioners issued since 1876; also Doc. 42 of 1876, Doc. 125 of 1880, and "Notes on the Plan of Franklin Park," published in 1886.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 28.]

THOMAS J. LANE, *Superintendent of Printing*. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Superintendent of Printing has charge of the printing of all documents for the city, and supplies all stationery and binding needed in the various departments.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 29.]

FREDERICK B. BOGAN, *Superintendent of Public Buildings*. Salary, \$3,600.

[Office, Old Court House.]

The office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings was established by ordinance on July 1, 1850, and annual reports have been published by the Superintendent since 1851.

The Public Buildings of the city and county comprise the City Hall, the Registry of Deeds, the Old Court House, Faneuil Hall and Faneuil Hall Market-House, the Jail and Dead House, the Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island, the Old State House, the Public Library, the City Hospital, the City Building (12 and 14 Beacon street), the Armories, the School-houses, and all the Engine, Hydrant, and Hook and Ladder Houses in the city, including Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, Brighton, and Charlestown, besides other buildings used for public purposes, and the following ward rooms:

- Ward 1. — Chapman School-house, Eutaw st.
 Ward 2. — Armory Building, Maverick st.
 Ward 3. — Old Winthrop School-house, Bunker Hill st., Charlestown.
 Ward 4. — Bunker Hill Grammar School-house, Baldwin st., Charlestown.
 Ward 5. — Harvard Grammar School-house, Devens st., Charlestown.
 Ward 6. — Ware Primary School-house, North Bennet st.
 Ward 7. — Lodge for Wayfarers, Hawkins st.
 Ward 8. — Wells School-house, Blossom st.
 Ward 9. — Sharp Primary School-house, Anderson st.
 Ward 10. — School Committee Building, Mason st.
 Ward 11. — Prince School-house, Exeter st.
 Ward 12. — Public Market Building, cor. Pine and Washington sts.
 Ward 13. — Spellman Hall, Broadway.
 Ward 14. — Gray's Hall, Broadway.
 Ward 15. — Court-room, Dorchester and West Fourth sts., South Boston.
 Ward 16. — Old Franklin School-house, Washington st.
 Ward 17. — Franklin School-house, Waltham st.
 Ward 18. — Primary School-house, West Concord st.
 Ward 19. — Bath-house, Cabot st.
 Ward 20. — Ward-room, Old Church Building, Vine, cor. Dudley st.
 Ward 21. — Dudley-street Opera House, Dudley st.
 Ward 22. — Primary School-house, Phillips, cor. Smith st.
 Ward 23. — Curtis Hall, South st., West Roxbury.
 Ward 24. — Dorchester Music Hall, Field's Corner, Dorchester.
 Ward 25. — Old Town Hall, Washington st., Brighton.

PUBLIC GROUNDS DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 30; Chap. 43, §§ 66-68.]

WILLIAM DOOGUE, *Superintendent*. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, Deer Park, Boston Common.]

The Superintendent has charge of the trees in the streets of the city, under direction of the Board of Aldermen, and of all public grounds and squares, except the parks established under Stat. 1875, Chap. 185. (See Park Department.) The office of the Superintendent of [the Common and] Public Grounds was established by ordinance on February 28, 1870. The first annual report of the Superintendent was published in 1879.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND SQUARES.

CITY PROPER. — The Common and Malls, containing forty-eight and two-fifths acres, exclusive of the cemetery, which contains one and

two-fifths acres. The length of the exterior boundary of the Common is one mile and one-eighth.

Public Garden, on the west side of Charles street, containing about twenty-four and one-quarter acres.

Commonwealth Avenue Malls, from Arlington street to Massachusetts avenue, containing about 429,500 square feet.

Franklin Square, on the east side of Washington street, containing about 105,205 square feet.

Blackstone Square, on the west side of Washington street, containing about 105,100 square feet.

Massachusetts avenue Park Malls, between Albany street and Columbus avenue, containing about 106,500 square feet.

Concord Square, between Tremont street and Columbus avenue, containing about 5,000 square feet.

Rutland Square, between Tremont street and Columbus avenue, containing about 7,400 square feet.

Berwick Park, off Columbus avenue, containing about 3,800 square feet.

Greenwich Park, off Columbus avenue, containing about 4,100 square feet.

Union Park, between Shawmut avenue and Tremont street, containing about 16,000 square feet.

Worcester Square, between Washington street and Harrison avenue, containing about 16,000 square feet.

Lowell Square, on Cambridge street, containing about 5,772 square feet.

Fort Hill Square, between Oliver and High streets, containing about 29,480 square feet.

Park Square, at the corner of Columbus avenue, Eliot and Pleasant streets, containing about 2,867 square feet.

Montgomery Square, at the junction of Tremont, Clarendon, and Montgomery streets, containing about 550 square feet.

Pemberton Square, containing about 3,390 square feet.

Copley Square, between Huntington avenue and Dartmouth and Boylston streets, containing about 33,809 square feet. Two enclosures.

City Hall Grounds, School street, about 7,700 square feet.

Square, Harrison avenue, between Union park and Waltham streets.

SOUTH BOSTON.—Telegraph Hill, containing the reservoir. Independent of the reservoir there is a lot named Thomas Park, containing about 190,000 square feet, reserved for a public walk.

Independence Square, between Broadway, Second, M, and N streets containing about six and one-half acres.

Lincoln Square, between Emerson, Fourth, and M streets, and east of the primary school-house, containing about 9,510 square feet.

Commonwealth park.

EAST BOSTON. — Maverick Square, between Sumner and Maverick streets, containing about 4,398 square feet.

Central Square, between Meridian and Border streets, containing about 32,310 square feet.

Putnam Square, between Putnam, White, and Trenton streets, containing about 11,628 square feet.

Prescott Square, between Trenton, Eagle, and Prescott streets, containing about 12,284 square feet.

Belmont Square, between Webster, Sumner, Lamson, and Seaver streets, containing 30,000 square feet.

ROXBURY. — Madison Square, between Sterling, Marble, Warwick, and Westminster streets, containing about 122,191 square feet.

Orchard Park, between Chadwick, Yeoman, and Orchard Park streets, containing about 99,592 square feet.

Washington Park, between Dale and Bainbridge streets, containing about 396,125 square feet.

Lewis Park, between Highland street, Highland avenue, and Linwood street, containing about 5,600 square feet.

Longwood Park, between Park and Austin streets, containing about 21,000 square feet

Walnut Park, between Washington street and Walnut avenue, containing about 5,736 square feet.

Bromley Park, between Albert and Bickford streets, containing about 20,975 square feet. Three enclosures.

Fountain Square, on Walnut avenue, between Monroe and Townsend streets, containing about 116,000 square feet.

Cedar Square, on Cedar street, containing about 26,163 square feet.

Linwood Park, at the junction of Centre and Linwood streets, containing about 3,625 square feet.

Public Ground, Centre and Perkins streets, containing about 3,200 square feet.

Highland Park is the old Fort lot, containing about 114,360 square feet, and occupied partly by the Roxbury stand-pipe.

Public Ground at the junction of Huntington avenue, Tremont and Francis streets, containing about 1,662 square feet.

Public Ground, Warren, James, and Regent streets, containing 1,380 square feet.

Playground, Fellows street, between Hunneman street and Fellows place, contains 25,000 square feet.

Square, Albany street.

DORCHESTER. — Dorchester Square, on Meeting-House Hill, between

Church, Winter, and Adams streets, containing about 56,200 square feet. The Soldiers' Monument is on this square.

Eaton Square, between Church, Bowdoin, and Adams streets, containing about 13,280 square feet.

Mt. Bowdoin Green, on top of Mt. Bowdoin, containing about 25,170 square feet.

Richardson Square, between Pond and Cottage streets, containing about 75,982 square feet.

Dorchester Field, so called, on Dorchester avenue, containing about 274,000 square feet.

Public Ground on Magnolia street, containing about 3,605 square feet.

Public Ground, Adams street, near Pierce avenue.

Public Ground, Adams street, near Cedar Grove Cemetery.

CHARLESTOWN. — City Square, in front of Old City Hall, containing about 8,739 square feet.

Sullivan Square, bounded by Main, Cambridge, Sever, and Gardner streets, containing about 56,428 square feet.

Winthrop Square, bounded by Winthrop, Adams, and Common streets, containing about 38,450 square feet. The Soldiers' Monument is on this square.

Public Ground, between Essex and Lyndeboro streets, containing about 930 square feet.

Public Ground, on Water street, Charles River and Warren avenues, containing about 3,055 square feet.

WEST ROXBURY. — Soldiers' Monument Lot, bounded by South and Centre streets, containing about 5,870 square feet.

Mt. Bellevue, public ground, containing about 27,772 square feet.

BRIGHTON. — Public Ground, bounded by Franklin and Pleasant streets, containing about 1,900 square feet.

Jackson Square, between Chestnut Hill avenue, Union and Winship streets, containing 4,300 square feet.

Brighton Square, between Chestnut Hill avenue and Rockland street, and opposite the Branch Public Library, containing about 25,035 square feet.

Franklin square, between Franklin and Fern streets, contains 1,900 square feet.

Rogers park, Foster street, contains 7 acres.

Massachusetts avenue, between Harrison avenue and Albany street, and opposite the Roxbury canal land. Used temporarily, through the courtesy of the City Hospital Trustees, for office, greenhouses and hot-beds.

Massachusetts avenue, adjoining location of the New York & New

England railroad, to be used for storage, etc., contains 96,375 square feet.

Massachusetts avenue and Cottage street, to be used for office, green-houses and nursery, contains 90,809 square feet.

STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

In addition to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Monument Hill, Common, and the Soldiers' Monuments in the Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Dorchester districts, there are the following in charge of this department: The Crispus Attucks Monument on the Common; statues of Edward Everett, Washington, Charles Sumner, and Thomas Cass in the Public Garden; Hamilton, General Glover, Lief Erikson, and William Lloyd Garrison in Commonwealth avenue; Benjamin Franklin and Josiah Quincy in front of City Hall; Samuel Adams in Adams square, John Winthrop in Scollay square, the Emancipation Group in Park square, and the Ether Monument in the Public Garden.

FOUNTAINS.

The public fountains in charge of this department are one each in Franklin, Blackstone, Chester, Independence, Central, Maverick, Sullivan, and Jackson squares, and Union park; the Lyman Fountain in Eaton square; the Brewer Fountain on the Common; the "Maid of the Mist" and three other fountains in the Public Garden.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1889, Chap. 245; Rev. Ord., Chap. 31.]

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

THOMAS H. DEVLIN.* Term ends in 1894. Salary \$3,500.

THOMAS L. JENKS, *Chairman*. Term ends in 1895. Salary, \$4,000.

EDWIN L. PILSBURY. Term ends in 1896. Salary, \$3,500.

MICHAEL T. DONOHOE, *Secretary*. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, 14 Beacon street.]

From 1857 to 1885 the institutions were in charge of a Board of Directors, twelve in number; from 1885 to 1889 the Board consisted of nine members.

The institutions under the charge of the Commissioners may be classed under three heads: First, penal and reformatory, namely, the House of Correction, the House of Industry, the House of Reformation, and the Truant School; second, the almshouses, namely, Long Island for

* Holds over, until a successor is appointed and confirmed.

men, Rainsford Island for women, the almshouse at Charlestown for both sexes, and the Marcella-street Home for Neglected Children; third, the Boston Lunatic Hospital, at South Boston and West Roxbury. These institutions are under the care and government of a Board of three Commissioners of Public Institutions. The Department has charge of in-door relief, and was branched off from the Overseers of the Poor, who give out-door relief, in 1823. The publications of the Department begin in 1824, and are very numerous. The combined annual reports for the institutions named begin in 1858.

The steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee," which is under the direction of the Board, runs daily from the city to Deer Island; Oliver W. Bowden, *Captain*. The steamer dock is at the Eastern-avenue wharf.

INSTITUTIONS AT DEER ISLAND.

JAMES R. GERRISH, *Superintendent*. Salary, \$2,500.

LORENZO D. PERKINS, *Assistant Superintendent*. Salary, \$1,200.

THOMAS F. ROCHE, *Resident Physician*. Salary, \$1,500.

REV. WILLIAM B. TOULMIN, *Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools*.

Salary, \$1,600, of which about \$350 is received from the income of the Mason Fund.

ALMSHOUSES.

JOHN GALVIN, *Superintendent* of the Home for Paupers on Rainsford Island. Salary, \$2,250.

CHARLES E. DEVER, *Physician*. Salary, \$1,200.

CHARLES H. COGSWELL, M.D., *Superintendent and Physician* at the Home for Paupers on Long Island. Salary, \$1,800.

R. W. PARKER, *Assistant Physician*. Salary, \$700.

CHANDLER EASTMAN, *Superintendent* at Charlestown. Salary, \$1,300.

A. B. HEATH, M.D., *Superintendent and Physician* of the Marcella-street Home for Neglected Children. Salary, \$2,000.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SOUTH BOSTON.

JOHN C. WHITON, *Master*. Salary, \$2,500.

WILLIAM A. WITHAM, *Deputy Master*. Salary, \$1,200.

WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, *Clerk*. Salary, \$800.

— — —, *Chaplain*. Salary, \$1,300.

WINFRED B. BANCROFT, *Physician*. Salary, \$500.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, SOUTH BOSTON AND AUSTIN FARM.

THEODORE W. FISHER, M.D., *Superintendent*. Salary, \$2,500.

CHARLES J. BOLTON, M.D., *First Assistant Superintendent*. Salary, \$1,000.

LINNEUS A. ROBERTS, M.D., *Second Assistant Superintendent and Apothecary*. Salary, \$500.

— — —, *Chaplain*. Salary, \$200.

EDWARD B. LANE, *Assistant Superintendent* (in charge of Austin Farm). Salary, \$1,500.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

[Pub. Stat., Chap. 32, § 16; Stat. 1892; Chap. 314; Ord. 1892, Chap. 11.]

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, *City Registrar*. Salary, \$1,000.

FRANKLIN D. RIDEOUT, *First Assistant Registrar*.

J. OTIS FALLON, *Second Assistant Registrar*.

[Office, Old Court-House.]

The City Registrar keeps the records of births, deaths, and marriages, and issues certificates of all intentions of marriage. Annual reports have been published since 1850.

By law, in the absence of the Registrar, the assistants have power to give certificates or attestations.

By Ordinance approved July 12, 1892, the Department of Ancient Records and the office of Record Commissioners (established July 6, 1875) were abolished, and the duties of the Record Commissioners, including the publication of documents relating to the early history of Boston, were transferred to the City Registrar.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1874, Chap. 60; Rev. Ord., Chap. 32.]

BOARD OF REGISTRARS OF VOTERS.

JOHN A. COLLINS. Term ends in 1895. Salary, \$3,000.

LINUS E. PEARSON, *Chairman*. Term ends in 1896. Salary, \$3,000.

MICHAEL CARNEY. Term ends in 1897. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, 12 Beacon street.]

The first Board was appointed on May 18, 1874. The Board publishes street lists, voting lists, and election returns.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

[Pub. Stat., Chap. 65, § 8; Stat. 1882, Chap. 42; Rev. Ord., Chap. 34.]

MICHAEL D. COLLINS, *Sealer*. Salary, \$3,000 per annum. DANIEL P.

SULLIVAN, RAPHAEL ROSNOSKY, GEORGE J. REAGAN, ISAAC F.

BROWN, JOHN J. HIGGINS, RICHARD E. JOYCE, CHARLES MINTZ, EDWIN J. TURNER. Salaries, \$1,600 each per annum.

[Office, Basement of Old Court-House, Court Square.]

This department is under the charge of the Sealer and Deputy Sealers who are appointed to seize illegal charcoal measures. (Pub. Stat., Chap. 60, § 88.)

The standards in use are supplied by the Commonwealth, and are ultimately determined by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C. The office was established by the statute of February 26, 1800. Annual reports have been published since 1868.

SINKING-FUNDS DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 35.]

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

NATHANIEL J. RUST, SAMUEL JOHNSON. Term ends in 1895.

A. DAVIS WELD, *Chairman*, JOSEPH H. GRAY. Term ends in 1896.

HENRY R. REED, CHARLES H. ALLEN. Term ends in 1897.

ALFRED T. TURNER, *Treasurer*. (Pub. Stat., Chap. 29, § 10.)

Salary, \$700 per annum.

JAMES H. DODGE, *Secretary*. Salary, \$700 per annum.

[Office, City Hall.]

A Board of Commissioners of Sinking Funds for the payment or redemption of the city debt was established by ordinance on December 24, 1870. This Board consists of six members, two of whom are appointed annually in February for a term of three years from May 1. The Board has published annual reports since 1871.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 36; Chap. 43.]

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

HENRY H. CARTER. Salary, \$7,500.

HENRY B. WOOD, *Secretary and Executive Engineer*. Salary, \$2,600.

[Office, Room 47, City Hall.]

By ordinance approved March 9, 1891, in amendment of Chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances of 1890, the Departments of Sewers, Paving, Sanitary Police, and Bridges, and the office of Commissioner of

Cambridge Bridges, were consolidated and placed under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Streets. The Deputy Superintendents in charge of Divisions are appointed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Mayor.

BRIDGE DIVISION.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, 14 Beacon street.]

The Deputy Superintendent of this division has charge of the highway bridges within the limits of the city, whether constructed over navigable waters or railroads; appoints draw-tenders and other employees, and has charge of all repairs except such as affect the structure of the bridges. The latter are done under the supervision of the City Engineer.

BRIDGES WHOLLY SUPPORTED BY THE CITY.

¹AGASSIZ ROAD, in Back Bay Fens.

ALLSTON, over Boston and Albany Railroad, at Cambridge street, Brighton.

ASHLAND STREET, over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division, West Roxbury.

ATHENS STREET, over New York and New England Railroad.

¹BEACON ENTRANCE, Back Bay Fens, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

BEACON STREET, over outlet to Back Bay Fens.

BEACON STREET, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

BERKELEY STREET, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

BERKELEY STREET, over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division.

BLAKEMORE STREET, over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division, West Roxbury.

BOLTON STREET, over New York and New England Railroad.

¹BOYLSTON STREET, in Back Bay Fens.

BOYLSTON STREET, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

*BROADWAY, over Fort Point channel. *Draw-tender*, John C. Poole.

BROADWAY, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

BROOKLINE AVENUE, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

BYRON STREET, over Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad.

*CASTLE ISLAND, from Marine Park, South Boston, to Castle Island.

*CHARLES RIVER, over Charles river, from Boston to Charlestown.
Draw-tender, Henry A. Bolan.

¹ In charge of the Park Commissioners.

* Over navigable waters.

*CHELSEA (South), over South channel of Mystic River. *Draw-tender*, Miles Koen. (Stat. 1868, Chap. 309, § 6.)

*CHELSEA STREET, from East Boston to Chelsea. *Draw-tender*, Edward Chase.

COLUMBUS AVENUE, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

*COMMERCIAL POINT, or Tenean, Dorchester. *Draw-tender*, Morton Alden.

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, over outlet to Back Bay Fens.

*CONGRESS STREET, over Fort Point channel. *Draw-tender*, Cornelius J. Callahan.

CORNWALL STREET, over Stony Brook, West Roxbury.

COTTAGE-STREET FOOT-BRIDGE, over Flats, East Boston.

DARTMOUTH STREET, over Boston and Albany and Providence Division of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

*DOVER STREET, over Fort Point Channel. *Draw-tender*, Francis O'Brien.

¹ ELLICOTT ARCH, Franklin Park.

*FEDERAL STREET, over Fort Point channel. *Draw-tender*, Daniel J. Holland.

¹ FEN, Back Bay Fens.

FERDINAND STREET, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

FRANKLIN-STREET FOOT-BRIDGE, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

GOLD-STREET FOOT-BRIDGE, over New York & New England Railroad.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

IRVINGTON STREET, foot-bridge over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division.

*L STREET, over reserved channel, South Boston.

LEYDEN STREET, over Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad.

LINDEN PARK STREET, over Stony Brook.

*MALDEN, over Mystic river, from Charlestown to Everett. *Draw-tender*, Daniel S. Lawrence. (Stat. 1874, Chap. 139.)

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, over Boston & Albany Railroad.

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division.

*MERIDIAN STREET, from East Boston to Chelsea. *Draw-tender*, Daniel McFarland.

*MOUNT WASHINGTON AVENUE, over Fort Point channel. *Draw-tender*, Timothy J. Coughlin.

¹ NEPTUNE ROAD, over Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad.

* Over navigable waters.

¹ In charge of the Park Commissioners.

¹ PUBLIC GARDEN FOOT-BRIDGE, over Public Garden pond.

SHAWMUT AVENUE, over Boston and Albany Railroad.

² STONY BROOK, Back Bay Fens.

SWETT STREET, east of the New York and New England Railroad.

SWETT STREET, west of the New York and New England Railroad.

*WARREN, over Charles river, from Boston to Charlestown. *Draw-tender*, Matthew Welch.

WEST NEWTON STREET, over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division.

WEST RUTLAND SQUARE FOOT-BRIDGE, over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division.

WINTHROP, from Breed's Island to Winthrop. *Draw-tender*, John S. Tewksbury.

BRIDGES OF WHICH BOSTON SUPPORTS THE PART WITHIN ITS LIMITS.

*CAMBRIDGE STREET, over Charles river, from Brighton to Cambridge. *Draw-tender*, William Norton.

CENTRAL AVENUE, over Neponset river, from Dorchester to Milton.

*CHELSEA (North), over North channel of Mystic river. *Draw-tender*, Michael H. Enwright.

*ESSEX STREET, over Charles river, from Brighton to Cambridge. *Draw-tender*, William H. Blanchard. (Stat. 1874, Chap. 220.)

*GRANITE, over Neponset river, from Dorchester to Milton. *Draw-tender*, George H. Pike.

LONGWOOD AVENUE, from Roxbury to Brookline.

MATTAPAN, from Dorchester to Milton.

MILTON, from Dorchester to Milton.

*NEPONSET, over Neponset river, from Dorchester to Quincy. *Draw-tender*, Edward F. Glavin.

*NORTH BEACON STREET, from Brighton to Watertown. *Draw-tender*, Michael J. Donahoe.

*NORTH HARVARD STREET, from Brighton to Cambridge. *Draw-tender*, William Norton. (See Cambridge-street bridge.)

SPRING STREET, from West Roxbury to Dedham.

*WESTERN AVENUE, from Brighton to Cambridge. *Draw-tender*, William Norton. (See Cambridge-street bridge.)

*WESTERN AVENUE, from Brighton to Watertown. *Draw-tender*, Michael J. Donahoe. (See North Beacon-street bridge.)

BRIDGES OF WHICH BOSTON PAYS A PART OF THE MAINTENANCE.

ALBANY STREET, over Boston & Albany Railroad.

¹ In charge of the Superintendent of Public Grounds.

² In charge of the Park Commissioners.

* Over navigable waters.

*¹ CANAL or CRAIGIE, over Charles river, from Boston to Cambridge.
Draw-tender, Alfred W. Smith.

DORCHESTER STREET, over New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Plymouth and Taunton Division.

EVERETT STREET, over Boston and Albany Railroad, Brighton.

* HARVARD BRIDGE, over Charles river, from Boston to Cambridge.
Draw-tender, James A. Gorman.

*¹ PRISON POINT, over Miller's river, from Charlestown to Cambridge.
Draw-tender, Nathaniel E. Story.

*¹ WEST BOSTON BRIDGE, over Charles river, from Boston to Cambridge.
Draw-tender, M. F. Corkery.

All other bridges within the limits of Boston are supported wholly by the several railroad corporations whose tracks are located under them.

PAVING DIVISION.

CHARLES R. CUTTER, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary, \$3,500.

[Office, Room 41, City Hall.]

The Deputy Superintendent of this division has charge of the construction and maintenance of all highways, the placing of street signs and numbering of buildings, the notification of all departments and persons authorized to place structures in streets when division contemplates the construction or resurfacing of streets, the issuing of permits to open, occupy and obstruct portions of streets, all street sprinkling, removal of snow and ice from the streets and gutters, and to shovel snow from all plank sidewalks.

SANITARY AND STREET-CLEANING DIVISION.

PHILIP A. JACKSON, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary, \$3,500.

[Office, 12 Beacon street.]

The Deputy Superintendent of these divisions has charge of the detail of the removal of house-dirt, offal, and ashes, and other noxious and refuse substances from yards and areas, keeping the highways clean and in good sanitary condition, removing all street sweepings, sweeping crossings, shovelling snow from the sidewalks in front of public buildings and around public grounds, and the care of the city teams, stables, and other property for these purposes.

* Over navigable waters.

¹ West Boston, Canal or Craigie's, and Prison Point bridges are under the care of commissioners, one of whom is appointed annually by the City of Cambridge and one by the City of Boston. The commissioners at the present time are Henry H. Carter, Superintendent of Streets, for Boston, and William J. Marvin, for Cambridge. Term of office, one year from the first of May. The expense of maintenance is paid, half by the City of Boston, half by the City of Cambridge. (Stat. 1870, Chaps. 300, 302; Ord. 1892, Chap. 36, § 2.) The Boston Commissioner has published annual reports since 1872.

SEWER DIVISION.

HENRY W. SANBORN, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary, \$3,000.

[Office, Room 44, City Hall.]

The Deputy Superintendent of this division has charge of the maintenance and construction of all common sewers, catch-basins, and street-culverts, together with the necessary engineering and supervision, the granting of permits for all connections to be made with the common sewers, the custody of bonds filed by drain-layers authorized to make such connections, the levying of assessments on estates benefited by the construction of sewers, and the maintenance of Stony Brook and the Main Drainage Works.

MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS.

By an order of the Board of Aldermen, approved Feb. 25, 1875, the Mayor was authorized to appoint a scientific commission of three members to examine the system of sewerage in this city, and to suggest any improvements which could be made therein. Accordingly, the following persons were selected by the Mayor for such commission: E. S. Chesbrough, of Chicago, Moses Lane, of Milwaukee, and Charles F. Folsom, M.D., of Boston, who submitted their report (City Doc. 3 of 1876), recommending the construction of intercepting sewers, at a cost of about \$6,000,000. On July 17, 1876, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated by the City Council for the purpose of making preliminary surveys for routes to Moon Island and to Castle Island. In 1877 the Joint Special Committee upon this subject reported (City Doc. 70), recommending the immediate undertaking of the project; and on August 9, 1877, a loan of \$3,713,000 was authorized to meet the expense of constructing a large intercepting sewer from Charles River across the city, in a southerly direction, to Moon Island.

Additional appropriations have been made at various times as follows, which shows the amounts appropriated for Improved Sewerage and expended by the City Engineer's Department.

	Appropriations for construction.
July 17, 1876, transferred from Reserved Fund	\$40,000 00
August 9, 1877, loan order	3,713,000 00
May 13, 1882, loan order	1,500,000 00
June 9, 1885, loan order	200,000 00
December 31, 1886, loan order	20,000 00
September 14, 1889, loan order	500,000 00
January 23, 1892, loan order	250,000 00
	\$6,223,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	
	\$6,223,000 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$6,223,000 00
Revenue, sale of Sewer to State . . .	\$59,076 00		
Revenue, sale of old material . . .	7,664 93		
			66,740 93
			\$6,289,740 93
Less transfers :			
September 22, 1885, sewer, Crescent avenue and Greenwich street . . .	\$65,000 00		
December 4, 1886, from construction to maintenance	2,500 00		
			67,500 00
			\$6,222,240 93
Payments to January 31, 1894, inclusive			6,206,896.83
Balance, January 31, 1894			\$15,344 10

Construction began August 9, 1877, under the direction of Joseph P. Davis, City Engineer, and was continued by him until his resignation in March, 1880, then by his successor, Henry M. Wightman, City Engineer, until his death in April, 1885; since this date until the present time by William Jackson, City Engineer.

In 1885, \$65,000 was transferred from the appropriation for Improved Sewerage (as shown in table) to the Sewer Department, and expended under Thomas J. Young, Superintendent of Sewers, together with \$80,103.40 more, \$145,103.40 in all, in building that portion of the Dorchester Branch Interceptor between Mt. Vernon and Shamrock streets.

To get the total cost for construction of the Intercepting system this sum, \$145,103.40, should be added to the sum of the "Payments to January 31, 1894," \$6,206,896.83 in the table, making a total of \$6,352,000.23.

In 1884 a sewer was built by the Sewer Department, Horace H. Moses, Superintendent of Sewers, in First street, from Dorchester avenue to D street, South Boston, which has been subsequently made a part of the Intercepting system. The cost of this sewer was \$30,766.52, which, added to \$6,352,000.23, as above, makes the total expenditure of the city for construction of the Intercepting system to date, \$6,382,766.75.

On the first of January, 1884, construction was sufficiently advanced to permit the works being put in operation. Since that time the expenditures have been for the extension of the Intercepting sewers around the North End of the city; for the extension of the South Boston Interceptors on both sides of the peninsula; and for the extension of the

Dorchester Interceptor, which is now practically completed as far as Granite avenue, and operative as far as Neponset avenue.

In 1890 the State Board of Metropolitan Sewerage Commissioners began the construction of the Charles-river Valley Sewer, an extension of the Boston Main Interceptor, and completed the same as far as Waltham, in the spring of 1892, at an approximate cost of \$800,000, including estimated land damages, under the direction of Howard A. Carson, Chief Engineer. This system is in operation throughout its entire length from Waltham to Moon Island at the present time (May, 1894).

Adding \$800,000, the total cost of construction of the whole system to City and State becomes \$7,182,766.75, to date.

The maintenance of the system was transferred from the Engineer's Department to the Sewer Department, Jan. 2, 1888.

STREET LAYING-OUT DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1870, Chap. 337; 1879, Chap. 198; 1880, Chap. 67; 1888, Chap. 397; 1890, Chap. 323; Pub. Stat., Chap. 49, §§ 84-86; Rev. Ord., Chap. 37.]

BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN P. DORE, *Chairman*. Term ends in 1895.

ISAAC S. BURRELL. Term ends in 1896.

JOHN H. DUANE. Term ends in 1897.

Salary, \$3,000, each, per annum.

JOHN W. MORRISON, *Secretary*.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Department for Laying Out Streets is under the charge of the Board of Street Commissioners. One member of the Board is chosen by popular vote at the annual municipal election to serve for a term of three years from the first Monday in January.

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 38.]

PIERRE HUMBERT, JR., *City Surveyor*. Salary, \$3,600.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Surveying Department is under the charge of the City Surveyor, who makes such surveys, plans, estimates, statements, and descriptions, and takes such levels, as the City Government or any of its departments or committees may require. The office of City Surveyor was established by the ordinance of October 12, 1868. Annual reports have been published since 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 39.]

ALFRED T. TURNER, *City Treasurer*. Salary, \$6,000.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Treasurer has published yearly, and, since 1882, monthly reports. The first “Treasurer for the Towne, and to keep the Towne’s booke,” chosen in 1641, was John Oliver. In 1636 John Cogan was chosen treasurer to build Fort Hill.

The City Treasurer is also County Treasurer and Treasurer of the Sinking-Funds Commissioners.

See also Sinking-Funds Department.

WATER-INCOME DEPARTMENT.

[Rev. Ord., Chap. 40.]

CORNELIUS F. DOHERTY, *Water Registrar*. Salary, \$3,600.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Water-income Department, dealing with the revenues from water and with water-takers, is under the charge of the Water Registrar. The office of Water Registrar was established by the ordinance of October 31, 1850. His annual reports, since 1851, appear in those of the Cochituate and Boston Water Boards, and separately since 1890.

The bills issued by the Water Registrar are payable to the City Collector.

WATER-SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1875, Chap. 80; Rev. Ord., Chap. 41.]

BOSTON WATER BOARD.

WILLIAM S. McNARY. Term ends in 1895.

JOHN W. LEIGHTON. Term ends in 1896.

THOMAS F. DOHERTY, *Chairman*. Term ends in 1897.Salary, \$3,500, each, per annum; *Chairman*, \$4,000.WALTER E. SWAN, *Secretary*.

[Office, City Hall.]

The first water-document published by the city of Boston appeared in 1825. The public introduction of water from Lake Cochituate took place on October 25, 1848. The history of the Boston Water Works up to January 1, 1868, has been written by Nathaniel J. Bradlee; from 1868 to 1876, by Desmond FitzGerald; of the “Additional Supply from

Sudbury River," by A. Fteley. In addition to the annual reports on the Cochituate supply, from 1850, and of the Mystic supply, from 1866, there are numerous special reports. By an act passed in 1875 (Chap. 80), the City Council of Boston was authorized to unite the Cochituate and Mystic Water Boards under one board of three members, to be called the Boston Water Board. An ordinance to establish the Boston Water Board was passed March 22, 1876.

The City Engineer is, *ex officio*, Engineer of the Water Department, has the general superintendence of all the works, and is in charge of new constructions.

The Boston Water Works consist of the Cochituate Water Works, subdivided into two divisions, the Eastern and the Western, and the Mystic Water Works.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Cochituate Water Works (William J. Welch; salary, \$3,500; office, 710 Albany street, Boston) has charge of the Cochituate water-system in the city, the pumping-stations at Chestnut Hill, East Boston, and West Roxbury, and the Parker Hill, East Boston, and South Boston reservoirs.

The Superintendent of the Western Division of the Cochituate Water Works (Desmond FitzGerald; salary, \$3,500; office, Chestnut Hill reservoir) has charge of the Sudbury and Cochituate aqueducts, the Sudbury-river basins, Lake Cochituate, and the Chestnut Hill, Fisher Hill, and Brookline reservoirs.

The Superintendent of the Mystic Water Works (Eugene S. Sullivan; salary, \$2,500; office, corner of Medford and Tufts streets, Charlestown) has charge of the entire Mystic water-supply, including the sewerage works at Winchester.

WIRE DEPARTMENT.

[Stat. 1894, Chap. 454.]

JOHN R. MURPHY, *Wire Commissioner*. Term ends in 1897. Salary, \$5,000.

[Office, Old Court House.]

Appointed under chapter 454 of the Acts of 1894. (For duties, see pp. 40, 62.

OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS.

ART COMMISSION.

[Stat. 1890, Chap. 122.]

NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Chairman*; SAMUEL A. B. ABBOTT, MARTIN BRIMMER, EDWARD C. CABOT, FRANCIS A. WALKER. EDWARD ROBINSON, *Secretary*. Appointed by the Mayor.

[Office, City Hall.]

The Art Commission passes upon statues and monuments to be set up under the authority and control of the city. It is composed of the Mayor, the President of the Trustees of the Public Library, the President of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, the President of the Boston Society of Architects, and the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all serving *ex officio* and without pay.

BOARD OF APPEAL.

[Stat. 1892, Chap. 419, §§ 12, 13, 14.]

GEORGE R. SWASEY, *Chairman*; WILLIAM G. SAYWARD, ARTHUR G. EVERETT, *Secretary*. Appointed by the Mayor.

This board is known as the Board of Appeal from the Inspector of Buildings. Any applicant for a permit from the Inspector of Buildings whose application has been refused, any person who has been ordered by the Inspector to incur any expense, and any person the value of whose property may be affected by work to be done under a permit granted by the Inspector of Buildings, may appeal to said board, by giving to the Inspector notice in writing. All cases of appeal shall be referred to said Board, who shall, after a hearing, direct the Inspector to issue his permit under such conditions, if any, as it may require, or to withhold the same; they shall have authority to enter any building or premises in the city of Boston.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

[Stat. 1891, Chap. 323; Stat. 1894, Chap. 335.]

HUGH O'BRIEN, *Chairman*. Salary, \$4,500.

CHARLES MORTON. Salary, \$4,000.

HUGH E. BRADY. Salary, \$4,000.

J. H. JENKINS, *Clerk*.

[Office, Old Court House.]

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 323 of the Acts of 1891, relating to the location, laying out, and construction of highways in the

city of Boston, a Board of Survey was appointed by the Mayor, May 11, 1891, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated for the purposes specified in said act. The members of this Board under the first act held office for three years from the first day of May, 1891, or until the work which they were authorized to do is not sooner completed. By Stat., 1894, Chap. 335, the terms of the members of said board were continued for three years, beginning May 1, 1894.

BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION.

[Stat. 1893, Chap. 478; Stat. 1894, Chap. 548.]

CHARLES H. DALTON, THOMAS J. GARGAN, GEORGE F. SWAIN, GEORGE G. CROCKER, ALBERT C. BURRAGE. Salary, \$5,000 each.

The first three were appointed by the Mayor, and the last two by the Governor. By Chapter 548, of the Acts of 1894, the commissioners are to serve for a term of five years from May 1, 1894.

CONSTABLES.

(Corrected to Aug. 1, 1894.)

[Stat. 1802, Chap. 7.]

Constables who serve civil process in the city of Boston are required to give bonds in the sum of \$3,000. [See Pub. Stat., Chap. 28, § 9.]

CONNECTED WITH OFFICIAL POSITIONS.

Ambrose H. Abbott,
Richard F. Andrews,
Joseph F. Baldwin,
William A. Blossom,
Daniel F. Breen,
Carlan A. Brown,
Moses P. Brown,
Albert S. Buswell,
William W. Campbell,
William A. Coburn,
William P. Cook,
Thomas A. Crawford,
Frederick S. Davis,
Thomas J. Donnellon,
Aaron A. Downs,
John A. Duddy,
George C. Dyer,

Thomas Folger,
William A. Fort,
Elijah D. Foss,
Henry Fox,
John J. Franey,
Henry P. Goode,
Michael S. Green,
William W. Griffin,
Peter F. Hanley,
Thomas Hall,
John F. Harrigan,
Charles Harrington,
Charles P. Harrington,
John T. Hathaway,
John J. Henry,
William L. Hicks,
Edward W. Hudson,

Frederick P. Ingalls,
James O. Jordan,
Thomas Jordan,
Charles P. Johnson,
Edward Kelly,
Stephen P. Kelley,
Edward A. Kennedy,
Henry P. Kennedy,
James M. Kilroy,
James W. McCabe,
James F. McCarthy,
Adolphus G. McVey,
James F. Mitchell,
James E. Norton,

Sylvester E. Partridge,
Alvah H. Peters,
Alvin I. Phillips,
Dennis J. Quinn,
Patrick F. Reddy,
John Robie,
John Rogers,
B. Franklin Sanborn,
Henry J. Schenck,
Charles J. Smith,
Charles F. Sullivan,
Daniel P. Sullivan,
Albert Watts.

NOT CONNECTED WITH OFFICIAL POSITIONS.

William F. Adams,
George E. Aldrich,
Charles A. Bancroft,
Charles L. Beck,
Jacob T. Beers,
Francis H. Blackwell,
Joseph H. Blatt,
Joshua Brothers,
Benjamin F. S. Bullard,
James M. Carter,
Clement H. Colman,
Joseph Conneton,
James W. Currier,
James H. Cruff,
George C. Davis,
Herbert C. Davis,
Hinds R. Darling,
George G. Drew,
Cornelius A. Dugan,
John A. Duggan,
Peter P. Fee,
Thomas Fee,
John B. Fitzpatrick,
Michael Fonseca,
Charles G. Goussebaire,
George W. Green,
Lewis G. Grossman,
Joseph Guttentag,

John E. Hallett,
John T. Harrington,
Louis J. Hazlewood,
Edward J. Holland,
Edwin L. Howard,
Lewis J. N. Hurie,
Edwin Jaquith,
Horace A. Jordan,
Gusteen I. Kenerson,
Christopher J. Kenney,
William H. Kenney,
Russell R. Knapp,
Louis F. Lambert,
James F. Larkin,
Morris Lewenberg,
George W. Lowther,
Michael J. Maloney,
William H. Marnell,
George R. Mathews,
Robert M. McLeish,
John Mundy,
John F. Murphy,
James Needham,
Charles P. O'Brien,
Michael O'Connor,
John J. O'Regan,
Isaiah Paine, Jr.,
Solomon Phillips,

Daniel Adams Putnam,
 Edwin M. C. Ray,
 John G. Ray,
 Nathaniel G. Robinson,
 William D. Rockwood,
 John J. Rogers,
 George Henry Royce,
 John Shea,
 William A. Sheehan,
 Henry C. Shrieves,

Simon Simmons,
 Anson Stern,
 Calvin Stowe,
 William H. Swift,
 Frederic S. Walker,
 Frank T. Ware,
 Isaac C. Westlake,
 Wright W. Williams,
 George L. Wighton.

TRUANT OFFICERS (without bonds).

George W. Bean,
 Henry M. Blackwell,
 James Bragdon,
 George M. Felch,
 Frank Hasey,
 Abraham M. Leavitt,
 James P. Leeds,
 David F. Long,
 George Murphy,

Amos Schaffer,
 William B. Shea,
 Warren J. Stokes,
 Daniel J. Sweeney,
 Jeremiah M. Swett,
 Charles E. Turner,
 Richard B. Walsh,
 Charles B. Wood,
 Charles S. Wooffindale.

PROBATION OFFICERS (without bonds).

Nathaniel Leonard, at Charlestown.
 Calvin A. Littlefield, at East Boston.
 George N. Parker, at South Boston.

WITH SOCIETY P. C. T. C. (without bonds).

Edwin R. Smyth.

WITH SOCIETY P. C. T. A. (without bonds).

Lemuel B. Burrill.
 Charles F. Clark.

James R. Hathaway,
 Thomas Langlan.

WITH ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

John B. F. Emery.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

The city is divided into twenty-five Wards, established in 1875 and 1876. The Wards are defined in City Document 115 of 1875, supplemented by the ordinance of May 27, 1876. The Precincts in the several Wards, 205 in number, were established by Orders of the Board of Aldermen approved on March 18 and 25, 1890.

Under Stat. 1884, Chap. 299, and Stat. 1889, Chap. 413, the Mayor appoints, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, between the

first and twentieth days of September, annually, a Warden, a Deputy Warden, a Clerk, a Deputy Clerk, four Inspectors, and four Deputy Inspectors, for each precinct, who serve for one year from the first day of November following their appointment. These officers are paid at the rate of \$8.00 a day for actual service, with the exception of the Clerks, who are paid at the rate of \$10.00 a day on condition that their records are kept to the satisfaction of the City Clerk. The election officers must represent the leading political parties.

OFFICER TO TRANSPORT INSANE PERSONS.

[Rev. Reg., 1893, Chap. 1.]

DANIEL F. BREEN. Salary, \$1,200. Appointed by the Mayor.

OLD SOUTH ASSOCIATION.

[Stat. 1877, Chap. 222, §§ 1-2.]

Managers on the part of the city of Boston are the MAYOR, *ex officio*.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, and CHRISTOPHER F. O'BRIEN.

Two managers are elected annually by the City Council, for the municipal year.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

[Pub. Stat., Chap. 34; Chap. 100, § 28; Chap. 102; Chap. 103, § 7; Chap. 205, §§ 17, 21, 23, 25; Stat. 1878, Chap. 244; 1879, Chap. 59; 1880, Chap. 99; 1882, Chap. 226; 1885, Chaps. 196, 309, 323; 1887, Chaps. 135, 177, 178; 1888, Chap. 291.]

BOARD OF POLICE.

ALBERT T. WHITING. Term ends in 1895. Salary, \$4,000.

ROBERT F. CLARK. Term ends in 1898. Salary, \$4,000.

AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN, *Chairman*. Term ends in 1899. Salary, \$4,500.

THOMAS RYAN, *Clerk*.

ISAAC F. PAUL, *Attorney for the Board*.

[Office, 37 Pemberton square.]

The Board of Police was established by Chapter 323 of the Acts of 1885, and is composed of three citizens of Boston, appointed from the two principal political parties by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and the full term of office is five years from the first day of May. The Board assumed office on July 23, 1885.

The Board appoints a Harbor-Master and Assistant Harbor-Masters from the police force, and they receive pay in accordance with their rank in the force. The police-boats "Protector" and "Patrol" are employed in this service.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

BENJAMIN P. ELDREDGE, *Superintendent of Police*. Salary, \$3,500.
JOSEPH R. BURRILL, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary, \$2,800.
ORRIN M. HANSCOM, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary, \$2,800.
WILLIAM H. PIERCE, *Deputy Superintendent*. Salary, \$2,800.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

JAMES M. COULTER, *Chief Inspector*. Salary, \$2,500.
THOMAS J. BARRY, WILLIAM BURKE, WILLIAM H. COGAN, JAMES J. COLLINS, JOSEPH DUGAN, THOMAS F. GERRAUGHTY, CHARLES GLIDDEN, ANDREW HOUGHTON, JOHN L. HOWARD, JOSEPH H. KNOX, WILLIAM T. LEGGETT, PATRICK A. MAHONEY, L. B. McCausland, GEORGE M. ROBINSON, *Inspectors*. Salary, \$1,600 each.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Night Service at Headquarters, Capt. Henry Dawson.
Special Service, Lieut. Thomas H. Brown.
Inspector of Carriages, Lieut. Thomas C. Evans.
Inspector of Claims, William H. Dyer.
Inspector of Street Railway Service, Charles W. Boyer.
Property Clerk, Sergt. George E. Savory.
Medical Examiner's Assistant, Sergt. George Munroe.
Director of Signal Service, Henry A. Chase.

POLICE STATIONS.

FIRST DIVISION, *Hanover street*. Lawrence Cain, Captain.
SECOND DIVISION, *Court square*. Dennis Donovan, Captain.
THIRD DIVISION, *Joy street*. William B. Watts, Captain.
FOURTH DIVISION, *LaGrange street*. Philomen D. Warren, Captain.
FIFTH DIVISION, *East Dedham street*. Ira C. Foster, Captain.
SIXTH DIVISION, *Broadway, South Boston*. George A. Wyman, Captain.
SEVENTH DIVISION, *Meridian street, East Boston*. Richard F. Irish, Captain.
EIGHTH DIVISION, *Corner Commercial and Battery streets*. Byron F. Bragdon, Captain and Harbor-Master.
NINTH DIVISION, *Mt. Pleasant avenue and Dudley street*. Timothy A. Hurley, Captain.
TENTH DIVISION, *Corner Roxbury and Tremont streets*. George A. Walker, Captain.
ELEVENTH DIVISION, *Corner Adams and Arcadia streets*. Michael Merrick, Captain.

TWELFTH DIVISION, *Fourth street, near K street, South Boston.* George W. Wescott, Captain.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION, *Seaverns avenue, West Roxbury.* William H. Brown, Captain.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION, *Washington street, junction Cambridge street, Brighton.* Edward F. Gaskin, Captain.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION, *Old City Hall, Charlestown.* Martin L. White, Captain.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION, *Boylston street, corner of Hereford street.* Henry C. Hemmenway, Captain.

HARBOR SERVICE. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 69; Stat. 1882, Chap. 216; 1889, Chap. 147.] Byron F. Bragdon, Captain and Harbor-Master; office, Police Station 8, corner Commercial and Battery streets.

Assistant Harbor-Masters: Louis W. Swan, John W. Jackson, Ithamer A. Meeen, John J. Middleton, Nicholas C. Tallon, George H. Adams, Edward A. Pease, Erdix S. Dearing, James Russell.

HOUSE OF DETENTION. [Stat. 1887, Chap. 234.] *Basement of Court-House, Pemberton square.* Emma Onthank, Chief Matron. Salary, \$1,000.

CITY PRISON. [Pub. Stat., Chaps. 28, 27.] *Basement of Court-House, Pemberton square.* Romanzo H. Wilkins, Keeper of the Lockup. Salary, \$2,000.

Salaries: Captains, \$2,000 per annum; lieutenants, \$1,600 per annum; sergeants, \$1,400 per annum; patrolmen, first year's service, \$1,000; second year's service, \$1,100; third and successive years' service, \$1,200; reserve men, \$2.00 per day.

The whole number of officers and employees in the Police Department is 937.

ISLANDS.

The following islands in the harbor belong to the City, and are in the Harbor Master's Division:

1. *Deer Island.* Conveyed to the inhabitants of Boston, March 4, 1634-5.

2. *Thompson's Island.* Annexed to Boston by Act of March 15, 1834.

3. *Great Brewster Island.* Purchased, in 1848, for \$4,000.

4. *Gallop's Island.* Purchased, in 1860, for \$6,600.

5. *Apple Island.* Purchased, in 1867, for \$3,750.

6. *Rainsford Island.* Purchased, together with all the hospital buildings and dwellings, in 1871, for \$40,000.

7. *Moon Island.* Taken by right of eminent domain from the heirs of James Huckins and others, in 1859, and constitutes the point of discharge of the Main Drainage system.

8. *Long Island*. Purchased in 1885 from the heirs of Thomas J. Dunbar and others, for \$220,791, for the use of the public institutions.

The following public officers are paid by fees, and are appointed annually for one year beginning with the first day of May and corrected to Aug. 1, 1894:

Beef, Weighers of. — [P.S., c. 60, §§ 1, 2; c. 65, §§ 27, 28.] Joel W. Bent, Oscar F. Cox, Frederick L. Dodge, Arthur G. Lyon, Alexander A. McGahey, Jr., Charles H. Shepley.

Boilers and Heavy Machinery, Weighers of. — [P.S., c. 65, § 30; c. 65, §§ 27, 28.] Thomas W. Carey, Edward N. Clancy, Nelson C. Clement, Oscar F. Cox, Dennis J. Crowley, Patrick D. Currie, John F. Donovan, L. T. Farnum, John Flynn, Arthur W. Gibby, George Gourley, George H. Hills, John Hurley, Arthur N. Kearn, M. P. Woldemar Kreutz, Eugene McCarthy, Alexander A. McGahey, Jr., George W. Merrill, Dennis O'Neil, Dennis O'Sullivan, Charles H. Shepley, F. S. Thompson.

Coal, Weighers of. — [P.S., c. 60, §§ 80-84; c. 65, §§ 27, 28.] Morton Alden, Frank E. Ames, Revere E. Atwood, William G. Bail, Frank T. Barron, George A. Bachelder, George L. Batchelder, John L. Batchelder, Jr., John E. Brayman, Edwin C. Brown, Jeremiah J. Callahan, Donald S. Campbell, William A. Campbell, John H. Card, Marcia E. Carpenter, Robert D. Carter, Charles T. Chapin, William C. Cherrington, Edward N. Clancy, Frederick E. Cleaves, Nelson B. Coll, Orville R. Cooper, Edward F. Coyle, Oscar F. Cox, Ida A. Crosby, James F. Curley, Asa W. Davidson, Harold L. Day, A. E. Dennis, F. W. Dickinson, Charles E. Dodge, John J. Doherty, Joseph Drewry, Edgar F. Drown, John H. Duffill, William H. Eltz, Albert D. Evans, John C. Felker, Jr., Daniel F. Flynn, L. T. Farnum, George F. Fiske, Albert Eaton, Arthur W. Gibby, George B. Grant, Edgar O. Haddock, Charles A. Hamann, I. B. Hamblen, Edward Hamlin, George P. Hamlin, Stephen Henton, Sidney C. Higgins, George H. Hills, Winfield W. Hill, Samuel Hosea, Jr., Arthur Lawton Fish, Louis J. Howard, Charles H. Huddleston, Frank B. Ingalls, Margaret Jackson, Elisha F. James, Harry Johnson, Henry R. Jordan, Arthur N. Kearn, John Kelly, J. H. Kimball, Edward A. Kinney, M. P. Woldemar Kreutz, Clarence J. Libbey, Alexander A. McGahey, Jr., George I. McGregor, H. Frank McKenna, George W. Merrill, Joseph F. Mills, Richard J. Moore, John Morrison, Robert G. Morrison, John Morrish, Fred L. Moses, Thomas W. Mullen, Howland Otis, William Patterson, Edward E. Piper, James T. Pond.

William T. Quinn, John Richardson, Edward Robbins, Joseph W. Robbins, Dennis D. Ruddy, James Russell, William J. Seaver, Charles H. Shepley, Archie F. Smith, John H. Smith, George C. Squier, John Steele, Austin E. Steere, James P. Stewart, Norman Q. Stewart, Clinton G. Stickney, Bartholomew Sullivan, Frank O. Thompson, Jesse W. Tooker, Elmer C. Trafton, Howard Wade, Michael Walsh, L. F. Weaver, Charles S. Wellington, H. Wellington, G. E. Whipple, John R. White, Henry G. Wilson, James F. Wilson, Andrew J. Wheeler, Herbert Whitcomb, J. Clarence Whitney, Benjamin D. Wood, Clark D. Wood, Harry M. Wood, Moses E. Young.

Fence-Viewers. — [P.S., c. 27, § 78; c. 36, §§ 1-19.] Woodbury L. Lewis and George H. Wiley.

Field-Drivers and Pound-Keepers. — [P.S., c. 27, § 78; c. 36, §§ 20-41; c. 111, § 26.] Joseph H. Murphy, in Brighton; Henry Griffith, in Dorchester; Henry J. Murray, in East Boston; Joseph B. Sias, in South Boston; William Cotter, in the Back Bay district; and Sylvester E. Partridge, in Roxbury.

Grain, Measurers of. — [P.S., c. 60, §§ 21-28; c. 65, §§ 27, 28; Rev. Reg., c. 4, § 9.] Horace W. Aitken, William Bentley, Edward N. Clancy, Charles R. Clifford, Calvin G. Coggins, Michael Collins, James W. Crawford, Cornelius Cowhig, Patrick T. Corcoran, F. W. Dickinson, Alton F. Dow, Michael Finn, Frank Folger, Carroll Gates, George Gourley, Elmer E. Hanson, Alden H. Harding, Benjamin Hay, Joseph A. Hill, Daniel Hurley, Edward A. Kinney, A. A. McGahey, Jr., M. Howard Means, Andrew I. Mosher, Henry B. Sellon, Charles H. Shepley, Alfred J. Sidwell, John Steele, Walter S. Thompson, Loring H. Tucker, Richard Verling, James C. Winslow, Adolph Young.

Hay and Straw, Inspectors of Pressed or Bundled. — [P.S., c. 60, §§ 35-40.] Morton Alden, Charles E. Avery, Edwin C. Brown, Charles R. Davis, John M. Davis, F. W. Dickinson, John H. Dunn, Patrick Dunn, William M. Dunn, Thomas B. Gammon, Elmer E. Hanson, William Lincoln, Jairus L. Litchfield, S. B. Keene, Richard J. Moore, Andrew I. Mosher, Leslie A. Pike, Edward G. Stanley, Charles F. Thompson, Andrew N. Wyeth, Jr., Adolph Young.

Hay-Scales, Superintendents of. — [P.S., c. 60, §§ 32-34; Rev. Ord., c. 42, §§ 13, 14.] William O'Connor, North scales; Edwin T. Frost, South Boston; Andrew W. Newman, Roxbury; Benjamin F. Paine, Brighton; Thomas R. Frost, West Roxbury; Louis L. P. Atwood, West Roxbury; Levi Chadbourne, South scales; William J. Mathers, East Boston.

Lime, Inspector of. — [P.S., c. 60, §§ 46-52.] Patrick J. McCarthy.

Marble, Freestone, and Soapstone, Surveyors of. — [P.S., c. 60, § 53; Rev. Reg., c. 4; §§ 5-8.] William B. Bayley, William H. Cary.

Petroleum and its Products, Inspectors of. — [P.S., c. 59, § 6; Rev. Reg., c. 4, § 10.] James H. Cleaves, N. Porter Cleaves, David T. Dodge, Robert F. Means.

Upper Leather, Measurers of. — [P.S., c. 62.] John J. Powers, Sewall B. Farnsworth, Henry A. Sawyer.

Wood and Bark, Measurers of. — [P.S., c. 60, §§ 72-78; Rev. Reg., c. 4, § 11.] Morton Alden, Revere E. Atwood, George A. Batchelder, George L. Batchelder, Edwin Brown, William A. Campbell, Ida A. Crosby, John M. Davis, Harold L. Day, A. E. Dennis, William H. Eltz, George F. Fiske, Newell B. Goodhue, Sidney C. Higgins, Samuel Hosea, Jr., Frank B. Ingals, Albert T. Orrall, Howland Otis, Dennis D. Ruddy, Frank O. Thompson, George W. F. Thompson, Jesse Tooker, Howard Wade, Andrew J. Wheeler, J. Clarence Whitney, John W. Wiggin, Emory W. Wiley.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1894.

Term expires January, 1895.

SAMUEL H. CALDERWOOD,
SIMON DAVIS,
RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS,
ERNEST C. MARSHALL,

WALTER GILMAN PAGE,
LALIAH B. PINGREE,
SOLOMON SCHINDLER,
THOMAS F. STRANGE.

Term expires January, 1896.

WILLARD S. ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. EATON,
CAROLINE E. HASTINGS,
ELIZABETH C. KELLER,

ISAAC F. PAUL,
FRED G. PETTIGROVE,
BENJAMIN B. WHITEMORE,
J. P. C. WINSHIP.

Term expires January, 1897.

ALFRED BLANCHARD,
EDWARD H. DUNN,
EMILY A. FIFIELD,
GEORGE R. FOWLER,

HENRY D. HUGGAN,
JAMES A. McDONALD,
S. ALBERT WETMORE,
SAMUEL H. WISE.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

FRED. G. PETTIGROVE, *President.*

PHINEAS BATES, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM J. PORTER, *Auditing Clerk.*

ALVAH H. PETERS, *Messenger.*

Office, Mason street, near West street. Open from 9 o'clock A.M. till 5 o'clock P.M. On Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A.M. till 2 o'clock P.M.

Eight members of the School Committee are elected annually at the city election, by the voters at large, including such women as may qualify for that purpose. Vacancies in the School Committee are filled for the remainder of the municipal year in a convention of the School Committee and the Board of Aldermen. (Stat. 1875, Chap. 241; Pub. Stat., Chap. 44, § 22.)

Regular meetings of the School Committee are held on the evenings of the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, except in July and August.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

- ACCOUNTS. — Benjamin B. Whittemore, *Chairman*; Messrs. Allen, Winship, Dunn, and Pettigrove.
- ANNUAL REPORT. — Simon Davis, *Chairman*; Miss Pingree, and Mr. Strange.
- DRAWING. — James A. McDonald, *Chairman*; Miss Pingree, Miss Hastings, Messrs. Paul and Page.
- ELECTIONS. — Willard S. Allen, *Chairman*; Messrs. Wise and Wetmore.
- EVENING SCHOOLS. — Isaac F. Paul, *Chairman*; Messrs. Schindler, Marshall, Davis, and Calderwood.
- EXAMINATIONS. — Elizabeth C. Keller, *Chairman*; Messrs. Pettigrove, Strange, Winship, and Wetmore.
- HORACE MANN SCHOOL. — Ernest C. Marshall, *Chairman*; Messrs. Huggan and Blanchard.
- HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL TRAINING. — Caroline E. Hastings, *Chairman*; Mrs. Keller, Messrs. McDonald, Winship, and Calderwood.
- KINDERGARTENS. — Laliah B. Pingree, *Chairman*; Mrs. Fifield, Mrs. Keller, Messrs. Eaton and Page.
- LEGISLATIVE MATTERS. — Thomas F. Strange, *Chairman*; Messrs. Fowler and Dunn.
- MANUAL TRAINING. — Emily A. Fifield, *Chairman*; Miss Pingree, Messrs. Marshall, Wetmore, and Page.
- MUSIC. — Solomon Schindler, *Chairman*; Messrs. Whittemore, Huggan, Paul, and Mrs. Fifield.
- NOMINATIONS. — Caroline E. Hastings, *Chairman*; Messrs. McDonald, Allen, Eaton, and Blanchard.
- RULES AND REGULATIONS. — Emily A. Fifield, *Chairman*; Messrs. Davis, Humphreys, Pettigrove, and Fowler.
- SALARIES. — Henry D. Huggan, *Chairman*; Messrs. Allen, Wise, Fowler, and Wetmore.
- SCHOOL-HOUSES. — Richard C. Humphreys, *Chairman*; Messrs. Strange, Schindler, Eaton, and Dunn.
- SUPPLIES. — Richard C. Humphreys, *Chairman*; Messrs. Huggan, Wise, Marshall, and Blanchard.
- TEXT-BOOKS. — Solomon Schindler, *Chairman*; Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Keller, Mr. Davis, and Miss Hastings.
- TRUANT-OFFICERS. — Simon Davis, *Chairman*; Messrs. Whittemore, McDonald, Wise, and Calderwood.

NORMAL, HIGH SCHOOL, AND DIVISION COMMITTEES.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—J. P. C. Winship, *Chairman*; Mrs. Fifield, Mr. Fowler, Miss Pingree, and Mr. Strange.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—Simon Davis, *Chairman*; Messrs. Allen, Paul, Pettigrove, and Whittemore.

FIRST DIVISION.—Willard S. Allen, *Chairman*; Messrs. Blanchard, Huggan, Marshall, and McDonald.

SECOND DIVISION.—James A. McDonald, *Chairman*; Mr. Allen, Mrs. Fifield, Messrs. Marshall and Pettigrove.

THIRD DIVISION.—Isaac F. Paul, *Chairman*; Messrs. Blanchard, Page, Miss Pingree and Mr. Wise.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Laliah B. Pingree, *Chairman*; Messrs. Davis, Dunn, Schindler, and Wetmore.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Solomon Schindler, *Chairman*; Mr. Dunn, Miss Hastings, Messrs. Paul, and Wetmore.

SIXTH DIVISION.—William T. Eaton, *Chairman*; Messrs. Huggan, Whittemore, Winship, and Wise.

SEVENTH DIVISION.—Richard C. Humphreys, *Chairman*; Messrs. Calderwood, Eaton, Miss Hastings, and Mr. Strange.

EIGHTH DIVISION.—Elizabeth C. Keller, *Chairman*; Messrs. Calderwood, Fowler, Page, and Winship.

NINTH DIVISION.—Emily A. Fifield, *Chairman*; Mr. Humphreys, Mrs. Keller, Messrs. Strange and Whittemore.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

EDWIN P. SEAVER, Waban, Mass. Office hours, Mondays to Fridays, 1 to 2 P.M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SCHOOLS.

Office hour at School Committee Building, Mason street.

Regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors on the Friday following each regular meeting of the School Committee, at 2.30 P.M.

ELLIS PETERSON, 305 Chestnut avenue, near Green street, Jamaica Plain. Office hour, Thursday, 4.30 to 5.30 P.M.

ROBERT C. METCALF, 97 Mt. Pleasant avenue, Roxbury. Office hour, Saturday, 11 A.M. to 12 M.

JOHN KNEELAND, 31 Winthrop street, Roxbury. Office hour, Wednesday, 4.30 P.M.

GEORGE H. CONLEY, 20 Wyoming street, Roxbury. Office hour, Monday, 4.30 P.M.

MRS. LOUISA P. HOPKINS, 118 Charles street. Office hour, Wednesday, 4.30 P.M.

GEORGE H. MARTIN, 388 Summer street, Lynn. Office hour, Thursday, 4.30 to 5.30 P.M.

DIVISIONS OF SCHOOLS.

Normal School and Rice Training School.

Latin School, Girls' Latin School, English, Girls', Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, West Roxbury, Brighton, and East Boston High Schools.

FIRST DIVISION. — Adams, Chapman, Emerson, Lyman.

SECOND DIVISION. — Bunker Hill, Frothingham, Harvard, Prescott, Warren.

THIRD DIVISION. — Bowdoin, Eliot, Hancock, Phillips, Wells.

FOURTH DIVISION. — Brimmer, Prince, Quiney, Winthrop.

FIFTH DIVISION. — Dwight, Everett, Franklin, Hyde, Sherwin.

SIXTH DIVISION. — Bigelow, Gaston, John A. Andrew, Lawrence, Lincoln, Norcross, Shurtleff, Thomas N. Hart.

SEVENTH DIVISION. — Comins, Dearborn, Dillaway, Dudley, George Putnam, Hugh O'Brien, Lewis, Martin.

EIGHTH DIVISION. — Agassiz, Bennett, Bowditch, Charles Sumner, Lowell, Robert G. Shaw, Washington Allston.

NINTH DIVISION. — Edward Everett, Gibson, Harris, Henry L. Pierce, Mather, Minot, Stoughton, Tileston.

HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

Every Saturday; the first Monday in September; the half day before Thanksgiving day, and the remainder of the week; one week, beginning with Christmas day; New Year's day; the Twenty-second of February; Good Friday; the nineteenth of April; the week immediately preceding the second Monday in April; Decoration day; the Seventeenth of June; and to the Primary Schools from the Friday preceding the week of graduating exercises of the schools in June, and to the Normal, High, and Grammar Schools from their respective graduating exercises, to the first Wednesday in September.

A full list of the schools and teachers will be found in the "Manual of the Public Schools of the City of Boston, 1894," copies of which may be obtained of the School Committee.

TRUANT-OFFICERS.

George Murphy, *Chief*, 20 Atherton street, Roxbury.

Charles E. Turner, 741 Saratoga street, East Boston. Adams, Chapman, Emerson, and Lyman Districts.

Charles S. Woodfindale, 257 Bunker Hill street, Charlestown. Bunker Hill, Frothingham, Harvard, Prescott, and Warren Districts.

James P. Leeds, 1004 Boylston street, Dorchester. Eliot and Hancock Districts.

David F. Long, 71 Moulton street, Charlestown. Phillips, Bowdoin, Prince, and Wells Districts.

Richard W. Walsh, 5 Woodville street, Roxbury. Quincy, Brimmer, and Winthrop Districts.

A. M. Leavitt, 87 West Cottage street. Dwight, Everett, Franklin, and Rice Districts.

Amos Schaffer, 1513 Washington street. Lawrence and Norcross Districts.

James Bragdon, 15 Atlantic street, South Boston. Gaston, Lincoln, and Thomas N. Hart Districts.

George W. Bean, 43 Brookford street, Roxbury. Hugh O'Brien, Edward Everett, and Mather Districts.

William B. Shea, 8 School street, Dorchester. Gibson, Harris, Henry L. Pierce, Minot, Stoughton, and Tileston Districts.

Frank Hasey, 2 Laurel street, Dorchester. Dearborn, Lewis, and George Putnam Districts.

Henry M. Blackwell, 107 Brook avenue, Roxbury. Dudley, Dillaway, and Lowell Districts.

Daniel J. Sweeney, 237 Webster street, East Boston. Comins, Martin Hyde, and Sherwin Districts.

Warren J. Stokes, corner Centre and Corey streets, West Roxbury, Agassiz, Bowditch, Charles Sumner, and Mt. Vernon Districts.

Hannibal F. Ripley, 13 Harvard avenue, Allston. Bennett and Allston Districts.

Charles B. Wood, Hotel Dunbar, Roxbury. John A. Andrew, Bigelow, and Shurtleff Districts.

Truant-office, 12 Beacon street. Office hour from 1 to 2 P.M.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS.

January 31, 1894.

GENERAL SCHOOLS.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Normal	1	11	191	184	7	96.3	191
Latin and High	11	130	3,701	3,516	185	95.0	3,675
Grammar	55	764	32,700	29,881	2,819	91.4	32,681
Primary	489	489	26,141	22,649	3,492	86.6	26,523
Kindergartens	45	81	2,411	1,753	658	72.7	2,518
Totals	601	1,475	65,144	57,983	7,161	89.0	65,588

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.	No. Schools	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Horace Mann	1	12	96	83	13	85	110
Spectacle Island	1	1	16	13	3	81	20
Evening High	1	33	2,441	1,505			
Evening Elementary	15	151	3,	2,219			
Evening Drawing	5	27	632	557			
Totals	23	224	6,351	4,377			

COUNTY OFFICERS.

[Offices, Court House, Pemberton Square.]

(All debts and expenses of the County of Suffolk are borne by the City of Boston.)

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Clerk. — Henry A. Clapp. Salary \$3,000 paid by the Commonwealth.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Clerk. — John Noble. Salary, \$5,000 from the County and \$1,500 from the Commonwealth. Elected by the people, in 1891, for five years.

Assistant Clerk. — Clarence H. Cooper. Salary, \$2,500.

SUPERIOR COURT FOR CIVIL BUSINESS.

Clerk. — Joseph A. Willard, First Session, Court-House, Pemberton square. Salary, \$6,500. Elected by the people, in 1891, for five years, from January, 1892.

First Assistant Clerk. — Edward A. Willard, Second Session, Court-House, Pemberton square. Salary, \$2,600.

Second Assistant Clerk. — Henry C. Meserve, Fourth Session, Court-House, Pemberton square. Salary, \$2,500.

Third Assistant Clerk. — Theodore M. Osborne, Fifth Session, 30 Pemberton square. Salary, \$2,500.

Fourth Assistant Clerk. — Daniel F. Fitz, *pro tem.* Salary, \$2,500.

Fifth Assistant Clerk. — Henry E. Bellew. Salary, \$2,200.

Stenographers. — Frank H. Burt, James P. Bacon, W. K. Armistead, Walter Rogers. Appointed by the Court. Salary, \$2,500 each.

SUPERIOR COURT FOR CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Clerk of Court. — John P. Manning. Salary, \$6,000. Elected by the people, in 1891, for five years. Court-House, Pemberton square. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 10, § 3; Stat. 1888, Chap. 257.]

First Assistant Clerk. — John R. Campbell. Salary \$2,500.

Second Assistant Clerk. — Julian Seriack. Salary, \$1,800.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

(Paid by the Commonwealth.)

District Attorney. — Oliver Stevens. Salary, \$5,000. Elected by the people, in 1892, for three years from the first Wednesday of January, 1893. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 10, § 2.]

First Assistant District Attorney. — Frederick E. Hurd. Salary, \$3,300.

Second Assistant. — Michael J. Sughrue. Salary, \$2,500. Appointed by the District Attorney.

Clerk to District Attorney.—John D. McLaughlin. Salary, \$1,800.
Appointed by the District Attorney.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff and Jailer.—John B. O'Brien. Salary as sheriff, \$3,000; as jailer, \$1,000; and room and board at the jail. Elected by the people, in 1889, for three years. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 10, § 5.]

Deputy Sheriffs [Pub. Stat., Chap. 25, §§ 2, 3] appointed by the Sheriff:

Deputy Sheriffs for Service of Writs.

Fred H. Seavey, *Special Sheriff.*

J. G. Fennessey,

Francis Martin,

John F. Kelly,

Robert E. Maguire,

Joseph P. Silsby, Jr.

Deputy Sheriffs for Court Duty.

James F. Goodwin,

Robert Herter,

William W. Campbell,

John Leahy,

Henry F. Spach,

John R. Rea,

Daniel Noonan,

William G. Tyler,

John Newell,

Daniel A. Cronin,

COURTS OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.

[Stat. 1893, Chap. 379.]

Judge.—John W. McKim. Salary, \$5,000.

Judge.—Robert Grant. Salary, \$5,000.

Register.—Elijah George. Salary, \$5,000.

Assistant Register.—Ebenezer Gay. Salary, \$2,800.

Clerk.—James L. Crombie. Salary, \$1,200.

The Judge of Probate is appointed by the Governor. The Register was elected by the people, in 1893, for five years. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 10, § 4.] They are paid by the Commonwealth.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

[Office, Court square.]

Register of Deeds.—Thomas F. Temple. Elected by the people, in 1891, for three years. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 10, § 9.]

Assistant Register.—Charles W. Kimball. Appointed by the Register. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 24, § 9.]

COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.

Commissioners of Insolvency.—Frank P. Magee, Henry Austin, Alfred L. Baury. Elected by the people, in 1892, for three years.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

(Appointed by the Governor and Council, paid by the County.)

Henry H. Smith, Hyde Park.	Term expires	April,	1896
John H. Sherburne, Boston,	" "	January,	1897
Henry S. Dewey, Boston,	" "	February,	1898
James F. Farley,	" "	February,	1898
Edward J. Jones, Boston.	" "	May,	1898
Edwin H. Darling, Boston.	" "	June,	1898
George P. Sanger, Jr., Boston.	" "	June,	1898
Charles E. Grinnell, Boston.	" "	July,	1898
David H. Coolidge, Boston.	" "	March,	1899
Henry W. Bragg, Boston.	" "	March,	1899

MEDICAL EXAMINER DISTRICTS.

The city is divided into two districts by a line running from the Essex-st. bridge, through Brighton avenue, to Beacon street; thence through Beacon street to Park street; thence through Park, Tremont, Winter, and Summer streets, to the water. (See Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 5, 1881.)

Medical Examiners. — Francis A. Harris, 59 Chambers street; Frank W. Draper, 304 Marlborough street. Salaries, \$4,000 each.

Associate Medical Examiner. — George Stedman, 110 Newbury street. Salary, \$666. All appointed by the Governor. [Pub. Stat., Chap. 26.]

County Treasurer. — Alfred T. Turner.

County Auditor. — James H. Dodge.

County Commissioners. — The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN 1894.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF BOSTON.

(Judicial District, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18. Court House, Pemberton square. Jurisdiction within district, Acts of 1876, Chap. 240, and throughout the city, Acts of 1877, Chap. 187.)

Chief Justice. — William E. Parmenter. Salary, \$4,300.

Associate Justices. — William J. Forsaith, John H. Hardy, Frederick D. Ely, John H. Burke, John F. Brown. Salary, \$4,000 each.
[Stats. of 1887, Chap. 163.]

Special Justice. — George Z. Adams

Terms of the Court.

FOR CIVIL BUSINESS. — Every Saturday at 9 A.M., for trial of civil causes not exceeding \$1,000.

Clerk. — Orsino G. Sleeper. Salary, \$3,000. Appointed by the Governor.

Assistant. — Oscar F. Timlin. Salary, \$2,500.

Second Assistant. — Henry R. W. Browne. Salary, \$2,000.

FOR CRIMINAL BUSINESS. — Every day in the week (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), at 9 A.M., for the trial of criminal causes.

Clerk. — Frederic C. Ingalls. Salary, \$3,000. Appointed by the Governor.

Assistant Clerk. — Edward J. Lord. Salary, \$2,500.

Assistant Clerk. — Sidney P. Brown. Salary, \$1,800.

Assistant Clerk. — William W. Davis. Salary, \$1,600.

Assistant Clerk. — Edward H. Cutler. Salary, \$1,400.

Assistant Clerk. — Arthur P. Hardy. Salary, \$1,400.

MUNICIPAL COURT, ROXBURY DISTRICT.

(Jurisdiction, Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22. Court-House, Old Washington School-house, Roxbury street.)

Justice. — Solomon A. Bolster. Salary, \$2,500.

Special Justice. — Walter S. Frost, and Timothy F. McDonough.

Clerk. — Maurice J. O'Connell. Salary, \$1,200. Appointed by the Governor.

The Court sits for transaction of *criminal* business every week-day, except legal holidays, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M.

For the return and entry of *civil* actions, every Saturday, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For the trial of *civil* actions, every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A.M.

MUNICIPAL COURT, SOUTH BOSTON DISTRICT.

(Jurisdiction, Wards 13, 14, and 15. Court-House, Dorchester street, at the corner of West Fourth street.)

Justice. — Joseph D. Fallon. Salary, \$2,500.

Special Justices. — Charles J. Noyes, and Josiah S. Dean.

Clerk. — Frank J. Tuttle. Salary, \$1,400. Appointed by the Governor.

The Court sits for the transaction of *criminal* business every week-day, except legal holidays, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M.

For the return and entry of *civil* actions, every Saturday, from 9 A.M. until 12 M.

For the trial of *civil* actions, every Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A.M.

EAST BOSTON DISTRICT COURT.

(Jurisdiction, Wards 1 and 2, Boston, and Town of Winthrop. Court-House, at Public Library building, Meridian street, East Boston.)

Justice. — William H. H. Emmons. Salary, \$2,200.

Special Justices. — James L. Walsh and Albert E. Clary.

Clerk. — Willard S. Allen. Salary, \$1,400. Appointed by the Governor.

The Court sits for the transaction of *criminal* business every week-day, except legal holidays, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M.

For the return and entry of *civil* actions, every Saturday, at 9 o'clock A.M.

MUNICIPAL COURT, BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

(Jurisdiction, Ward 25. Court-House, Old Town Hall.)

Justice. — Henry Baldwin. Salary, \$1,600.

Special Justices. — James H. Rice and Chas. A. Barnard.

The Court sits for the transaction of *criminal* business every week-day, except holidays, commencing at 9 A.M.

For the return and entry of *civil* actions, every Saturday, at 9 A.M.

MUNICIPAL COURT, WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT.

(Jurisdiction, Ward 23. Court-House, Seaverns avenue, Jamaica Plain.)

Justice. — J. M. F. Howard. Salary, \$1,600.

Special Justices. — George R. Fowler and Henry Austin.

Clerk. — Edward W. Brewer. Salary, \$800.

The Court sits for the transaction of *criminal* business, every week-day, except legal holidays, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M.

For the return and entry of *civil* business, every Saturday, until 12 o'clock, noon.

Trials (*civil* cases), Mondays, at 2.30 P.M.

Communications by mail to be directed "Court-room, Jamaica Plain."

MUNICIPAL COURT, CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

(Jurisdiction, Wards 3, 4, 5. Court-House, Old City Hall, City square.)

Justice. — Henry W. Bragg. Salary, \$2,200.

Special Justices. — Joseph H. Cotton and Simon Davis.

Clerk. — William J. Hatton. Salary, \$1,300. Appointed by the Governor.

The Court sits for the transaction of business each day, at 9 o'clock A.M.

For *civil* business, every Thursday at 9 A.M.

MUNICIPAL COURT, DORCHESTER DISTRICT.

(Jurisdiction, Ward 24. Court-House, Field's Corner.)

Justice. — Joseph R. Churchill. Salary, \$1,600.*Special Justices.* — George M. Reed, George A. Fisher.*Clerk.* — N. Thomas Merritt, Jr. Salary, \$900.

The Court sits for the transaction of *criminal* business each day, at 9 o'clock A.M.

For *civil* business, on Saturday, at 9.30 A.M.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

[Stat. 1891, Chap. 356. Stat. 1892, Chaps. 242, 276.]

Municipal Court.	Names of Officers.	P.O. Address.
BOSTON . .	Richard Keefe . . .	63 Murdock st., Brighton.
	Joshua Fuller, Charles E. Grinnell, Hannah M. Todd, Richard J. Walsh, Charles W. Warren, James W. Wilkinson, <i>Assistants.</i>	
<i>Brighton</i> . .	Henry P. Kennedy . .	Brighton.
<i>Charlestown</i> . .	Nathaniel Leonard . .	Charlestown.
<i>Dorchester.</i> . .	Alvin I. Phillips . .	Freeman st., Dorchester.
<i>East Boston</i> . .	Calvin A. Littlefield . .	34 Princeton st., East Boston.
<i>Roxbury</i> . .	Alfred Williams . .	Roxbury.
<i>South Boston</i> . .	George N. Parker . .	437 Fourth st., South Boston.
<i>West Roxbury.</i>	C. H. B. Stockbridge	Court Room, Jamaica Plain.

COUNTY AND CITY COURTS.

The Justices' Court for the County of Suffolk (civil business) was established in 1822, simultaneously with the Police Court of the City of Boston. The duties of this court were discharged by the Justices of the Police Court. The jurisdiction of the Justices' Court was transferred to the Police Court for civil business, June 1, 1860. The names of the successive justices and their terms of office are given below. In 1866 this court was succeeded by the *Municipal Court* of the City of Boston.

JUSTICES OF THE POLICE COURT, AND OF THE JUSTICES' COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Benjamin Whitman, 1822 to 1833, *Senior Justice.*

William Simmons, 1822 to 1843.

Henry Orne, 1822 to 1830.

John Gray Rogers, 1831 to 1866.
James Cushing Merrill, 1834 to 1852.
Abel Cushing, 1843 to 1858.
Thomas Russell, 1852 to 1858.
Sebeus C. Maine, 1858 to 1866.
George D. Wells, 1858 to 1864.
Edwin Wright, 1864 to 1866.

JUSTICES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

John W. Bacon, *Chief Justice*, 1866 to 1871.
Mellen Chamberlain, 1866 to 1878. *Chief Justice*, 1871 to 1878.
Francis W. Hurd, 1866 to 1870.
Joseph M. Churchill, 1870 to 1886.
William E. Parmenter, 1871. *Chief Justice*, 1883.
J. Wilder May, *Chief Justice*, 1878 to 1883.
William J. Forsaith, 1882.
Matthew J. McCafferty, 1883 to 1885.
John H. Hardy, 1885.
Benjamin R. Curtis, 1886 to 1891.
Frederick D. Ely, 1888.
John H. Burke, 1891.
John F. Brown, 1894.

ORATORS OF BOSTON.

APPOINTED BY THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

For the Anniversary of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.

1771 James Lovell, A.M.	1778 Jonathan Williams Austin.
1772 Dr. Joseph Warren.	1779 William Tudor.
1773 Dr. Benjamin Church.	1780 Jonathan Mason, Jun.
1774 Hon. John Hancock.	1781 Thomas Dawes, Jun.
1775 Dr. Joseph Warren.	1782 George Richards Minot.
1776 Rev. Peter Thacher, A.M.	1783 Dr. Thomas Welsh.
1777 Benjamin Hichborn.	

For the Anniversary of National Independence, July 4, 1776.

1783 Dr. John Warren.	1809 William Tudor, Jun.
1784 Benjamin Hichborn.	1810 Alexander Townsend.
1785 John Gardiner.	1811 James Savage.
1786 Jonathan L. Austin.	1812 Benjamin Pollard.
1787 Thomas Dawes, Jun.	1813 Hon. Edward St. Loe Livermore.
1788 Harrison Gray Otis.	1814 Benjamin Whitwell.
1789 Samuel Stillman, D.D.	1815 Lemuel Shaw.
1790 Edward Gray.	1816 George Sullivan.
1791 Thomas Crafts, Jun., A.M.	1817 Edward T. Channing.
1792 Joseph Blake, Jun.	1818 Francis C. Gray.
1793 John Quincy Adams.	1819 Franklin Dexter.
1794 John Phillips.	1820 Theodore Lyman, Jun.
1795 George Blake.	1821 Charles G. Loring.
1796 John Lathrop, Jun., A.M.	1822 John C. Gray.
1797 John Callender.	1823 Charles Pelham Curtis.
1798 Josiah Quincy.	1824 Francis Bassett.
1799 John Lowell, Jun.	1825 Charles Sprague.
1800 Joseph Hall.	1826 Josiah Quincy, Mayor of the City.
1801 Charles Paine.	1827 William Powell Mason.
1802 Rev. William Emerson.	1828 Bradford Sumner.
1803 William Sullivan, A.M.	1829 James T. Austin.
1804 Dr. Thomas Danforth.	1830 Hon. Alexander H. Everett.
1805 Warren Dutton.	1831 Rev. Prof. John G. Palfrey.
1806 Francis Dana Channing.	1832 Josiah Quincy, Jr.
1807 Peter Thacher.	
1808 Andrew Ritchie, Jun.	

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| 1833 Edward G. Prescott. | 1865 Rev. Jacob M. Manning. |
| 1834 Richard S. Fay. | 1866 Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D.D. |
| 1835 George S. Hillard. | 1867 Rev. George H. Hepworth. |
| 1836 Henry W. Kinsman. | 1868 Samuel Eliot, LL.D. |
| 1837 Jonathan Chapman. | 1869 Hon. Ellis W. Morton. |
| 1838 Rev. Hubbard Winslow. | 1870 William Everett. |
| 1839 Ivers James Austin. | 1871 General Horace Binney |
| 1840 Thomas Power. | Sargent. |
| 1841 George Ticknor Curtis. | 1872 Charles Francis Adams, Jr. |
| 1842 Hon. Horace Mann. | 1873 Rev. John F. W. Ware. |
| 1843 Charles Francis Adams. | 1874 Hon. Richard Frothingham. |
| 1844 Peleg W. Chandler. | 1875 Rev. James Freeman Clarke. |
| 1845 Charles Sumner. | 1876 Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. |
| 1846 Fletcher Webster. | 1877 Hon. William Wirt Warren. |
| 1847 Hon. Thomas G. Cary. | 1878 Joseph Healy. |
| 1848 Joel Giles. | 1879 Henry Cabot Lodge. |
| 1849 William W. Greenough. | 1880 Robert Dickson Smith. |
| 1850 Edwin P. Whipple. | 1881 Hon. George Washington |
| 1851 Hon. Charles Theodore | Warren. |
| Russell. | 1882 His Excellency John Davis |
| 1852 Rev. Thomas Starr King. | Long. |
| 1853 Timothy Bigelow. | 1883 H. Bernard Carpenter. |
| 1854 Rev. A. L. Stone. | 1884 Harvey N. Shepard. |
| 1855 Rev. A. A. Miner. | 1885 Thomas J. Gargan. |
| 1856 Edward Griffin Parker. | 1886 Geo. Fred. Williams. |
| 1857 Rev. William Rounseville | 1887 John E. Fitzgerald. |
| Alger. | 1888 William E. L. Dillaway. |
| 1858 John S. Holmes. | 1889 Gen. John L. Swift. |
| 1859 George Sumner. | 1890 Albert E. Pillsbury. |
| 1860 Hon. Edward Everett. | 1891 Josiah Quincy. |
| 1861 Hon. Theophilus Parsons. | 1892 John R. Murphy. |
| 1862 Hon. George Ticknor Curtis. | 1893 Henry W. Putnam. |
| 1863 Oliver Wendell Holmes. | 1894 Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil. |
| 1864 Hon. Thomas Russell. | |

NOTE. — All the addresses delivered by the annual orators were published, except those of 1806, 1812, and 1852. The orations of 1792, 1798, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1811, 1816, 1821, 1850, 1854, 1859, and 1876 went through a second edition each; those of 1863 and 1876 were published also in a more elegant form; those of 1842 and 1845 went through four editions, each; that of 1857 through five. The orations from 1771 to 1788, and the large-paper editions of the orations of 1863 and 1876, are in quarto, all others in octavo.

The names given above are copied from the orations as officially published. The Massacre orations were reprinted in a volume in 1785, by Peter Edes, and again in 1807. For the orators from 1771 to 1851, inclusive, see "The Hundred Boston Orators," by James Spear Loring (Boston, 1852); and the appendix to the oration of 1889, for the full names of the orators from 1783 to 1889, inclusive.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

FROM 1822 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

NAME.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service.
*John Phillips	Boston Nov. 26, 1770	May 29, 1823	1822 . . 1
*Josiah Quincy	" Feb. 4, 1772	July 1, 1864	1823-28 . 6
*Harrison Gray Otis	" Oct. 8, 1765	Oct. 28, 1848	1829-31 . 3
*Charles Wells	" Dec. 30, 1786	June 3, 1866	1832-33 . 2
*Theodore Lyman, Jr.	" Feb. 19, 1792	July 17, 1849	1834-35 . 2
*Samuel T. Armstrong	Dorchester Apr. 29, 1784	March 26, 1850	1836 . . 1
*Samuel A. Eliot	Boston Mar. 5, 1798	Jan. 29, 1862	1837-39 . 3
*Jonathan Chapman	" Jan. 23, 1807	May 25, 1848	1840-42 . 3
*Martin Brimmer	Roxbury June 8, 1793	April 25, 1847	1843-44 . 2
*Thomas A. Davis	Brookline Dec. 11, 1798	Nov. 22, 1845	1845 . . 1
*Josiah Quincy, Jr.	Boston Jan. 17, 1802	Nov. 2, 1882	1846-48 . 3
*John P. Bigelow	Groton Aug. 25, 1797	July 4, 1872	1849-51 . 3
*Benjamin Seaver	Roxbury Apr. 12, 1795	Feb. 14, 1856	1852-53 . 2
*Jerome V. C. Smith	Conway, N.H. . . . July 20, 1800	Aug. 20, 1879	1854-55 . 2
Alexander H. Rice	Newton Aug. 30, 1818		1856-57 . 2
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.	Boston Feb. 27, 1817		1858-60 . 3
*Joseph M. Wightman	" Oct. 19, 1812	Jan. 25, 1855	1861-62 . 2
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.	" Feb. 27, 1817		1863-66 . 4
*Otis Norcross	" Nov. 2, 1811	Sept. 5, 1882	1867 . . 1
*Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	" June 29, 1810	Oct. 17, 1874	1868-70 . 3
*William Gaston	Killingly, Conn. . Oct. 3, 1820	Jan. 19, 1894	1871-72 . 2
Henry L. Pierce	Stoughton, Mass. . Aug. 23, 1825		1873 . . 1
*Samuel C. Cobb	Taunton May 22, 1826	Feb. 18, 1891	1874-76 . 3
Frederick O. Prince	Boston Jan. 18, 1818		1877 . . 1
Henry L. Pierce	Stoughton, Mass. . Aug. 23, 1825		1878 . . 1
Frederick O. Prince	Boston Jan. 18, 1818		1879-81 . 3
Samuel A. Green	Groton Mar. 16, 1830		1882 . . 1
*Albert Palmer	Candia, N.H. . . . Jan. 17, 1831	May 21, 1887	1883 . . 1

* Deceased.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service.
Augustus P. Martin	Abbot, Maine . . Nov. 23, 1835		1884 . . 1
Hugh O'Brien	Ireland July 13, 1827		1885-88 . 4
Thomas N. Hart	North Reading . . Jan. 20, 1829		1889-90 . 2
Nathan Matthews, Jr.	Boston Mar. 28, 1854		1891 . . .

The election of Mayor for 1845 was more warmly contested than in any former year. There were not less than eight several ballotings by the citizens. At the eighth trial, on the twenty-first of February, Thomas A. Davis was elected.

In the meantime, from January to February 27, 1845, William Parker, one of the Aldermen, having been elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, performed the duties of Mayor.

On the sixth of October Thomas A. Davis, being in declining health, resigned the office of Mayor, which resignation, however, was not accepted by the City Council; and on the twenty-second of November he died, being the only Mayor who has died in office since the organization of the city government in 1822.

On the eleventh of December Josiah Quincy, Jr., was elected Mayor by the City Council, for the unexpired term of 1845. Benson Leavitt, one of the Board of Aldermen, acted as Chairman of the Board in the interval between the death of Mr. Davis and the election of Mr. Quincy.

In 1851 Benjamin Seaver, having already been elected an Alderman of the city for 1852, was afterwards chosen Mayor for said year. At the commencement of the ensuing municipal year, 1852, he resigned as an Alderman, and accepted the office of Mayor.

The election of Mayor for 1854 was continued through three ballotings, from December 12, 1853, to January 9, 1854. In the meantime the duties of Mayor were performed by Benjamin L. Allen, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

At the municipal election in 1872 William Gaston was certified, by the returns of the officers of the several wards, to have been elected Mayor of the city for the next municipal term. But, upon charges of alleged fraudulent practices in one of the wards of the city, a recount

of all the ballots cast at said election was demanded and made; and it appearing therefrom that Henry L. Pierce had seventy-nine plurality, he was declared duly elected Mayor for the year 1873.

In 1873 Henry L. Pierce, Mayor of the city, was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Third Massachusetts District, in place of William Whiting, deceased. Mr. Pierce resigned his office as Mayor on November 29, and occupied his seat in Congress on December 1, 1873.

The duties of the Mayor for the remainder of the municipal year were performed by Leonard R. Cutter, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who signed all official papers as "Acting Mayor."

ALDERMEN.

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD IN ORDER OF SERVICE, WITH PLACES AND DATES OF BIRTH.

NAME.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service.
*William Washburn	Lyme, N.H., Oct. 7, 1808	Oct. 30, 1890.	1855
*Pelham Bonney	Pembroke, Mass., Feb. 21, 1802 .	Apr. 29, 1861.	1856-7
*Joseph Milner Wightman . . .	Boston, Oct. 19, 1812	Jan. 25, 1885.	1858
*Silas Peirce	Scituate, Feb. 15, 1793	Aug. 27, 1879.	1859
*Otis Clapp	Westhampton, Mass., Mch. 3, 1806	Sept. 18, 1886.	1860
*Silas Peirce	(See above)		1861
*Thomas Phillips Rich	Lynn, March 31, 1803	Dec. 11, 1875.	1862
*Thomas Coffin Amory, Jr. . . .	Boston, Aug. 16, 1812	Oct. 20, 1889.	1863
*Otis Norcross	Boston, Nov. 2, 1811	Sept. 5, 1882.	1864
*George Washington Messinger .	Boston, Feb. 5, 1813	Apr. 27, 1870.	1865-6
*Charles Wesley Slack	Boston, Feb. 21, 1825	Apr. 11, 1885.	1867
*George Washington Messinger .	(See above)		1868
Benjamin James	Scituate, Aug. 22, 1814		1869
Newton Talbot	Stoughton, March 10, 1815 . . .		1870
*Charles Edward Jenkins	Scituate, July 29, 1817	Aug. 1, 1882.	1871

* Deceased.

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. — *Concluded.*

NAME.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service.
Samuel Little	Hingham, August 15, 1827 . . .		1872
Leonard Richardson Cutter . .	Jaffrey, N.H., July 1, 1825 . . .		1873
*John Taylor Clark	Sanbornton, N.H., Sept. 19, 1825.	Oct. 29, 1880.	1874-77
Solomon Bliss Stebbins	Warren, Jan. 18, 1830		1878
Hugh O'Brien	Ireland, July 13, 1827		1879-81
Solomon Bliss Stebbins	(See above)		1882
Hugh O'Brien	(See above)		1883
Charles Varney Whitten	Vassalboro', Me., May 10, 1829 .		1884-85
Charles Hastings Allen	Boston, June 14, 1828		1886
Patrick John Donovan	Charlestown, April 9, 1848 . . .		1887
Charles Hastings Allen	(See above)		1888
Homer Rogers	Sudbury, Oct. 11, 1840		1889
William Power Wilson	Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1852 .		1890
Herbert Schaw Carruth	Dorchester, Feb. 15, 1855 . . .		1891
John Henry Lee	Boston, April 26, 1846		1892-93
Alpheus Sanford	North Attleboro', July 5, 1856 .		1894

The Mayor was *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Alderman until 1855.

Nathaniel P. Russell, Daniel Baxter, Joseph H. Dorr, reëlected; and Thomas C. Wales and Redford Webster, elected 1825, declined.

George Blake, reëlected for 1826, declined.

In 1828 Robert Fennelly died while in office.

John Stevens, elected for 1832, died prior to the organization.

James Savage, elected for 1834, declined.

In 1845 William Parker resigned.

In 1848 George E. Head resigned, and was chosen one of the Principal Assessors.

In 1853 Lyman Perry, who had been elected, died before his qualification.

In 1855 John M. Clark resigned, and was appointed Sheriff of Suffolk County.

In 1856 Levi B. Meriam died while in office.

In 1858 Rufus B. Bradford resigned, and was afterwards appointed Measurer of Grain.

* Deceased.

In 1859 Timothy A. Sumner resigned, on account of illness, and soon afterwards died.

In 1878 Samuel C. Perkins died while in office.

In 1879 Benjamin Pope died while in office.

In 1880 George E. Bell died while in office.

In 1885 Edwin F. Leighton died while in office.

In 1888 William P. Carroll died while in office.

At the municipal election, in 1852, *nine* Aldermen had a majority of ballots; but, in accordance with the statute, the eight who had the highest number of votes were declared elected.

The municipal government for 1855 was the first one that was organized under the new or revised City Charter, which provided for the annual election of *twelve* Aldermen.

At the municipal election, Dec. 14, 1880, the returns of the precinct officers showed William Frost to be elected Alderman by a plurality of fifteen votes over James J. Flynn, and a very slight difference in the number of ballots cast for other candidates who failed of election. A recount of the ballots cast for Mayor and Aldermen was thereupon demanded in legal form. A committee of the Board of 1880, having made the recount, reported, December 27, that Mr. Flynn was elected, having received a plurality of votes over Mr. Frost; and Mr. Flynn took the seat at the organization of the Board of 1881. Mr. Frost gave notice of his intention to contest the seat of Mr. Flynn, and also of Mr. Haldeman, who had received the next greatest number of votes. A committee of the Board of 1881 was appointed to consider the matter, and reported, March 14, 1881 (City Document No. 38 of 1881), the majority declaring Mr. Frost entitled to the seat held by Mr. Flynn, with two minority reports. The majority report was accepted March 21, and Mr. Frost took the seat. One peculiar incident in this case was the reception of a numerously signed petition asking the Board to examine and recount the ballots for Messrs. Woolley, Haldeman, and Flynn, sitting members, and Messrs. William Frost, John Thompson, and George S. Dexter, standing next highest on the precinct returns; another was the fact that many ballots were either mislaid or stolen, in Precinct 3 of Ward 13, on election day.

At the municipal election Dec. 13, 1881, the returns of the precinct officers showed William Frost to be elected Alderman by a plurality of 154 votes over Charles V. Whitten. On petition, in due legal form, a committee of the Board of 1881 made a recount of the ballots cast for Mayor and Aldermen, and reported that Mr. Whitten was elected over Mr. Frost, and Mr. Whitten took the seat. Mr. Frost contested the seat of Mr. Whitten, and called for a reëxamination of the ballots cast. Such examination was made by a new committee, which reported,

January 17, that William Frost had 19,861, and Charles V. Whitten had 19,825. On January 19, 1882, the seat was awarded to Mr. Frost.

For reports of *contested seats* in the Board of Aldermen, see City Document No. 7 for 1861, and City Document No. 16 for 1862.

At the municipal election, Dec. 12, 1882, the returns of the precinct officers showed Edwin F. Leighton to be elected Alderman by a plurality of 102 votes over Joseph Caldwell. On petition in due legal form a committee of the Board of 1882 recounted the ballots cast for these two candidates, and reported, Dec. 26, that Joseph Caldwell appeared to be chosen by a plurality of 14, and that in addition there were found 3 ballots for "—— Caldwell," 1 for "E. F. Leighton," 18 for "F. Leighton," and 11 for "—— Leighton;" also that, "with the exception of the name 'E. F. Leighton,' which was written, the abbreviated names above recited were plainly legible beyond the edges of 'stickers,' or 'pasters,' which covered and concealed the Christian names of Messrs. Caldwell and Leighton, those stickers having been pasted upon an adjoining name, but being of such length as to partly cover the names in question." The committee further reported that there was plainly no intent to cancel the names over which the stickers extended. Mr. Caldwell, who was a member of the Board of 1882, thereupon stated his intention of not appearing to claim a seat in the Board of 1883, and introduced an order, which was passed, declaring that, in the opinion of the Board, the abbreviated ballots should be credited to Mr. Leighton. The Board of 1883, on petition of Mr. Leighton, awarded him the seat at the first meeting, Jan. 1.

COMMON COUNCIL.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL IN ORDER OF SERVICE, WITH
PLACES AND DATES OF BIRTH.

NAME.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service
*William Prescott	Pepperell, Aug. 19, 1762	Dec. 8, 1844. 1822	
*John Welles	Boston, Oct. 14, 1764	Sept. 26, 1855. 1823	
*Francis Johnnot Oliver	Boston, Oct. 10, 1777	Aug. 21, 1858. 1824-25	
*John Richardson Adan	Boston, 1793	July 4, 1849. 1826-28	
*Eliphalet Williams	Taunton, Mass., Mch. 7, 1778	June 12, 1855. 1829	
*Benjamin Toppan Pickman	Salem, Sept. 17, 1790	Mch. 22, 1835. 1830-31	
*John Prescott Bigelow	Groton, Aug. 25, 1797	July 4, 1872. 1832	
*Josiah Quincy, Jr.	Boston, Jan. 17, 1802	Nov. 2, 1882. 1834-36	
*Philip Maret	Boston, Sept. 25, 1792	Mch. 22, 1869. 1837-40	
*Edward Blake	Boston, Sept. 28, 1805	1841-43	
*Peleg Whitman Chandler	New Gloucester, Me., Apr. 12, 1816	May 28, 1889. 1844-45	
*George Stillman Hilliard	Machias, Me., Sept. 22, 1808	Jan. 21, 1879. 1846-47 ¹	
*Benjamin Seaver	Roxbury, April 12, 1795	Feb. 14, 1856. 1847-49	
*Francis Brinley	Boston, Nov. 10, 1800	June 14, 1889. 1850-51	
*Henry Joseph Gardner	Dorchester, June 14, 1818	July 19, 1892. 1852-53	
Alexander Hamilton Rice	Newton, Aug. 30, 1818	1854	
Joseph Story	Marblehead, Nov. 11, 1822	1855	
Oliver Stevens	Andover, Mass., June 22, 1825	1856-57	
*Samuel Wallace Waldron, Jr.	Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 24, 1828	Aug. 24, 1882. 1858	
*Josiah Putnam Bradley	Boston, June 10, 1817	Feb. 2, 1887. 1859-60	
*Joseph Hildreth Bradley	Haverhill, March 5, 1822	Oct. 5, 1882. 1861	
*Joshua Dorsey Ball	Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1828	Dec. 18, 1892. 1862	
George Silsbee Hale	Keene, N.H., Sept. 24, 1825	1863-64	
William Bentley Fowle, Jr.	Boston, July 27, 1826	1865	
Joseph Story	Marblehead, Nov. 11, 1822	1866	
*Weston Lewis	Hingham, April 14, 1834	April 6, 1893. 1867	
Charles Hastings Allen	Boston, June 14, 1828	1868	
William Giles Harris	Revere, May 15, 1828	1869	
Melville Ezra Ingalls	Harrison, Me., Sept. 6, 1842	1870	
Matthias Rich	Truro, June 8, 1820	1871	
Marquis Fayette Dickinson, Jr.	Amherst, Jan. 16, 1840	1872	
Edward Olcott Shepard	Hampton, N.H., Nov. 25, 1835	1873-74	
Halsey Joseph Boardman	Norwich, Vt., May 19, 1834	1875	
John Quincy Adams Brackett	Bradford, N.H., June 8, 1842	1876	
*Benjamin Pope	Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 13, 1829	Sept. 24, 1879. 1877-78	
William Henry Whitmore	Dorchester, Sept. 6, 1836	1879	
Harvey Newton Shepard	Boston, 1850	1880	
Andrew Jackson Bailey	Charlestown, July 18, 1840	1881 ³	
Charles Edward Pratt	Vassalboro, Me., March 13, 1845	1881 ⁴ -82	
*James Joseph Flynn	St. John, N.B., 1835	Mch. 26, 1884. 1883 ⁵	
Godfrey Morse	Wachenheim, Germany, May 17, 1846	1883 ⁶	
John Henry Lee	Boston, April 26, 1846	1884	
Edward John Jenkins	London, England, Dec. 20, 1854	1885-86	
David Franklin Barry	Sturgis place, a part of old Fort Hill, Boston, Feb. 28, 1852	1887-88	
Horace Gwynne Allen	Jamaica Plain, July 27, 1855	1889-90	
Dave Franklin Barry	(See above)	1891-93	
Christopher F. O'Brien	Boston, Feb. 17, 1869	1894	

¹ To July 1.² From July 1.³ To Oct. 27.⁴ From Oct. 27.

* Deceased.

⁵ To June 11.⁶ From June 14.

William Bowes Bradford, Ward 3, elected 1822, did not qualify himself, declining to be sworn, there being then no provision for affirmation, except for Quakers.

Lucius Manlius Sargent, Ward 5, elected for 1827, declined.

Henry D. Gray and Isaac Harris, Ward 1, Eleazer Howard, Ward 2, and Joseph H. Thayer, Ward 9, elected for 1828; also, Holmes Hinkley, Ward 11, for 1845, declined prior to the organization.

Samuel Thaxter, Ward 6, elected for 1830, declined.

William Foster, Ward 6, elected for 1831, declined.

John Boles, Ward 3, reëlected for 1838, declined.

The Junior of George Morey omitted 1829.

Asa Adams, Ward 3, took the intermediate name of Perry, 1830.

Henry Andrews, Ward 2, elected in 1833, afterwards took the intermediate letter R.

The Junior of Joshua Seaver, Ward 6, omitted 1833.

The Junior of Henry Fowle, Ward 2, omitted 1837.

The Junior of Francis Brinley, Ward 10, omitted 1838.

The Junior of Ezra Lincoln omitted 1851.

The Junior of William B. Fowle omitted 1865.

Ezra Forristall, Ward 6, resigned in May, 1853, and was elected Superintendent of Health.

Daniel J. Coburn, Ward 5, resigned in April, 1856, and was thereafter appointed Chief of Police.

Edward F. Robinson, Ward 11, resigned in May, 1861, and was elected a Principal Assessor.

Charles J. McCarthy, Ward 7, resigned in March, 1862, and was appointed Paymaster of Relief Funds to families of soldiers in the United States service from Boston.

Daniel Dowd, a member from Ward 13, died in office, September, 1872.

Thomas H. Doherty, of Ward 2, died in office, August, 1873.

Hillman B. Barnes, of Ward 11, died in office, September, 1874.

Edward J. Long, of Ward 8, died in office, November, 1875.

Stephen G. Jones, of Ward 4, resigned in March, 1876.

Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, of Ward 13, died in office, March, 1876.

Joseph Healy, of Ward 10, died in office, April 18, 1880.

George T. Perkins, of Ward 17, died in office, December 7, 1880.

Daniel J. Sweeney, Porter street, Ward 2, East Boston, and reëlected to the Common Council of 1881, died in office, December 19, 1880.

Eugene B. Hagar, of Ward 10, resigned June 16, 1881, and was appointed Assistant City Solicitor.

Andrew J. Bailey, of Ward 4, resigned October 27, 1881, and was chosen City Solicitor.

Nahum M. Morrison, of Ward 23, resigned March 16, 1882, and was appointed Assistant Inspector of Buildings.

Abraham T. Rogers, of Ward 22, resigned July 13, 1882, and was appointed Assistant Inspector of Buildings.

William L. Harding, of Ward 3, died in office, March 4, 1882.

James J. Flynn, of Ward 13, resigned in June, 1883, and was chosen Superintendent of Streets.

Cornelius F. Doherty, of Ward 2, resigned in July, 1883, and was appointed in the Service Division of the Water Department.

Michael J. Houghton, of Ward 6, resigned in July, 1883, and was appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Inspection and Waste Division of the Water Department.

Eugene D. Sullivan, of Ward 12, resigned in September, 1883, and was appointed Clerk in the City Collector's Department.

George E. Bacon, of Ward 4, resigned March 6, 1884.

Francis P. Maguire, of Ward 8, resigned February 20, 1884.

William J. Kilduff, of Ward 19, died in office, December 7, 1884.

William M. Osborne, of Ward 21, resigned August 27, 1885, and was appointed a member of the Board of Police.

Neil J. Gillespie, of Ward 7, died in office, November 28, 1888.

Charles J. Brooks, of Ward 10, died in office, January 21, 1889.

Thomas F. Nunan, of Ward 15, died in office, August 13, 1889.

Francis W. Sprague, 2d, of Ward 10, resigned October 10, 1889.

There have been the following successfully contested elections:

The first, February 22, 1830, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 6, on the ground that "closing the poll before the hour at which the voters were notified it would be closed was a violation of the rights of the voters."

The second, May 7, 1835, vacated the seats of the members of Ward 3, who were returned as having been elected at an adjourned meeting, December 11, 1834, on the ground of irregular proceeding, to render the whole number of votes certain by taking the highest number of votes for candidates on each opposing ticket, adjournment of the meeting by the sole authority of the Warden, and other irregularities, at the annual election, December 8.

The third case, March 7, 1839, vacated the seats of three members of Ward 12, on the ground that a number of illegal voters, sufficient to affect the choice, voted at the polls.

The fourth, February 9, 1843, vacated the seats of three members from Ward 1, returned as elected at the adjourned meeting, December 14, on the ground that four votes for non-resident candidates (after having been first thrown out by the ward officers)¹ were counted at the

¹ This fact was admitted, though not stated in the report of the Committee.

annual election, December 12, thereby preventing the choice of two other candidates, who, by excluding the said four votes, were by the decision of the Council declared elected, leaving one vacancy.

The fifth, February 27, 1851, vacated the seats of two members from Ward 3 on the ground that they were chosen at an adjourned meeting which was illegally held. At the subsequent trial the same members were again returned to the Common Council.

The sixth, January 20, 1853, vacated the seats of three members of Ward 3, on the ground that they were chosen at an adjourned meeting which was illegally held.

The seventh, February 3, 1853, in accordance with the Report of the Committee on Elections, vacated the seats of three members from Ward 11, on the ground that the Mayor and Aldermen had no right to issue warrants for election of members of the Common Council, after the annual election and before the organization of the government-elect. But inasmuch as the elections in question were conducted *bona fide* and no other informality was apparent, and as this custom of supplementary elections had been in vogue for twenty years, the members thus elected were by the vote of the Common Council declared entitled to their seats.

The eighth, March 19, 1863, in accordance with the Report of the Committee on Elections, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 3, on the ground that at the time of his election he was not an inhabitant of that ward. Before a decision was reached on this point, the member in question resigned.

The ninth, April 9, 1863, vacated the seats of the entire delegation from Ward 10, on the ground that more votes were returned than there were persons who voted in that ward at the municipal election, — occasioned by mistake, probably, in the counting of the ballots, — the variation being so great as to affect the election of the whole delegation. At the subsequent trial the same members were again returned to the Common Council.

The tenth, January 24, 1867, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 3, who was chosen at an *adjourned meeting* (held on account of a tie-vote at the regular meeting, Dec. 10, 1866), on the ground that the polls at said adjourned meeting were not kept open the same number of hours as were required by the original warrant. At a subsequent election the same member was returned to the Common Council. (See City Doc. No. 12 for 1867.)

The eleventh, January 16, 1868, vacated the seat of a member returned from Ward 10, because, by the count of the original ballots cast in said ward, it appeared that another person was chosen.

The twelfth, January 6, 1870, vacated the seat of a member returned from Ward 13, for the same reason as recited above.

The thirteenth, January 5, 1871, vacated the seat of a member returned from Ward 15, for the same reason.

The fourteenth, January 18, 1872, vacated the seat of a member returned from Ward 7, for the same reason.

The fifteenth occurred as follows :

At the annual municipal election in 1871 Frederick S. Risteen was declared elected as a member from Ward 10. This election was contested by J. Q. A. Brackett, and a recount of the original ballots showed that said Brackett was elected by a plurality of one ballot over F. S. Risteen, and said Brackett was accordingly declared by the Common Council of 1872 to be entitled to the seat. Subsequently Mr. Risteen contested this decision, on the ground that his name was erased from a number of ballots by some one of the ward officers *after* said ballots were deposited by the voters. After a protracted inquiry the Common Council sustained this view of the case, and Mr. Risteen was again returned to his former seat, and was again duly qualified, on February 1, 1872. (See City Doc. No. 18 for 1872.)

The sixteenth, January 4, 1874, vacated the seat of a member returned from Ward 13, because, by the count of the original ballots cast in said ward, it appeared that another person was chosen.

The seventeenth, January 14, 1875, vacated the seat of a member returned from Ward 1, because, by the count of the original ballots cast in said ward, it appeared that another person was elected.

The eighteenth, January 4, 1877, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 20, because, by the count of the original ballots cast in said ward, it appeared that another person was elected.

The nineteenth, January 10, 1878, vacated the seat of a member from Ward 20, because, by the count of the original ballots cast in that ward, it appeared that another person was chosen.

The twentieth, Dec. 27, 1880 (see records of Board of Aldermen of said date), vacated the seats of one member from each of the following-named wards, *viz.*, 3, 13, 16, and 19, because, from an examination of the original ballots cast in said wards, it appeared that other persons were chosen. From an examination made at the same time of the original ballots cast in Ward 5 it appeared that, instead of there being a tie-vote for a third member from said ward, three members were duly chosen. Peculiar features of the case in Ward 13 are, that some of the ballots undoubtedly deposited by the voters of Precinct 3 of this ward were either mislaid or stolen at the polling place and that the Committee of the Board of Aldermen of 1880, who examined the bal-

lots for Common Council in that ward, erroneously reported that the sitting member had been duly elected. (See City Doc. 54 of 1881.)

In 1887 one seat in the representation of Ward 4 and one in that of Ward 15 were vacated and the contestants declared elected, the Council exercising its discretion as to the intent of the voter in certain cases of technical irregularity. (See City Docs. Nos. 6, 11, of 1887.)

In 1889 one seat in the representation of Ward 3 and one in that of Ward 12 were vacated and the contestants declared elected, the intent of the voter in cases of technical irregularity being considered.

See "Reports of Controverted Elections in the Common Council of the City of Boston, from 1827 to 1889." Boston: 1889, pp. xvii and 277.

The longest continuous service in the City Council is that of David F. Barry, member of the Common Council from 1880 to 1893 (president in 1887, '88, '91, '92, '93), now (1894), a member of the Board of Aldermen. Eliphalet Williams (president of the Common Council, 1829) served fifteen years, but not consecutively. James J. Flynn served twelve years in the Common Council (president, 1883) and three years in the Board of Aldermen. Thomas Wetmore served eleven years, not consecutive, in the Board of Aldermen.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCILS.

BOARDS OF ALDERMEN.

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*[The figures, being the last two of each year, indicate membership in those years. * Deceased.]*

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*Sayward, William.....	70, 71	Snow, Edmund F.....	87, 88
Scates, George M.....	92, 93	*Snow, Ephraim L....	39
Scollans, William.....	86	Snow, Samuel T.....	68, 69
*Sears, Joshua.....	27, 34	*Southard, Zibeon.....	51, 52
Sears, Philip H.....	59	*Souther, Henry.....	60, 61
Sears, Walter L.....	94	Souther, Joaquin K....	77
*Seaver, Benjamin, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49		*Souther, Job T.....	65
*Seaver, Joshua.....	30	*Spear, William T.....	35
*Seaver, Nathaniel.....	49, 61	Spenceley, Christopher J..	76, 77, 78
*Seaver, Norman.....	28	*Spinney, Samuel T....	52, 59
*Seaverns, Joel.....	70	*Spooner, William B....	42, 47
*Sever, James W.....	50, 51	*Sprague, Charles.....	23, 24, 27
*Severance, Jonathan B.....	55	Sprague, Charles F....	89, 90
Shackford, Richard.....	51	Sprague, Francis W., 2d..	88, 89
Shattuck, George O.....	62	Sprague, Franklin H....	62, 63
*Shattuck Lemuel..	37, 38, 39, 40, 41	*Sprague, George W....	60, 61, 62, 63
*Shaw, George A.....	57, 73, 74, 75, 76	Sprague, Henry H.....	74, 75, 76
*Shaw, G. Howland.....	60	*Sprague, Thomas.....	51, 52, 53
*Shaw, Jesse.....	22, 34, 35	*Sprague, William.....	24, 26
*Shaw, Robert G.....	22, 23, 24, 33	Spring, Arthur L.....	90, 91, 92, 93
Shaw, S. Edward 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94		*Squires, Sidney.....	68, 69, 70, 71
Shay, William E.....	76	Stacey, Benjamin F.....	75
*Shelton, Stephen.....	38, 39, 40, 41	Stack, James H.....	82
*Shelton, Thomas J....	38, 39, 40, 41	Stalker, Hugh L.....	91, 92
Shepard, Edward O.....	72, 73, 74	*Standish, L. Miles.....	56, 58, 59
Shepard, George F.....	76, 77	*Starbuck, Charles C....	29
Shepard, Harvey N.....	78, 79, 80	Stearns, Albert T.....	79
*Shipley, Simon G. ...	34, 35, 39, 40,	*Stearns, Charles H....	51
41, 42		*Stearns, Elijah.....	52, 53
Short, John C.....	87	*Stearns, Jacob.....	39, 40, 41, 42
*Sibley, Edwin.....	74, 75, 76, 77, 78,	*Stebbins, John B.....	35
79, 80		Stebbins, Solomon B....	64, 65
*Silsby, Enoch.....	22, 23	*Stedman, Francis D....	58, 59, 60
*Simmons, Hiram.....	54	*Stedman, Josiah.....	23, 24
*Simonds, Alvan.....	47, 48	*Stetson, Alpheus.....	36
*Simonds, Jonathan... 25, 27, 28, 29		Stetson, Sidney A.....	57, 60
*Simonds, William.....	25	*Stevens, Benjamin.....	28
Slade, John, jr.....	43	Stevens, Benjamin F....	55, 65, 66, 67,
Slade, Lucius.....	58, 59	68	
*Slade, Robert.....	56	*Stevens Isaac.....	22
Slattery, John A.....	79	Stevens, James M.....	56, 57
Sloan, Samuel W.....	45	*Stevens, John (wd 6)...	23
Smardon, John A.....	76, 77	*Stevens, John (wd. 12)...	25, 26, 31,
Smith, Albert C.....	92, 93, 94	39, 40	
Smith, Edwin G.....	83	Stevens, Oliver.....	56, 57
*Smith, George W.....	34, 35	*Stevens, Serial.....	41

Stevens, Wm. Stanford.....	88, 89	*Thaxter, Jonathan.....	26, 27, 29
*Stimpson, Frederick H.....	52	*Thaxter, Samuel.....	25, 26, 27
*Stimson, Augustine G.	65, 66	Thayer, Frank B.	86, 87, 88
*Stockwell, Stephen N.	61	*Thayer, Elias B.	34, 35, 36
*Stodder, Joseph	22, 23	*Thayer, Frederick F.	56, 57
Stodder, John W. T.	54, 55	*Thayer, Gideon F.....	39, 44, 45, 46, 47
*Stone, Artemas	54, 55	48	
Stone, Henry N.	71	*Thayer, Joel	22
*Stone, Joseph	24	*Thayer, Joseph H.	26
*Stone, Phinehas J., jr.....	76, 77	*Thayer, Sereno T.	68
Story, Joseph	55, 56, 65, 66	*Thom, Isaac	24
*Stover, Theophilus	45	Thomas, Chauncey.....	83
*Stowe, Freeman	41	*Thomas, George P.	33
Strange, Felix A.	82, 83, 85	*Thomas, William	52
Strater, Francis A.	83, 84	*Thomes, William A.	83, 84
*Sturtevant, Noah.....	42, 43	*Thompson, Erasmus.....	37
*Sullivan, Benj. J.	86	*Thompson, John.....	35, 36
Sullivan, Edward	87, 88	*Thompson, N. A.	38, 39, 40, 41, 51,
*Sullivan, Eugene D.	83	52, 57, 58	
Sullivan, James H.	87, 89	Thompson, Robert M.....	77, 78
Sullivan, John H.	84, 85	Thompson, Thomas C.	90
Sullivan, Richard	87, 88, 89, 90	*Thompson, Thomas H.	33
Sullivan, Timothy J.	91, 92, 93, 94	Thorndike, George L.....	77, 78
*Sullivan, William	22	*Thorndike, John H.....	53
Sullivan, William J.	92, 93	*Thurston, Caleb	42
Sundberg, John F.	87	Ticknor, Benjamin H.	76
Suter, Hales W.	55, 56	Tierney, Michael J.....	91, 92
*Swallow, Asa	31, 32, 45, 51, 52	*Tillson, John.....	42, 43
Swan, Reuben S.	81	Tilton, Hubbard W.	66
*Sweat, Thacher F.	74	*Tilton, Stephen, jr....	53, 54
Sweeney, Daniel J., 1st ..	63, 64, 67,	*Titcomb, Stephen	31, 35
79, 80, 81		Toland, Cornelius H.....	91, 92
*Sweeney, Daniel J., 2d	80	*Tombs, Michael.	24
Sweetser, Frank E.....	79, 80	Toomey, Daniel P....	90, 91
Sweetser, John.....	74, 75, 76	*Topliff, Samuel....	44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
*Swett, Samuel	23	49	
Swift, Henry W.	79, 80	Toppan, Nathaniel D.....	78

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Tague, Peter F.	94	*Torrey, Charles	26
*Talbot, Samuel, jr.....	57, 69, 70	*Torrey, Samuel D.....	29, 30
Talbot, Thomas.....	90, 91, 92	Tower, Moses B.	66, 73
*Tappan, Lewis.....	23	Tower, Warren L.....	67
*Tarbell, Eben	55	Towle, William W.	89, 90
*Tarbell, Silas P.	33	*Townsend, Isaac P.....	29
Taylor, Albert H.	76	Townsend, Samuel R.	42
*Taylor, Frederick B.....	82	*Tracy, Charles....	25, 26
*Taylor, Jacob F.....	78	Tracy, Thomas F.....	87, 88
Taylor, John.	78, 79, 80, 82	Trafton, Israel S.	66
*Taylor, William	70, 71, 76	*Train, Charles R.	67, 68
Taylor, William, jr.....	84, 85, 86	*Train, Enoch	41, 42
Teeling, Frank A.....	92, 93	*Train, William G....	73, 74, 75, 76
Teevan, James.....	81, 82	*Tremere, John B....	31, 32, 34
Teevens, John J.....	87, 88, 89	*Trull, Ezra.....	34
Temple, Thomas F....	70	*Trull, Ezra J.	75, 76, 83
*Thacher, William G.	72, 73, 74, 75	*Truman, John F.	27
*Thacher, William S.....	53	*Tubbs, Mical	53, 54
		Tucker, Horace G.	68, 69, 70
		*Tucker, John C....	58, 59, 60, 61, 62,
		63, 67	

Tucker, Lewis R.....	80	*Ware, Horatio G.....	22
*Tucker, Stephen.....	46, 47, 48	Warner, Barnet F.....	56, 57
*Tufts, Quincy.....	28, 29, 30	Warren, Alonzo.....	73, 74
Turner, Charles A.....	53	*Warren, Daniel.....	54
*Turner, Job.....	44	*Warren, George W.....	52, 53, 54
*Turner, John (wd. 2).....	45, 46, 47	Warren, John A.....	58
Turner, John (wd. 1).....	64	Warren, Webster F.....	77
*Turner, Otis.....	28, 29	*Warren, William W.....	63, 64, 65
Tuttle, Frank J.....	87	*Washburn, Calvin.....	34, 35
*Tuttle, Jedediah.....	35, 36, 37	Washburn, Cyrus.....	51, 52
Tuttle, William.....	76	*Washburn, Frederick L.....	55, 56, 57
*Tuxbury, George W.....	57, 58	*Washburn, William.....	53
*Tyler, John.....	57, 58	*Washburn, William R. P., 24, 25, 27	
*Tyler, John S.....	59, 60, 62	*Waters, Isaac.....	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37
*Tyler, Jerome W.....	55, 56	*Watts, Francis O.....	33
U		Wayne, John D.....	90
*Upham, Henry.....	36	Webster, David L.....	71, 72
Upham, James H.....	73, 77	Webster, Edwin R.....	76, 77
*Upham, Phineas.....	24	Webster, George B.....	77, 78
*Upton, Albert F.....	67	Webster, John A.....	86, 87
*Urann, Richard.....	41	*Webster, John G.....	56, 59
V		Webster, William E.....	60
*Vannevar, Edmund B.....	69, 70, 71	Wedger, John B.....	57, 58
Van Nostrand, William T.....	68	*Weeks, William A.....	42, 43
Vialle, William H.....	88	Welch, William J. (wd. 7).....	80, 81, 82
Viles, Alden E.....	80, 81	Welch, William J. (wd. 12).....	92, 93
Vinal, Alvin.....	55	Weld, A. Spalding.....	83, 84
*Vinson, Thomas M.....	30, 31	*Welles, John.....	22
*Vose, Edward A.....	52	*Wellington, Alfred A.....	39, 40, 41
*Vose, Joshua.....	25, 26, 27	*Wells, Charles.....	22
*Vose, Josiah.....	27	*Wells, John.....	29
*Vose, Robert, jr.....	77	*Wells, John B.....	30, 33, 39
*Vose, Thomas.....	37, 38	*Wells, Michael F.....	62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73
W		*Wells, Thomas.....	25
Wadsworth, Alexander.....	58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69	West, William H.....	71, 72, 73, 74
Wadsworth, Alexander F.....	75	Weston, Clarence P.....	91, 92, 93
*Wakefield, Enoch H.....	42, 43	Weston, Joshua.....	68, 72, 73, 74
Wakefield, Nelson S.....	81, 82, 83, 84, 86	*Wetmore, Thomas.....	29, 30, 31, 32
Walbridge, Frederick G.....	74, 75, 76	Whall, Wm. B. F.....	86, 87
*Waldron, Samuel W., jr.....	57, 58	Wharton, William F.....	80, 81, 82, 83, 84
*Wales, Samuel, jr.....	47, 48	Wheeler, Charles.....	78, 79, 80, 81
*Wales, Thomas B.....	23, 24	*Wheeler, Joseph.....	23, 24
*Walker, Horace E.....	72	*Wheeler, Samuel.....	38, 39
*Walsh, John H.....	75	*Wheelwright, George.....	42, 43, 44
Walsh, Matthew.....	80, 81, 82	Whelton, Daniel A.....	94
*Ward, Artemas.....	45	*Whipple, Julius D.....	86
*Ward, Francis H.....	61	*Whiston, David.....	72, 73, 74
Ward, Francis J.....	78, 79	Whitcher, William E.....	78
Ward, John P. J.....	80	Whitcomb, Charles W.....	84, 85
*Ward, Samuel D.....	27	Whitcomb, Ephraim D.....	75
*Ward, Thomas W.....	28	*White, Edward A.....	66
*Ware, Ephraim G.....	25	White, Francis L.....	83, 84, 85
		White, Horace H.....	68
		White, John.....	68

*White, Warren.....	38, 39	*Wilson, George.....	52
Whiteley, George A.....	90	Wilson, Henry W.....	67, 68, 75
*Whiting, James.....	43, 44, 45, 46, 47	Wilson, Thomas E.....	78
*Whitman, Samuel P.....	55	Wilson, William P.....	86, 87
Whitmore, William H.....	75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87	*Winch, Calvin M.....	70, 71
*Whitney, Daniel H.....	61, 62	Winslow, Frank E.....	88
*Whitney, Moses, jr.....	41, 42	*Winslow, Isaac.....	22, 23
*Whitney, William.....	46	*Winter, Francis B.....	53
Whiton, David.....	54	*Winthrop, G. T.....	32, 33, 34
*Whiton, James M.....	38	Wise, Albert.....	93, 94
*Whiton, Lewis C.....	56, 57	Wise, Charles H.....	82, 83, 84, 85, 86
*Whittemore, George.....	44, 45, 46, 47	Wise, Samuel H.....	89, 90
*Whittemore, James F.....	53, 54	Wolcott, Roger.....	77, 78, 79
Wholey, Timothy J.....	94	*Wood, Amos.....	35, 36
Wiggin, Charles E. jr.....	90	Wood, Benjamin, 2d.....	45, 46
Wilbur, Edward P.....	72, 73, 74	Wood, Frank C.....	89, 90, 91
*Wilbur, Nathan S.....	74, 75, 77	Wood, Frederick A.....	94
*Wildes, William.....	47, 48	Woodbury, Alfred I.....	76
*Wiley, Thomas.....	24, 25, 26	*Woodbury, Charles.....	63, 64
*Wilkins, Charles.....	39	Woodbury, Henry W.....	90, 91
*Wilkins, Frederick A.....	67, 69, 70	*Woodman, Charles T.....	53, 54
*Wilkins, John H.....	40, 41, 42, 43	*Woodman, George.....	49, 50
*Wilkinson, Simon.....	22, 23, 27	Woods, Edwin H.....	73, 74, 75
*Willard, Aaron, jr.....	29, 30, 31	Woods, Solomon A.....	69, 70, 71
Willecutt, Levi L.....	59, 74, 75, 76	*Woodward, W. Elliot.....	73, 74
*Willett, Joseph.....	23	Woolley, James.....	78, 79
Williams, Charles H.....	80, 81	Woolley, William.....	67, 68, 69, 70
*Williams, Elijah, jr.....	40	*Wright, Albert J.....	68
*Williams, Eliphale.....	23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41	Wright, Hiram A.....	72
*Williams, Franklin.....	70	*Wright, James.....	30
*Williams, Horace.....	39, 44, 46	Wright, John M.....	49, 50, 51, 52
*Williams, Moses.....	22	*Wright, William.....	23, 24, 27
*Williams, Samuel K.....	23, 24, 28, 29	*Wright, Winslow.....	24, 30, 31
Williamson, William C.....	58, 59	*Wyman, Abraham G.....	50, 51, 52
*Willis, Benjamin.....	24, 25	*Wyman, George H.....	78, 79, 80
*Willis, Clement.....	43, 44, 45, 46, 65, 66		
*Willis, Horatio M.....	35		
Willis, J. D. K.....	71		

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*Yeaton, Benjamin.....	36, 37, 38
Young, Fred H.....	91, 92
Young, George E.....	67, 68, 69
Young, J. Granville, jr.....	84

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT (FUNDED), JAN. 31, 1894.

[From the Auditing Department.]

	Gross Debt.	Sinking Funds.	Net Debt.
City Debt	\$33,585,261 38	\$12,329,590 80	\$21,255,670 58
Cochituate Water Debt .	17,055,273 98	7,349,504 87	9,405,769 11
Mystic Water Debt . . .	102,000 00	265,210 26	*
County Debt	3,659,000 00	237,991 47	3,421,008 53
	\$54,401,535 36	\$20,482,297 40	\$34,082,448 22
*Less excess of Mystic Water Sinking Fund			163,210 26
			\$33,919,237 96

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES.

Actual expenditures of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, exclusive of debt and temporary loans redeemed :

YEAR.	Interest on Debt and Temporary Loans.	State Tax.	Other City Expenditures.	Total actual Expenditures, on account of City.	County.
1874-75	\$2,671,496 12	\$802,120 00	\$11,542,694 17	\$15,016,310 29	\$372,321 99
1875-76	2,607,933 20	802,120 00	11,704,336 52	15,114,389 72	361,510 29
1876-77	2,572,057 28	742,932 00	10,805,276 07	14,120,265 35	345,976 34
1877-78	2,461,600 59	619,110 00	10,434,694 47	13,515,405 06	328,646 92
1878-79	2,352,160 26	412,740 00	9,413,015 15	12,177,915 41	327,833 50
1879-80	2,377,050 59	206,370 00	9,320,836 79	11,904,257 38	296,140 82
1880-81	2,220,171 43	619,110 00	10,252,967 39	13,092,248 82	305,871 68
1881-82	2,188,564 72	619,110 00	10,422,476 44	13,230,151 16	338,261 12
1882-83	2,184,580 49	825,480 00	11,879,562 33	14,889,622 82	362,908 06
1883-84	2,227,045 73	578,055 00	12,852,436 08	15,657,536 81	368,352 40
1884-85	2,238,518 17	770,740 00	12,456,798 17	15,466,056 34	393,785 77
1885-86	2,242,102 19	578,055 00	11,480,449 18	14,300,606 37	852,613 93
1886-87	2,237,479 04	555,870 00	11,542,638 27	14,335,987 31	999,056 20
1887-88	2,315,833 49	833,805 00	12,920,866 74	16,070,505 23	1,086,026 43
1888-89	2,324,476 50	833,805 00	12,974,131 56	16,132,413 06	1,334,640 21
1889-90	2,353,785 54	738,020 00	13,508,467 28	16,600,272 82	1,265,160 36
1890-91	2,447,882 87	645,767 50	14,585,464 60	17,679,114 97	1,133,121 18
1891-92 (9 mos.) .	1,784,671 04	553,515 00	13,856,842 03	16,195,028 07	777,496 32
1892-93	2,522,587 58	640,062 50	16,954,626 31	20,117,276 39	1,183,388 65
1893-94	2,476,430 94	914,375 00	17,287,020 68	20,677,826 62	1,019,172 73

CITY OF BOSTON.

DEBTS, INTEREST, AND SINKING-FUNDS,

Showing the amounts of the gross debts and the amounts of the net debts on April 30 of each year from 1873 to 1891, and January 31 since; the purposes for which the debts were incurred; the valuation of the taxable property in said city on May 1 of each of said years; the payments for interest and into the sinking-funds for said debts during each of said years; and the amounts of said sinking-funds in each of said years:

YEAR.	Valuation on May 1.	Purposes for which Debt was Incurred.	Payments for Interest and Sink'g-Funds during the Year.	Amount of Sink'g-Funds, April 30.	Amount of Gross Debt, April 30.	Amount of Net Debt, April 30.
1874.	\$798,755,050	Municipal . .	\$1,756,689 01	\$12,769,116 99	\$30,475,134 60	\$17,706,017 61
		Coch. Water .	509,230 39	1,372,953 62	7,863,711 11	6,490,757 49
		Mystic water .	113,969 37	186,655 21	1,403,000 00	1,216,344 79
		Total	\$2,379,888 77	\$14,328,725 82	\$39,741,845 71	\$25,413,119 89
1875.	793,961,895	Municipal . .	\$2,029,051 02	\$13,366,780 64	\$34,011,118 88	\$20,644,338 24
		Coch. Water .	541,291 02	1,533,890 28	8,123,711 11	6,589,820 83
		Mystic Water .	170,028 44	138,228 76	1,280,000 00	1,141,771 24
		Total	\$2,740,370 48	\$15,038,899 68	\$43,414,829 99	\$28,375,930 31
1876.	748,996,210	Municipal . .	\$1,704,288 39	\$14,206,674 62	\$32,795,124 62	\$18,588,450 00
		Coch. Water .	833,750 81	1,560,917 83	9,735,711 11	8,174,793 28
		Mystic Water .	135,322 34	45,616 62	1,318,000 00	1,272,383 38
		Total	\$2,673,361 54	\$15,813,209 07	\$43,848,835 73	\$28,035,626 66
1877.	686,840,586	Municipal . .	\$1,758,142 51	\$13,630,849 46	\$30,813,786 19	\$17,182,936 73
		Coch. Water .	774,104 95	1,709,492 60	11,548,711 11	9,839,218 51
		Mystic Water .	181,727 06	96,701 18	1,228,000 00	1,131,298 82
		Total	\$2,713,974 52	\$15,437,043 24	\$43,590,497 30	\$28,153,454 06
1878.	630,446,866	Municipal . .	\$2,313,940 65	\$13,550,489 18	\$29,683,74 849	\$16,133,259 31
		Coch. Water .	778,584 86	2,043,764 73	11,545,273 98	9,501,509 25
		Mystic Water .	146,019 99	175,831 79	1,228,000 00	1,052,168 21
		Total	\$3,238,545 50	\$15,770,085 70	\$42,457,022 47	\$26,686,936 77

DEBT STATEMENT.

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YEAR.	Valuation on May 1.	Purposes for which Debt was Incurred.	Payments for Interest and Sink'g-Funds during the Year.	Amount of Sink'g-Funds, April 30.	Amount of Gross Debt, April 30.	Amount of Net Debt, April 30.
1879.	\$613,322,692	Municipal . .	\$2,331,657 56	\$13,397,807 36	\$29,453,542 25	\$16,055,734 89
		Coch. Water .	794,574 11	2,143,847 85	11,753,273 98	9,609,426 13
		Mystic Water .	139,159 91	252,380 48	1,153,000 00	900,619 52
		Total	\$3,265,391 58	\$15,794,035 69	\$42,359,816 23	\$26,565,780 54
1880.	639,462,495	Municipal . .	\$2,165,851 66	\$11,696,278 61	\$29,179,851 38	\$17,483,572 77
		Coch. Water .	857,745 17	771,692 62	11,697,273 98	9,925,581 36
		Mystic Water .	116,863 06	318,137 06	1,153,000 00	834,862 94
		Total	\$3,140,459 89	\$12,786,108 29	\$42,030,125 36	\$28,244,017 07
1881.	665,554,597	Municipal . .	\$2,129,204 91	\$12,155,649 92	\$28,165,058 20	\$16,009,408 28
		Coch. Water .	815,145 42	1,989,300 88	11,631,273 98	9,641,973 10
		Mystic Water .	96,916 30	366,898 39	1,153,000 00	786,101 61
		Total	\$3,041,266 63	\$14,511,849 19	\$40,949,332 18	\$26,437,482 99
1882.	672,407,962	Municipal . .	\$2,258,645 96	\$12,801,146 66	\$27,321,038 06	\$14,519,891 40
		Coch. Water .	792,815 12	2,281,857 59	11,631,273 98	9,349,416 39
		Mystic Water .	142,498 68	468,225 12	1,127,000 00	658,774 88
		Total	\$3,193,959 76	\$15,551,229 37	\$40,079,312 04	\$24,528,082 67
1883.	682,432,671	Municipal . .	\$2,212,536 19	\$13,042,321 85	\$28,202,084 14	\$15,159,762 29
		Coch. Water .	846,600 02	2,607,768 46	11,955,273 98	9,347,508 52
		Mystic Water .	127,834 53	506,705 12	1,027,000 00	520,294 88
		Total	\$3,186,970 74	\$16,156,795 43	\$41,184,358 12	\$25,027,562 69
1884.	682,556,658	Municipal . .	\$2,302,250 32	\$13,399,825 49	\$29,463,395 09	\$16,063,569 60
		Coch. Water .	639,213 41	2,746,505 58	12,882,273 98	10,135,768 40
		Mystic Water .	53,860 00	330,540 15	840,000 00	509,459 85
		Total	\$2,995,323 73	\$16,476,871 22	\$43,185,669 07	\$26,708,797 85
1885.	685,579,072	Municipal . .	\$2,310,398 10	\$14,471,706 74	\$29,077,706 04	\$14,605,999 30
		Coch. Water .	877,916 46	3,106,323 82	13,045,473 98	9,939,150 16
		Mystic Water .	119,962 50	444,453 69	839,000 00	394,546 31
		Total	\$3,308,277 06	\$18,022,484 25	\$42,962,180 02	\$24,939,695 77

YEAR.	Valuation on May 1.	Purposes for which Debt was Incurred.	Payments for Interest and Sink'g Funds during the Year.	Amount of Sink'g-Funds, April 30.	Amount of Gross Debt, April 30.	Amount of Net Debt, April 30.
1886.	\$710,621,335	Municipal . .	\$2,155,381 41	\$14,502,690 32	\$28,447,848 06	\$13,945,157 74
		Coch. Water .	801,887 90	3,385,201 26	13,491,473 98	10,106,272 72
		Mystic Water .	114,122 99	521,541 93	839,000 00	317,458 07
		County . . . .	.....	.....	850,000 00	850,000 00
		Total	\$3,071,392 30	\$18,409,433 51	\$43,628,322 04	\$25,218,888 53
887.	747,642,517	Municipal . .	\$2,123,734 78	\$15,395,638 40	\$30,985,688 74	\$15,590,050 34
		Coch. Water .	992,860 71	3,947,616 92	14,142,273 98	10,194,657 06
		Mystic Water .	105,972 23	603,555 62	839,000 00	235,444 38
		County . . . .	.....	.....	833,000 00	833,000 00
		Total	\$3,222,567 72	\$19,946,810 94	\$46,799,962 72	\$26,853,151 78
1888.	764,452,548	Municipal . .	\$2,292,942 53	\$16,246,985 67	\$31,797,529 47	\$15,550,543 80
		Coch. Water .	951,000 57	4,373,304 09	14,741,273 98	10,367,969 89
		Mystic Water .	81,036 34	666,965 00	839,000 00	172,035 00
		County . . . .	.....	.....	1,616,000 00	1,616,000 00
		Total	\$3,324,979 44	\$21,287,254 76	\$48,993,803 45	\$27,706,548 69
1889.	795,433,743	Municipal . .	\$2,331,070 18	\$16,226,382 91	\$31,677,201 27	\$15,451,318 36
		Coch. Water .	1,002,253 39	4,864,092 54	14,941,273 98	10,077,181 44
		Mystic Water .	65,362 94	715,811 53	839,000 00	123,188 47
		County	81,222 50	14,359 72	2,463,000 00	2,448,640 28
		Total	\$3,479,909 01	\$21,820,646 70	\$49,920,475 25	\$28,100,328 55
1890.	822,041,800	Municipal . .	\$2,404,046 71	\$16,252,603 69	\$34,148,821 24	\$17,896,217 55
		Coch. Water .	1,061,288 33	5,440,819 47	15,696,273 98	10,255,454 51
		Mystic Water .	67,299 69	767,306 65	839,000 00	71,692 35
		County	120,501 04	44,868 91	3,246,000 00	3,201,131 09
		Total	\$3,653,135 77	\$22,505,598 72	\$53,930,095 22	\$31,424,496 50
1891.	855,069,414	Municipal . .	\$2,812,223 20	\$17,397,374 24	\$36,675,206 08	\$19,277,831 84
		Coch. Water .	1,027,792 39	5,979,297 80	16,267,773 98	10,288,476 18
		Mystic Water .	77,159 28	680,929 14	690,000 00	9,070 86
		County	156,277 23	82,393 99	3,229,000 00	3,146,606 01
		Total	\$4,073,452 10	\$24,139,995 17	\$56,861,980 06	\$31,721,984 89

DEBT STATEMENT.

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YEAR.	Valuation on May 1.	Purposes for which Debt was Incurred.	Payments for Interest and Sink'g-Funds during the Year.	Amount of Sink'g-Funds, Jan. 31.	Amount of Gross Debt, Jan. 31.	Amount of Net Debt, Jan. 31.
1892.	\$893,932,500	Municipal . .	\$2,614,156 51	\$18,324,176 70	\$35,886,223 37	\$17,562,046 67
		Coch. Water .	803,361 83	6,471,545 34	16,423,773 98	9,952,228 64
		Mystic Water .	81,029 14	550,208 70	482,000 00	Nothing.
		County . . .	100,404 00	137,805 83	3,212,000 00	3,074,194 17
		Total . . .	\$3,598,951 48	\$25,483,736 57	\$56,003,997 35	\$30,520,260 78
1893.	\$924,093,751	Municipal .	\$2,925,819 05	\$17,695,549 70	\$36,036,374 06	\$18,340,824 36
		Coch. Water .	1,051,416 63	7,019,058 38	16,758,773 98	9,739,715 60
		Mystic Water .	69,257 50	579,254 01	440,000 00	Nothing.
		County . . .	155,848 57	183,819 98	3,576,000 00	3,392,180 02
		Total . . .	\$4,202,341 75	\$25,477,682 07	\$56,811,148 04	\$31,333,465 97
1894.		Municipal . .	\$2,785,106 05	\$12,329,590 80	\$33,585,261 38	\$21,255,670 58
		Coch. Water .	1,125,545 15	7,649,504 87	17,055,273 98	9,405,769 11
		Mystic Water .	18,707 59	265,210 26	102,000 00	Nothing.
		County . . .	173,463 33	237,991 47	3,659,000 00	3,421,008 53
		Total . . .	\$4,102,822 12	\$20,482,297 40	\$54,401,535 36	\$33,919,237 96

CITY OF BOSTON.

EXPENDITURES, VALUATIONS, AND TAXES,

Showing the amount of the expenditures for each year since 1884; the valuations on which the appropriations for each of said years were based; and the amount raised by taxation for each of said years. Said valuation for each year is the average valuation for the preceding five years, less abatements allowed prior to December 31 of the preceding year, and no appropriation is allowed which necessitates the raising by taxation of more than nine dollars per thousand of such valuation for the year.

		Expenditures.	Valuation on which appropriations were based.	Amounts of appro- priations raised by taxation.
1885-86	. .	\$15,153,220 30	\$661,011,076 00	\$5,949,099 68
1886-87	. .	15,335,043 51	670,035,172 00	6,030,316 55
1887-88	. .	17,156,531 66	678,763,000 00	6,108,867 00
1888-89	. .	17,457,053 27	694,078,430 00	6,246,705 87
1889-90	. .	17,865,433 18	711,071,286 00	6,399,641 57
1890-91	. .	18,812,236 15	733,736,943 00	6,603,632 49
1891-92	. .	¹ 16,972,524 39	761,236,068 00	6,851,124 61
1892-93	. .	21,300,665 04	790,036,144 00	7,110,325 30
1893-94	. .	21,696,999 35	819,313,202 00	7,373,818 00
1894-95	. .	. . .	850,076,262 00	7,650,686 00

¹ Expenditures for nine months ending January 31, 1892.

CITY OF BOSTON.
VALUATION AND TAXATION.

[From the Assessing Department.]

YEAR.	ASSESSED VALUATION.			Poll Tax Assessed.	TAX RATE PER \$1,000.				Portion of City Tax for School Expenditure.	YEAR.
	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.		State.	County.	City.	Total.		
1880	\$437,370,100	\$202,092,365	\$639,462,465	\$187,640 00	\$0 86	\$0 27	\$14 07	\$15 20	\$2 73	1880
1881	455,388,600	210,165,997	665,554,597	198,823 50	0 81	0 25	12 84	13 90	2 54	1881
1882	467,704,150	204,793,811	672,497,961	205,163 00	1 12	0 29	13 69	15 10	2 74	1882
1883	478,318,900	204,113,771	682,432,671	214,592 50	0 72	0 28	13 50	14 50	2 98	1883
1884	488,130,600	194,526,057	682,656,657	220,919 00	1 00	0 29	15 71	17 00	3 22	1884
1885	495,973,400	189,605,672	685,579,072	224,236 00	0 71	0 27	11 82	12 80	2 93	1885
1886	517,503,275	193,180,060	710,621,335	225,037 00	0 65	0 40	11 65	12 70	2 62	1886
1887	547,171,175	200,471,342	747,642,517	231,368 50	1 00	0 57	11 83	13 40	2 50	1887
1888	563,013,275	201,439,273	764,452,548	241,225 00	0 97	0 74	11 69	13 40	2 38	1888
1889	593,799,975	201,632,769	795,433,744	246,709 50	0 83	0 80	11 27	12 90	2 47	1889
1890	619,990,275	202,051,525	822,041,800	254,536 50	0 69	0 85	11 76	13 30	2 45	1890
1891	650,233,375	204,831,040	855,069,415	265,823 50	0 54	0 56	11 50	12 60	1 80	1891
1892	680,279,875	213,695,829	893,975,704	273,117 50	0 63	0 77	11 50	12 90	2 32	1892
1893	707,762,275	216,331,476	924,093,751	279,406 00	0 92	0 75	11 13	12 80	2 24	1893

ASSESSORS' STATISTICS OF BOSTON, MAY 1, 1893.

WARD.	Number of Dwelling Houses.	Number of Vacant Houses.	Value of Vacant Houses.	Hotels.	Family Hotels.	Houses Breeding.	Stores.	Miscellaneous Buildings.	Feet of Land.	Feet of Vacant Land.	Value of Vacant Land.	Feet of Marsh Land and Flats.	Value of Marsh Land and Flats.	WARD.
1	2,803	26	\$46,900	1	1	32	1	208	22,903,809	13,501,851	\$1,065,800	41,540,816	\$301,300	1
2	1,807	17	32,200	1	1	2	1	260	8,750,988	493,423	129,200	5,930,307	929,500	2
3	1,572	5	9,300	1	1	2	1	173	6,708,497	112,826	66,700	507,307	49,800	3
4	1,883	11	29,800	1	1	1	1	353	1,888,297	549,538	125,600	2,130,658	28,900	4
5	1,491	16	87,000	3	1	3	1	162	5,398,470	252,729	209,600	252,729	209,600	5
6	1,293	11	121,000	3	1	3	1	101	5,727,354	52,773	97,800	18,800	18,800	6
7	868	17	109,400	19	1	3	1	88	2,842,295	7,102	3,200	7,102	7,102	7
8	1,212	18	65,700	2	1	3	1	51	2,097,943	1,386	218,500	11,955	218,500	8
9	1,306	17	453,300	2	1	5	1	80	2,490,124	113,955	223,900	14,753	223,900	9
10	646	18	248,300	31	2	494	3	93	3,603,481	1,172,753	3,375,800	640,154	410,000	10
11	2,946	51	1,142,800	11	165	25	13	121	12,645,113	56,952	244,700	1,340,403	287,700	11
12	858	49	146,000	4	19	2	15	131	5,100,498	1,233,050	633,100	4,325,586	92,300	12
13	3,215	32	49,000	1	1	5	13	341	12,027,268	2,926,231	810,600	9,525,746	276,000	13
14	2,009	34	195,000	1	1	12	60	196	11,813,093	2,698,154	430,500	133,047	77,900	14
15	1,387	21	110,400	3	52	1	11	168	9,140,028	173,574	437,400	439,298	210,100	15
16	1,567	19	106,800	1	26	1	2	73	2,622,372	329,924	316,400	439,298	210,100	16
17	1,774	35	261,900	1	30	1	8	59	4,478,511	338,575	429,600	439,298	210,100	17
18	2,342	20	50,200	1	50	10	109	173	6,859,583	570,410	462,100	439,298	210,100	18
19	3,100	74	319,400	1	76	25	175	175	22,402,678	77,547,016	1,502,700	4,524,577	70,600	19
20	3,656	124	709,200	1	17	45	27	40	97,920,385	11,748,364	3,330,600	4,524,577	70,600	20
21	2,225	49	513,600	1	43	11	83	1	31,147,864	19,236,786	13,193,800	5,924,006	2,957,600	21
22	4,466	148	547,200	1	14	89	37	633	234,985,594	197,970,446	6,687,800	5,924,006	2,957,600	22
23	5,313	222	900,200	1	43	18	8	1,188	105,151,521	115,808,268	6,179,700	25,605,154	99,700	23
24	2,419	195	517,800	9	1	20	51	621	84,646,499	61,994,180	6,653,600	9,477,335	51,700	24
25	54,242	1,269	\$6,741,600	92	519	473	3,396	5,780	703,452,496	508,544,966	\$46,869,500	112,030,454	\$5,843,100	25

The figures given in the above table relate to property and areas that are assessed. A large amount of property, Streets, Parks, Squares, etc., covering extensive tracts of land, are excluded from this statement, as they are exempt from taxation. Some of the larger areas of untaxed property are given below.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Islands in the harbor owned by the city	Boston Common	Arnold Arboretum
Islands in the harbor owned by the United States	Public Garden	Charlesbank
United States Navy Yard (including timber docks)	The Fens and connecting Parkways	Charlestown Heights
Land owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Franklin Park	Charlestown Playground
	Marine Park [Castle island, owned by the U.S., not included]	Dorchester Park
	Wood Island Park and Parkway	63 small parks in various parts of the city
		82 9-10

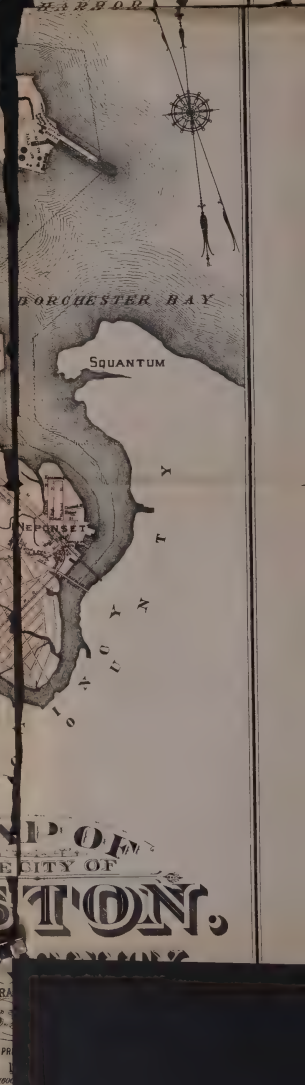
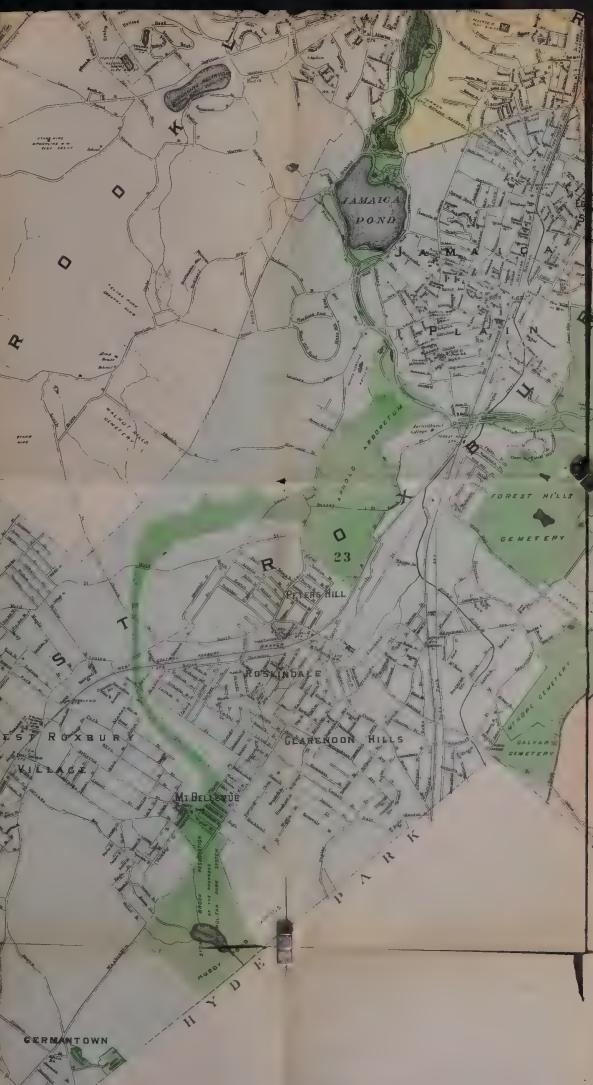
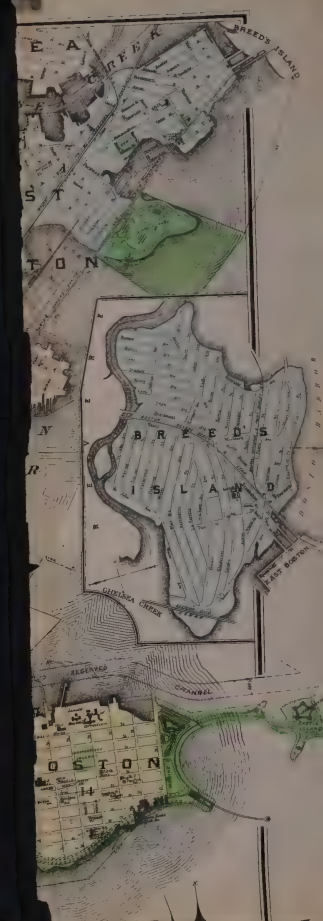
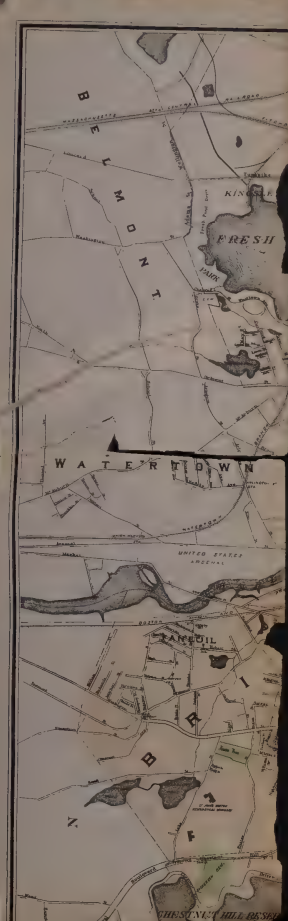
AREA OF BOSTON—BY WARDS.

[From the Surveying Department.]

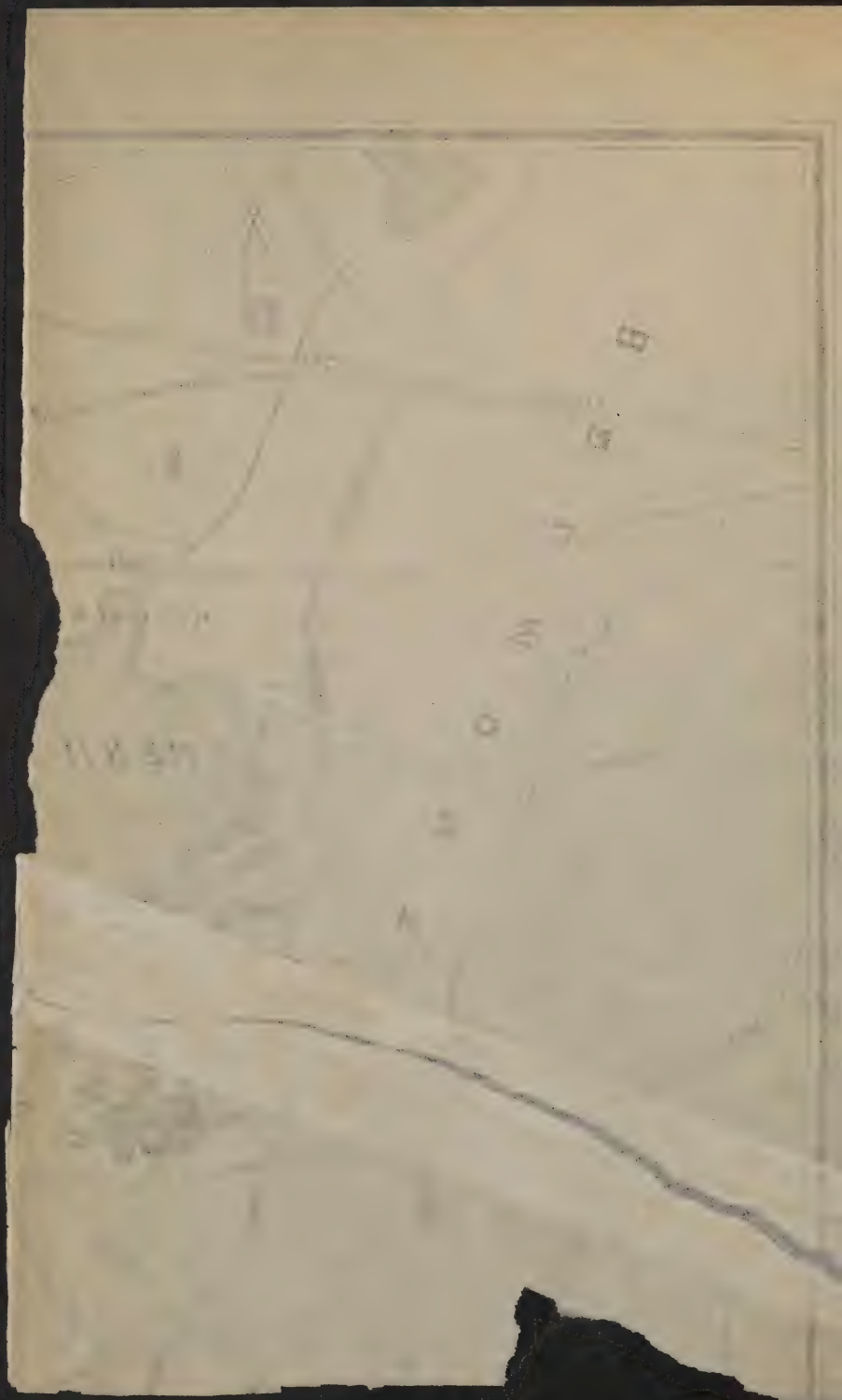
	Acres.
Ward 1, including Breed's Island	1,961
Ward 2, including islands in the harbor	405
Ward 3, including the Navy Yard	363
Ward 4	467
Ward 5	216
Ward 6	204
Ward 7	114
Ward 8	113
Ward 9	138
Ward 10	215
Ward 11	511
Ward 12	244
Ward 13	598
Ward 14	1,076
Ward 15	525
Ward 16	104
Ward 17	264
Ward 18	204
Ward 19	220
Ward 20	726
Ward 21	856
Ward 22	1,361
Ward 23	8,204
Ward 24	5,652
Ward 25	2,855
Total	27,596
Square miles	43.12

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.

Name.	Area.	Ownership.	Remarks.
Governor's Island . .	72 acres.	United States.	Fort Winthrop.
Castle Island	21.6 "	" "	Fort Independence.
Long Island Head . .	33 "	" "	Lt.-house and Batteries.
Lovell's Island	71.1 "	" "	Gov't Buoy Station.
George's Island . . .	39.7 "	" "	Fort Warren.
Rainsford Island . . .	17.4 "	City of Boston.	Almshouse.
Gallop's Island	25.1 "	" "	Quarantine Station.
Long Island	182.5 "	" "	Almshouse.
Deer Island	182.3 "	" "	House of Industry and Reformation.
Apple Island	8.9 "	" "	
Spectacle Island . . .	61.4 "	N. Ward & Co.	
Thompson's Island . .	146.5 "	Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys.	Farm School.
Little Brewster . . .	3.6 "	United States.	Boston Light-house.
Great Brewster . . .	23.1 "	City of Boston.	Leased to Benj. Dean.
Outer Brewster . . .	17.5 "	Benjamin Dean.	
Calf Island	17.1 "	} J. S. Weeks.	
Little Calf Island . . .	1.1 "		
Green Island	1.8 "	James Young.	



MAP OF
THE CITY OF
BOSTON.
AND VICINITY
G.M. & W.S.
CORRECTED AND PUBLISHED
BY THE BOARD OF SURVEY.
800-10-3000



POPULATION OF BOSTON, 1638-1890.

CENSUS.		ANNEXATIONS.											
YEARS.	Taken by —	All Boston.	Boston proper, settled, 1630; made a city, 1822.	Annexed Territory.	East Boston, 1636.	The Islands.	South Boston, 1804.	Washing- ton Vil- lage, 1855.	Roxbury, 1867.	Dorches- ter, 1869.	West Roxbury, 1873.	Brighton, 1873.	Charles- town, 1873.
1638.	.....	.....	1 150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1675.	.....	.....	1 4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1698.	.....	.....	1 7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1704.	.....	.....	1 6,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1720.	.....	.....	1 11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1722.	Town.	.....	10,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1742.	Town.	.....	16,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1752.	Town.	.....	15,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1765.	Colony.	.....	15,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,487	1,900	.....	.....	.....
1775.	Gen. Gage.	.....	6,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,031
1776.	Colony.	.....	2,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1781.	Colony.	.....	1 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433	1,513	.....	.....	.....
1784.	Colony.	.....	1 15,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2,150	1 2,000	.....	.....	.....
1789.	Town.	.....	1 17,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1790.	United States.	.....	18,038	282	.....	282	.....	.....	2,226	1,722	.....	.....	1,583
1800.	United States.	.....	24,937	282	.....	1 282	.....	.....	2,765	2,347	.....	.....	2,751
1810.	United States.	.....	33,787	891	18	519	354	.....	3,669	2,930	.....	608	4,659
1820.	United States.	.....	43,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,135	3,684	.....	702	6,391
1825.	City.	.....	58,277	2,274	24	264	1,986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.	United States.	.....	61,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,247	4,074	.....	972	8,783
1835.	City.	.....	78,603	6,546	607	344	5,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840.	United States.	.....	85,475	7,908	1,455	277	6,176	.....	9,089	4,875	.....	1,425	11,484
1845.	City.	.....	99,036	16,330	5,018	292	10,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850.	United States.	.....	113,721	23,160	9,526	325	13,309	.....	18,364	7,969	.....	2,356	17,216
1855.	State.	.....	160,490	34,194	15,433	1 530	16,912	2 1,319	18,469	8,340	.....	2,895	21,700
1860.	United States.	.....	177,840	44,277	18,356	1 1,000	24,921	.....	25,137	9,769	.....	3,375	25,065
1865.	State.	.....	192,318	51,225	20,572	1 1,700	29,363	.....	28,426	10,717	.....	3,854	26,399
1870.	United States.	.....	250,526	111,745	23,816	1 1,700	39,215	.....	34,753	12,261	.....	4,967	28,323
1875.	State.	.....	331,919	201,250	27,420	1,545	54,147	.....	50,429	15,788	.....	8,686	33,556
1880.	United States.	.....	392,839	243,225	28,381	2,139	56,369	.....	57,123	17,800	.....	11,783	33,731
1885.	State.	.....	448,477	243,225	28,381	2,139	61,534	.....	65,068	20,717	.....	17,424	37,673
1890.	United States.	.....	.....	287,147	35,930	.....	66,791	.....	78,411	29,638	.....	24,997	38,348

¹ Estimated.² Included in South Boston after 1855.³ Including Islands.

After C. D. Wright and H. D. Wadlin.

POPULATION, POLLS, AND VOTERS.

WARD.	POPULATION. Census of 1885.			TOTAL POPULATION BY WARDS. Census of 1890.	RATABLE POLLS. Census of 1885.				LEGAL VOTERS. Census of 1885.			WARD.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		CITIZENS.		Aliens.	Total.	Native.	Natural- ized.	Total.	
					Voters.	Not Voters.						
1.	7,659	8,000	15,659	19,633	3,487	149	896	4,532	2,527	960	3,487	1
2.	8,449	7,311	15,760	17,297	3,345	435	1,104	4,884	1,982	1,363	3,345	2
3.	5,877	6,451	12,328	13,094	3,011	82	481	3,574	2,126	885	3,011	3
4.	6,047	6,471	12,518	12,842	3,131	150	499	3,780	2,348	783	3,131	4
5.	6,537	6,290	12,827	12,412	3,274	669	645	4,588	2,392	882	3,274	5
6.	8,653	8,603	17,256	18,447	3,024	197	1,882	5,103	1,470	1,554	3,024	6
7.	6,394	5,644	12,038	13,145	3,038	133	1,029	4,200	1,679	1,359	3,038	7
8.	5,946	6,040	11,986	13,026	3,069	190	704	3,963	2,022	1,047	3,069	8
9.	4,858	6,381	11,239	12,660	2,854	155	352	3,361	2,200	654	2,854	9
10.	4,962	4,784	9,746	8,205	3,306	147	742	4,195	2,817	489	3,306	10
11.	7,127	10,736	17,863	21,660	4,477	148	617	5,242	3,554	923	4,477	11
12.	6,910	6,935	13,845	12,585	3,527	312	1,020	4,859	2,350	1,177	3,527	12
13.	11,231	11,316	22,547	22,375	4,056	229	2,065	6,350	1,965	2,091	4,056	13
14.	11,134	11,557	22,741	26,367	4,815	516	1,161	6,492	3,199	1,616	4,815	14
15.	7,901	8,336	16,237	18,049	3,354	161	949	4,464	2,164	1,190	3,354	15
16.	7,939	8,520	16,459	18,048	3,946	168	1,297	5,411	2,779	1,167	3,946	16
17.	6,489	8,258	14,747	15,638	3,634	177	723	4,534	2,784	850	3,634	17
18.	5,657	8,483	14,140	16,035	3,603	135	308	4,046	2,967	636	3,603	18
19.	9,977	10,580	20,557	23,018	4,267	221	1,329	5,817	2,575	1,692	4,267	19
20.	10,110	10,884	20,994	24,335	4,886	193	867	5,946	3,160	1,726	4,886	20
21.	6,600	9,027	15,627	22,930	3,646	122	324	4,092	2,884	762	3,646	21
22.	7,638	8,200	15,838	20,011	3,254	165	787	4,206	1,442	1,312	3,254	22
23.	7,879	9,546	17,425	24,997	3,865	121	604	4,590	2,444	1,421	3,865	23
24.	9,979	11,521	21,500	29,638	4,885	255	976	6,116	3,773	1,112	4,885	24
25.	4,179	4,337	8,516	12,032	2,082	67	354	2,503	1,392	690	2,082	25
Total	186,182	204,211	390,393	448,477	89,836	5,297	21,715	116,848	60,995	28,841	89,836	Total.

NOTE. — Polls are all males twenty years of age or above, having their home in Boston on May 1, and neither paupers nor exempt by law.

Legal voters are citizens with the constitutional qualifications to vote, but may fail to pay a tax or to register.

**ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES,
1874-75,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

OLD WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1874.	Total Voting List, Dec. 15, 1874.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1875.	Registered for State Election.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 2, 1875.	OLD WARD.
1 . . .	7,409	5,140	7,323	3,049	2,131	1
2 . . .	5,444	2,922	5,519	2,122	1,709	2
3 . . .	4,208	2,714	3,982	1,594	1,188	3
4 . . .	3,081	2,029	2,212	1,164	875	4
5 . . .	1,382	1,183	2,112	817	712	5
6 . . .	3,338	2,699	3,385	1,925	1,344	6
7 . . .	7,537	2,912	7,569	1,748	1,349	7
8 . . .	3,507	2,155	3,527	1,120	825	8
9 . . .	4,139	3,216	4,384	1,913	1,373	9
10 . . .	4,016	2,895	4,017	1,899	1,364	10
11 . . .	4,450	3,738	4,669	2,471	1,726	11
12 . . .	7,212	4,627	7,078	3,013	1,984	12
13 . . .	2,588	1,535	2,519	1,003	709	13
14 . . .	3,828	2,904	3,907	2,076	1,474	14
15 . . .	5,437	2,773	5,606	2,010	1,354	15
16 . . .	4,062	3,261	4,333	2,693	1,466	16
17 . . .	2,863	2,187	2,859	1,980	1,354	17
19 . . .	1,535	1,151	1,661	975	526	19
20 . . .	2,736	2,204	2,710	1,700	1,271	20
21 . . .	2,939	2,561	2,991	2,000	1,416	21
22 . . .	2,973	2,439	2,995	1,863	1,230	22
Total	84,684	57,045	85,358	39,135	27,380	Total

NOTE. — There was no Ward 18 in 1874-75. It was established on November 16, 1875.

ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1875-76,

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

NEW WARD.	Registered for City Election.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 14, 1875.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1876.	Registered for National Election.	Vote for President, Nov. 7, 1876.	Registered for City Election.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 12, 1876.	NEW WARD.
1 . .	1,709	1,068	3,372	2,134	1,927	2,135	1,313	1
2 . .	1,376	891	3,516	1,942	1,780	1,942	1,201	2
3 . .	1,927	1,258	2,736	2,025	1,871	2,022	1,176	3
4 . .	1,733	1,003	2,767	1,883	1,708	1,884	951	4
5 . .	1,928	1,287	3,037	2,020	1,820	2,024	1,215	5
6 . .	1,492	1,073	3,625	2,116	1,971	2,112	1,616	6
7 . .	1,313	944	3,324	1,781	1,639	1,791	1,343	7
8 . .	1,366	922	3,056	1,682	1,558	1,685	1,125	8
9 . .	1,550	1,136	3,008	1,919	1,754	1,923	1,159	9
10 . .	1,414	1,025	2,368	1,652	1,490	1,669	1,103	10
11 . .	1,787	1,443	3,276	2,148	1,943	2,152	1,510	11
12 . .	1,376	986	3,678	1,892	1,712	1,894	1,227	12
13 . .	1,335	840	4,817	1,842	1,757	1,861	1,196	13
14 . .	1,881	1,250	4,236	2,276	2,052	2,278	1,343	14
15 . .	1,388	919	3,090	1,755	1,605	1,757	1,079	15
16 . .	1,103	736	3,362	1,633	1,563	1,634	1,081	16
17 . .	1,743	1,214	3,219	2,097	1,935	2,111	1,414	17
18 . .	2,023	1,560	2,977	2,254	2,015	2,259	1,475	18
19 . .	1,498	937	4,239	1,947	1,741	1,962	1,260	19
20 . .	1,744	1,200	3,629	2,096	1,928	2,110	1,428	20
21 . .	1,908	1,448	2,951	2,095	1,905	2,098	1,304	21
22 . .	1,839	1,091	2,687	1,205	1,136	1,208	808	22
23 . .	2,070	1,472	3,080	2,294	2,031	2,323	1,293	23
24 . .	2,340	1,413	3,643	2,590	2,255	2,596	1,276	24
25 . .	Included in Wd. 22		1,633	1,231	1,113	1,232	767	25
Total	39,843	27,116	81,326	48,509	44,209	48,662	30,663	Total

NOTE. — The new wards, 1-24, were established on November 16, 1875. On May 27, 1876, Ward 22 was divided into new Ward 22 and Ward 25.

The vote of Boston for Governor in 1876 was 43,795.

**ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1877-78,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1877.	Registered for State Election, 1877.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 6, 1877.	Registered for City Election, 1877.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 11, 1877.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1878.	Registered for State Election, 1878.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 6, 1878.	Registered for City Election, 1878.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 10, 1878.	WARD.
1	3,446	1,986	1,509	2,349	1,998	3,547	2,270	1,975	2,268	1,502	1
2	3,689	1,747	1,296	2,174	1,889	3,620	2,089	1,834	2,096	1,431	2
3	2,919	1,842	1,441	2,195	1,912	2,888	2,072	1,867	2,061	1,395	3
4	2,813	1,565	1,175	1,943	1,636	2,866	1,940	1,683	1,926	1,137	4
5	2,956	1,761	1,331	2,060	1,780	3,049	2,011	1,757	1,999	1,303	5
6	4,165	1,801	1,442	2,222	2,000	4,066	2,003	1,824	2,009	1,582	6
7	3,602	1,636	1,327	2,153	1,948	3,821	2,015	1,819	2,029	1,576	7
8	3,374	1,558	1,265	1,968	1,730	3,480	1,898	1,684	1,898	1,449	8
9	3,048	1,718	1,325	2,060	1,790	3,046	1,887	1,653	1,900	1,373	9
10	2,512	1,642	1,252	1,800	1,579	2,752	1,738	1,572	1,752	1,335	10
11	3,535	2,107	1,636	2,354	2,038	3,905	2,424	2,160	2,446	1,809	11
12	3,660	1,625	1,262	2,128	1,961	3,883	2,128	1,903	2,147	1,654	12
13	5,701	1,709	1,323	2,504	2,317	4,975	2,500	2,251	2,514	1,794	13
14	4,254	2,132	1,488	2,666	2,352	4,376	2,709	2,418	2,717	1,858	14
15	3,347	1,668	1,281	2,110	1,885	3,467	2,120	1,873	2,122	1,408	15
16	3,518	1,454	1,198	1,946	1,729	3,647	1,940	1,782	1,963	1,533	16
17	3,444	1,913	1,517	2,214	1,956	3,530	2,250	2,009	2,278	1,609	17
18	3,085	2,070	1,633	2,320	2,050	3,101	2,306	2,065	2,307	1,686	18
19	4,356	1,822	1,397	2,328	2,028	4,636	2,512	2,232	2,554	1,755	19
20	3,932	1,995	1,628	2,516	2,261	4,153	2,661	2,474	2,677	1,958	20
21	3,087	1,968	1,577	2,255	2,028	3,287	2,324	2,048	2,361	1,664	21
22	2,815	1,198	930	1,501	1,340	2,906	1,451	1,294	1,463	962	22
23	3,269	2,160	1,516	2,415	2,059	3,310	2,360	2,076	2,362	1,623	23
24	3,696	2,489	1,668	2,924	2,590	3,873	2,972	2,537	2,987	1,889	24
25	1,784	1,139	796	1,317	1,132	1,795	1,273	1,100	1,277	851	25
Total	86,007	44,605	34,213	54,422	47,988	87,979	53,853	47,890	54,113	38,141	Total

**ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1879-80,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1879.	Registered for State Election, 1879.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 4, 1879.	Registered for City Election, 1879.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 9, 1879.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1880.	Registered for National Election, 1880.	Vote for President, Nov. 2, 1880.	Registered for City Election, 1880.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 14, 1880.	WARD.
1	3,728	2,162	1,798	2,209	1,413	3,846	2,388	2,145	2,387	1,627	1
2	3,687	2,014	1,727	2,035	1,352	3,941	2,296	2,013	2,310	1,505	2
3	2,916	1,967	1,662	1,978	1,371	2,992	2,120	1,967	2,124	1,487	3
4	2,894	1,783	1,487	1,798	1,095	3,066	2,003	1,835	2,008	1,346	4
5	2,928	1,858	1,558	1,878	1,334	3,132	2,042	1,864	2,044	1,419	5
6	4,053	1,935	1,692	1,955	1,445	4,228	2,113	1,898	2,119	1,625	6
7	3,595	1,871	1,640	1,889	1,427	3,981	2,005	1,831	2,013	1,518	7
8	3,457	1,773	1,550	1,780	1,301	3,902	1,965	1,719	1,980	1,487	8
9	3,072	1,821	1,508	1,824	1,292	3,198	1,868	1,649	1,883	1,348	9
10	3,337	1,644	1,448	1,687	1,225	3,765	1,937	1,786	1,946	1,381	10
11	4,053	2,365	2,022	2,407	1,730	4,291	2,733	2,479	2,748	1,905	11
12	3,838	1,913	1,650	1,944	1,389	3,817	2,030	1,844	2,040	1,503	12
13	5,057	2,213	2,014	2,251	1,594	5,435	2,855	2,701	2,857	1,944	13
14	4,588	2,504	2,121	2,507	1,710	4,900	3,008	2,787	3,006	2,038	14
15	3,636	1,929	1,617	1,950	1,246	3,669	2,350	2,176	2,363	1,637	15
16	4,154	1,834	1,630	1,847	1,359	4,458	2,378	2,200	2,380	1,796	16
17	3,552	2,110	1,803	2,125	1,544	3,812	2,468	2,294	2,483	1,792	17
18	3,324	2,221	1,889	2,267	1,549	3,460	2,487	2,326	2,489	1,841	18
19	4,696	2,337	1,953	2,367	1,492	5,039	2,993	2,776	3,010	2,055	19
20	4,315	2,571	2,199	2,594	1,759	4,568	3,084	2,340	3,083	2,320	20
21	3,516	2,294	1,941	2,314	1,562	3,555	2,568	2,396	2,578	1,859	21
22	3,049	1,443	1,194	1,455	1,034	3,167	1,676	1,520	1,698	1,198	22
23	3,417	2,298	1,895	2,333	1,554	3,534	2,523	2,307	2,530	1,739	23
24	4,067	2,844	2,393	2,861	1,904	4,230	3,203	2,904	3,211	2,279	24
25	1,796	1,265	1,046	1,274	874	1,885	1,274	1,078	1,349	1,005	25
Total	90,725	50,969	43,437	51,529	35,555	95,871	58,367	53,335	58,639	41,654	Total

The vote of Boston for Governor in 1880 was 53,396.

In 1879 there were registered also, under Stat. 1879, c. 223, 989 Women, of whom 934 voted for School Committee. For Women registered and voting from 1880-93, see pp.

ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1881-82,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1881.	Registered for State Election, 1881.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 8, 1881.	Registered for City Election, 1881.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 13, 1881.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1882.	Registered for State Election, 1882.	Vote for Governor Nov. 7, 1882.	Registered for City Election, 1882.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 12, 1882.	WARD.
1	4,042	2,045	1,087	2,144	1,460	4,259	2,335	1,899	2,365	1,639	1
2	4,091	1,902	1,169	2,104	1,457	4,136	2,255	1,952	2,297	1,690	2
3	3,133	1,849	1,215	1,956	1,445	3,208	2,183	1,681	2,181	1,558	3
4	3,161	1,759	989	1,875	1,303	3,238	1,903	1,588	1,913	1,250	4
5	3,320	1,886	1,256	1,997	1,506	3,385	2,078	1,768	2,101	1,521	5
6	4,437	1,662	1,111	2,004	1,575	4,646	2,046	1,802	2,100	1,589	6
7	3,849	1,358	954	1,730	1,362	3,682	1,834	1,619	1,854	1,496	7
8	3,776	1,516	974	1,759	1,349	4,162	1,972	1,721	1,993	1,461	8
9	3,271	1,562	924	1,692	1,236	3,310	1,681	1,463	1,707	1,247	9
10	3,862	1,493	839	1,599	1,225	3,825	1,617	1,368	1,651	1,217	10
11	4,412	2,396	1,310	2,535	1,978	4,672	2,685	2,283	2,717	1,991	11
12	3,850	1,513	941	1,750	1,279	3,959	1,886	1,666	1,901	1,437	12
13	5,779	2,136	1,414	2,500	1,899	5,762	2,520	2,284	2,549	1,927	13
14	4,983	2,525	1,653	2,729	2,013	5,406	2,740	2,391	2,763	2,078	14
15	3,935	1,966	1,291	2,153	1,576	4,130	2,209	1,960	2,249	1,588	15
16	4,764	1,933	1,223	2,094	1,548	4,779	2,093	1,854	2,109	1,596	16
17	3,889	2,030	1,266	2,198	1,705	3,967	2,220	1,915	2,251	1,700	17
18	3,601	2,146	1,164	2,274	1,772	3,670	2,304	1,926	2,339	1,738	18
19	5,346	2,403	1,375	2,717	1,988	5,492	2,625	2,241	2,664	1,897	19
20	4,884	2,589	1,590	2,933	2,300	4,935	2,946	2,565	2,971	2,258	20
21	3,750	2,389	1,400	2,505	1,911	3,929	2,530	2,159	2,572	1,953	21
22	3,521	1,389	794	1,582	1,204	3,711	1,747	1,514	1,774	1,271	22
23	3,555	2,271	1,189	2,378	1,749	3,740	2,482	2,052	2,507	1,806	23
24	4,509	2,944	1,406	3,051	2,276	4,696	3,151	2,667	3,194	2,311	24
25	1,991	1,169	685	1,307	1,054	2,036	1,439	1,196	1,476	1,069	25
Tot'l	99,711	48,831	29,219	53,566	40,170	102,725	55,481	47,734	56,198	41,288	Tot'

**ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1883-84,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1883.	Registered for State Election, 1883.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 6, 1883.	Registered for City Election, 1883.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 11, 1883.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1884.	Registered for National Election, 1884.	Vote for President, Nov. 4, 1884.	Registered for City Election, 1884.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 9, 1884.	WARD.
1	4,332	2,647	2,390	2,665	2,155	4,523	2,790	2,490	2,776	2,096	1
2	4,197	2,553	2,305	2,605	2,098	4,278	2,559	2,287	2,575	2,016	2
3	3,374	2,382	2,227	2,433	1,973	3,444	2,499	2,255	2,524	1,973	3
4	3,461	2,269	2,087	2,285	1,782	3,618	2,374	2,141	2,338	1,740	4
5	3,570	2,363	2,133	2,379	1,933	3,590	2,462	2,186	2,445	1,951	5
6	4,691	2,202	2,009	2,215	1,854	4,553	2,186	1,996	2,198	1,821	6
7	3,874	2,016	1,855	2,043	1,734	3,691	1,904	1,712	1,902	1,506	7
8	4,369	2,282	2,035	2,300	1,834	4,587	2,358	2,085	2,381	1,883	8
9	3,448	2,042	1,814	2,049	1,650	3,626	2,058	1,830	2,032	1,588	9
10	4,001	1,903	1,737	1,929	1,591	4,069	1,919	1,689	1,916	1,460	10
11	5,115	3,240	2,942	3,258	2,709	5,471	3,352	2,911	3,333	2,580	11
12	4,325	2,301	2,066	2,333	1,929	4,239	2,218	1,945	2,222	1,777	12
13	6,585	3,120	2,863	3,159	2,758	6,511	3,078	2,735	3,086	2,545	13
14	5,539	3,174	2,919	3,207	2,688	5,936	3,351	3,031	3,347	2,757	14
15	4,279	2,525	2,282	2,556	2,110	4,382	2,548	2,253	2,564	2,085	15
16	5,035	2,501	2,281	2,510	2,106	5,138	2,483	2,214	2,495	1,984	16
17	4,098	2,568	2,336	2,602	2,123	4,253	2,660	2,359	2,682	2,079	17
18	3,831	2,614	2,354	2,642	2,206	3,901	2,634	2,335	2,598	2,038	18
19	5,795	3,103	2,837	3,146	2,475	5,940	3,032	2,676	3,050	2,337	19
20	5,340	3,344	3,077	3,400	2,867	5,512	3,403	2,000	3,410	2,713	20
21	4,229	3,010	2,757	3,025	2,541	4,371	3,134	2,777	3,129	2,448	21
22	3,839	2,105	1,918	2,122	1,717	4,176	2,129	1,899	2,148	1,729	22
23	4,016	2,797	2,556	2,792	2,316	4,237	3,006	2,677	3,019	2,358	23
24	5,036	3,552	3,232	3,578	2,994	5,225	3,721	3,321	3,604	2,916	24
25	2,196	1,608	1,431	1,623	1,301	2,362	1,716	1,504	1,721	1,282	25
Total	108,575	64,221	58,443	64,856	53,444	111,633	65,574	58,368	65,585	51,662	Total

Total Boston vote for Governor in 1884, 58,748.

ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1885-86,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1885.	Registered for State Election, 1885.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 3, 1885.	Registered for City Election, 1885.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 15, 1885.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1886.	Registered for State Election, 1886.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 2, 1886.	Registered for City Election, 1886.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 14, 1886.	WARD.
1	4,542	2,490	1,684	2,602	2,052	4,489	2,433	1,823	2,669	2,189	1
2	4,313	2,203	1,597	2,323	1,883	4,269	2,049	1,665	2,325	1,985	2
3	3,511	2,282	1,731	2,327	1,705	3,466	2,212	1,858	2,251	1,729	3
4	3,713	2,129	1,531	2,167	1,481	3,623	2,043	1,677	2,084	1,534	4
5	3,595	2,201	1,660	2,249	1,644	3,671	2,186	1,827	2,241	1,771	5
6	4,369	1,836	1,377	1,885	1,489	4,129	1,648	1,348	1,702	1,377	6
7	3,605	1,519	1,202	1,563	1,209	3,548	1,433	1,210	1,478	1,216	7
8	4,414	2,009	1,497	2,057	1,504	4,298	1,877	1,561	1,924	1,546	8
9	3,542	1,678	1,247	1,713	1,292	3,596	1,685	1,393	1,724	1,344	9
10	3,889	1,569	1,191	1,607	1,205	3,697	1,404	1,142	1,433	1,112	10
11	5,456	2,821	1,861	2,854	2,036	5,488	2,750	2,238	2,782	2,099	11
12	3,944	1,678	1,279	1,749	1,334	3,809	1,643	1,376	1,720	1,365	12
13	6,808	2,513	1,881	2,711	2,185	6,640	2,577	2,020	2,757	2,203	13
14	6,033	3,004	2,305	3,070	2,344	5,962	2,860	2,323	2,934	2,269	14
15	4,394	2,173	1,572	2,269	1,765	4,412	2,148	1,757	2,217	1,822	15
16	5,080	1,979	1,405	2,084	1,518	5,090	1,843	1,486	1,885	1,486	16
17	4,186	2,239	1,665	2,272	1,683	4,329	2,086	1,715	2,181	1,725	17
18	3,904	2,310	1,713	2,333	1,735	3,812	2,154	1,816	2,170	1,727	18
19	5,915	2,478	1,792	2,604	1,957	6,119	2,487	1,986	2,625	2,070	19
20	5,657	3,192	2,414	3,285	2,497	5,830	3,124	2,604	3,199	2,510	20
21	4,497	2,898	2,029	2,956	2,212	4,713	2,942	2,417	2,948	2,307	21
22	4,472	1,865	1,326	1,987	1,542	4,458	1,928	1,571	2,003	1,537	22
23	4,473	2,761	1,949	2,891	2,291	4,828	2,914	2,356	3,042	2,438	23
24	5,492	3,519	2,537	3,584	2,716	5,830	3,578	2,892	3,603	2,849	24
25	2,438	1,635	1,238	1,695	1,403	2,465	1,724	1,406	1,756	1,457	25
Total	112,242	56,981	41,683	58,837	44,682	112,667	55,728	45,467	57,653	45,667	Total

In 1886 there were in addition 40 scattering votes for Mayor.

**ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1887-88,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1887.	Registered for State Election, 1887.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 8, 1887.	Registered for City Election, 1887.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 13, 1887.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1890.	Registered for National Election, 1890.	Vote for President, Nov. 6, 1888.	Registered for City Election, 1888.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 11, 1888.	WARD.
1	4,678	2,770	2,239	2,843	2,394	4,989	3,200	2,845	3,289	2,844	1
2	4,365	2,469	2,121	2,529	2,109	4,602	2,637	2,365	2,716	2,376	2
3	3,649	2,279	1,920	2,316	1,874	3,703	2,530	2,288	2,585	2,180	3
4	3,752	2,123	1,765	2,154	1,694	3,836	2,493	2,233	2,527	2,106	4
5	3,686	2,186	1,827	2,207	1,787	3,786	2,444	2,215	2,525	2,174	5
6	4,058	1,723	1,464	1,761	1,445	4,358	2,016	1,784	2,051	1,839	6
7	3,405	1,572	1,334	1,640	1,328	3,769	1,773	1,535	1,814	1,574	7
8	4,385	2,180	1,882	2,230	1,785	4,501	2,403	2,154	2,449	2,046	8
9	3,614	1,787	1,401	1,772	1,441	3,724	1,997	1,797	2,032	1,687	9
10	3,496	1,337	1,082	1,378	1,126	3,461	1,652	1,462	1,689	1,390	10
11	5,998	3,011	2,378	3,060	2,534	6,383	3,949	3,563	4,028	3,336	11
12	3,817	1,880	1,627	1,909	1,609	4,050	2,145	1,905	2,212	1,898	12
13	6,376	2,744	2,165	2,825	2,465	6,735	3,285	2,914	3,342	2,959	13
14	6,495	3,115	2,564	3,232	2,700	6,889	3,941	3,574	4,026	3,534	14
15	4,443	2,242	1,827	2,319	1,935	4,728	2,809	2,586	2,851	2,545	15
16	5,237	1,988	1,709	2,074	1,668	5,696	2,492	2,169	2,553	2,200	16
17	4,541	2,296	1,943	2,399	2,020	4,721	2,875	2,642	2,938	2,534	17
18	3,941	2,233	1,833	2,287	1,898	4,219	2,737	2,514	2,766	2,347	18
19	6,412	2,678	2,098	2,742	2,281	6,920	3,388	3,078	3,483	3,015	19
20	6,169	3,295	2,708	3,432	2,937	6,559	4,090	3,761	4,190	3,695	20
21	4,920	3,084	2,553	3,195	2,754	5,319	3,812	3,456	3,878	3,357	21
22	4,598	2,195	1,749	2,262	1,933	4,691	2,688	2,410	2,749	2,354	22
23	5,177	3,224	2,577	3,410	2,970	5,777	4,038	3,756	4,156	3,636	23
24	6,250	3,878	3,040	3,969	3,342	6,856	4,609	4,245	4,682	4,057	24
25	2,734	1,974	1,617	2,055	1,791	2,942	2,112	1,918	2,135	1,865	25
Tot'l	115,996	60,213	49,423	62,000	51,820	123,213	72,115	65,169	73,666	63,548	T'tl

Total Boston vote for Governor, in 1888, 64,923.

**ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES, 1889-90,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1889.	Registered for State Election, 1889.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 5, 1889.	Registered for City Election, 1889.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 10, 1889.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1890.	Registered for State Election, 1890.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 4, 1890.	Registered for City Election, 1890.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 9, 1890.	WARD.
1	5,134	3,086	2,330	3,208	2,560	5,311	2,952	2,278	3,144	2,605	1
2	4,517	2,505	1,912	2,590	2,059	4,694	2,380	1,950	2,578	2,145	2
3	3,710	2,414	1,825	2,493	1,973	3,659	2,458	2,028	2,500	1,952	3
4	3,841	2,322	1,748	2,368	1,820	3,797	2,161	1,799	2,256	1,786	4
5	3,893	2,390	1,892	2,464	1,954	3,817	2,384	1,983	2,411	1,912	5
6	4,444	1,800	1,379	1,997	1,664	4,910	1,844	1,508	1,921	1,555	6
7	3,581	1,493	1,100	1,601	1,320	3,572	1,372	1,104	1,417	1,105	7
8	4,411	2,137	1,721	2,218	1,859	4,416	1,919	1,612	1,994	1,538	8
9	3,640	1,818	1,333	1,900	1,473	3,763	1,786	1,451	1,815	1,275	9
10	3,196	1,365	1,061	1,444	1,131	3,120	1,283	1,062	1,325	969	10
11	6,599	3,784	2,827	3,856	2,859	6,663	3,811	3,192	3,931	2,712	11
2	3,826	1,855	1,499	1,949	1,606	3,594	1,619	1,230	1,644	1,358	12
13	6,243	2,955	2,266	3,091	2,683	6,111	2,551	2,101	2,685	2,194	13
14	7,155	3,867	3,077	4,013	3,368	7,404	3,770	3,179	3,993	3,407	14
15	4,738	2,668	2,117	2,736	2,251	4,783	2,545	2,021	2,652	2,191	15
16	5,528	2,189	1,738	2,218	1,755	5,508	1,980	1,613	2,064	1,630	16
17	4,756	2,519	2,007	2,636	2,082	4,737	2,364	2,027	2,473	1,973	17
18	4,097	2,472	1,903	2,518	2,000	4,044	2,240	1,862	2,298	1,735	18
19	6,833	3,223	2,360	3,366	2,715	7,021	3,047	2,500	3,220	2,655	19
20	6,687	3,912	3,069	4,032	3,291	6,948	3,817	3,272	3,920	3,129	20
21	5,629	3,769	2,931	3,822	3,062	6,039	3,696	3,115	3,814	3,072	21
22	5,020	2,643	1,999	2,704	2,183	5,386	2,726	2,249	2,813	2,322	22
23	6,151	4,079	3,108	4,172	3,411	6,553	3,949	3,154	4,088	3,146	23
24	7,314	4,607	3,584	4,794	3,942	7,655	4,680	3,947	4,842	3,951	24
25	3,205	2,112	1,683	2,154	1,764	3,598	2,200	1,847	2,302	1,893	25
Totl,	124,148	67,984	52,478	70,344	56,877 ¹	127,103	65,534	54,088 ²	68,100	54,254 ³	T¹

¹ Includes 71 scattering votes.

² Includes 4 scattering votes.

³ Includes 44 scattering votes.

**ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION AND VOTES, 1891-92,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

WARD.	Assessed Polls, May 1, 1891.	Registered for State Election, 1891.	Vote for Governor, Nov. 3, 1891.	Registered for City Election, 1891.	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 15, 1891.	Assessed Polls. ¹	Registered for National Election, 1892.	Vote for President, Nov. 8, 1892.	Registered for City Election, 1892. ²	Vote for Mayor, Dec. 13, 1892.	WARD.
1 .	5,566	3,403	2,938	3,463	2,673	5,972	3,928	3,363	3,962	3,214	1
2 .	5,041	2,724	2,164	2,796	2,018	5,340	3,074	2,571	3,082	2,489	2
3 .	3,744	2,598	2,211	2,627	2,006	3,954	2,962	2,482	2,943	2,190	3
4 .	3,891	2,383	1,988	2,432	1,879	4,142	2,811	2,368	2,808	2,077	4
5 .	4,125	2,577	2,160	2,608	1,924	4,263	2,794	2,385	2,778	2,106	5
6 .	4,182	1,875	1,559	1,915	1,487	4,497	2,265	1,887	2,255	1,765	6
7 .	3,791	1,481	1,223	1,502	1,059	4,003	1,774	1,474	1,760	1,276	7
8 .	4,541	1,985	1,669	2,011	1,490	4,870	2,379	2,028	2,371	1,784	8
9 .	3,908	1,848	1,527	1,863	1,236	4,170	2,515	2,159	2,494	1,700	9
10 .	3,387	1,348	1,160	1,389	945	3,490	1,909	1,717	1,926	1,373	10
11 .	7,231	4,172	3,490	4,219	2,608	8,147	5,434	4,801	5,394	3,727	11
12 .	3,900	1,639	1,379	1,657	1,292	3,866	2,075	1,698	2,089	1,601	12
13 .	7,054	2,869	2,446	2,912	2,383	7,180	3,321	2,712	3,302	2,598	13
14 .	7,634	4,229	3,629	4,300	3,229	7,883	4,910	4,256	4,901	3,820	14
15 .	4,973	2,728	2,317	2,755	2,035	5,300	3,372	2,848	3,364	2,587	15
16 .	5,574	2,087	1,722	2,118	1,538	5,949	2,698	2,199	2,694	2,011	16
17 .	4,893	2,606	2,294	2,731	2,157	5,229	3,305	2,861	3,299	2,491	17
18 .	4,185	2,428	2,133	2,498	1,927	4,654	3,182	2,827	3,165	2,328	18
19 .	7,195	3,205	2,596	3,288	2,495	7,481	3,861	3,042	3,881	2,930	19
20 .	7,826	4,376	3,795	4,489	3,579	7,862	5,240	4,580	5,243	4,281	20
21 .	6,571	4,260	3,669	4,312	3,220	7,274	5,217	4,634	5,212	4,093	21
22 .	5,756	3,035	2,496	3,090	2,375	6,191	3,566	3,083	3,580	2,790	22
23 .	7,085	4,320	3,715	4,463	3,343	7,822	5,353	4,716	5,355	4,215	23
24 .	8,601	5,356	4,597	5,440	4,153	9,350	6,497	5,799	6,500	4,870	24
25 .	3,891	2,448	2,109	2,495	1,967	4,252	2,785	2,413	2,796	2,351	25
Total	134,045	71,980	60,986	73,373	55,018	143,141	87,227	74,833	87,154	66,667	T¹

¹ In 1892 the poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting was abolished.² Assessed polls, 143,370.

Total Boston vote for Governor in 1892, 73,616.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1884.				1888.			1892.						WARD.
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Butler.	St. John.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Fisk.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	Wing.	Total.	
1	1,038	1,263	113	76	1,101	1,706	38	1,523	1,792	18	29	1	3,363	1
2	1,503	642	115	27	1,641	714	10	1,809	729	12	17	4	2,571	2
3	1,287	776	144	48	1,360	903	25	1,593	830	26	29	4	2,482	3
4	985	931	166	59	1,135	1,068	30	1,555	1,060	17	30	6	2,368	4
5	1,223	833	85	45	1,221	956	38	1,429	920	15	20	1	2,385	5
6	1,499	302	174	21	1,507	270	7	1,534	337	3	10	3	1,887	6
7	1,193	281	230	8	1,197	324	14	1,104	353	8	5	4	1,474	7
8	1,432	469	161	23	1,538	610	5	1,430	564	14	8	12	2,028	8
9	895	860	40	35	743	1,022	28	950	1,159	12	36	2	2,159	9
10	844	718	76	51	612	817	33	748	924	18	26	1	1,717	10
11	1,414	1,340	82	75	1,377	2,139	47	1,932	2,777	34	51	7	4,801	11
12	1,248	466	206	25	1,406	475	16	1,186	487	14	7	4	1,698	12
13	2,113	315	304	3	2,592	320	2	2,291	401	11	6	3	2,712	13
14	1,540	1,195	243	53	1,917	1,625	32	2,544	1,645	24	35	8	4,256	14
15	1,285	796	147	25	1,593	977	16	1,906	903	16	15	8	2,848	15
16	1,391	608	174	41	1,491	642	34	1,392	773	18	12	4	2,199	16
17	1,092	1,037	164	66	1,294	1,299	49	1,493	1,312	26	23	7	2,861	17
18	921	1,282	63	69	916	1,552	46	1,144	1,628	26	27	2	2,827	18
19	1,636	732	254	54	2,001	1,053	24	1,838	1,146	28	18	12	3,042	19
20	1,844	986	162	68	2,212	1,518	31	2,788	1,689	39	56	8	4,580	20
21	1,155	1,413	99	110	1,339	2,064	53	2,072	2,490	20	48	4	4,634	21
22	1,195	456	220	28	1,720	684	6	2,057	990	17	6	13	3,083	22
23	1,491	1,024	97	65	1,930	1,726	100	2,241	2,280	50	98	47	4,716	23
24	1,496	1,525	148	152	1,755	2,417	73	2,459	3,212	37	70	1	5,779	24
25	852	577	51	24	1,017	881	20	1,213	1,154	14	28	4	2,413	25
Total	32,572	20,827	3,718	1,251	36,615	27,762	777	41,931	31,555	517	710	170	74,883	Total.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1882.			1883.			1884.					1885.			WARD.
	Butler.	Bishop.	Scattering.	Butler.	Robinson.	Scattering.	Endicott.	Robinson.	McCafferty.	Seelye.	Total.	Prince.	Robinson.	Scattering.	
1	991	903	5	940	1,438	12	878	1,457	111	65	2,511	626	1,035	23	1
2	1,552	396	4	1,579	718	8	1,423	727	112	25	2,287	1,157	436	4	2
3	1,343	527	11	1,375	846	6	1,197	877	142	44	2,260	1,056	655	20	3
4	946	625	17	1,124	956	7	923	979	155	52	2,109	745	768	18	4
5	1,189	565	14	1,264	862	7	1,162	906	80	33	2,181	971	665	24	5
6	1,619	180	3	1,734	273	2	1,493	306	178	21	1,998	1,219	155	3	6
7	1,420	197	2	1,561	294	0	1,165	303	263	7	1,738	987	214	1	7
8	1,397	318	6	1,540	492	3	1,381	516	162	21	2,080	1,183	298	16	8
9	627	824	12	678	1,128	8	732	1,057	40	26	1,855	467	759	21	9
10	672	687	9	656	1,075	6	669	949	76	33	1,727	460	705	26	10
11	787	1,484	12	768	2,159	15	978	1,857	79	46	2,960	499	1,349	13	11
12	1,375	281	10	1,579	480	7	1,204	512	204	22	1,942	1,000	260	19	12
13	2,077	206	1	2,535	326	2	2,089	325	310	3	2,727	1,691	183	7	13
14	1,488	895	8	1,568	1,341	10	1,393	1,356	243	45	3,037	1,276	1,019	10	14
15	1,313	641	6	1,282	998	2	1,200	920	147	20	2,287	968	603	1	15
16	1,427	419	8	1,562	712	7	1,363	704	196	40	2,303	1,009	379	17	16
17	1,067	830	18	1,073	1,255	8	926	1,250	163	47	2,386	725	917	23	17
18	710	1,199	17	658	1,686	10	674	1,598	62	45	2,379	455	1,229	29	18
19	1,793	423	25	1,919	902	16	1,524	863	258	46	2,691	1,263	504	25	19
20	1,664	887	14	1,782	1,288	7	1,607	1,261	155	48	3,071	1,401	985	28	20
21	844	1,302	13	833	1,910	14	869	1,751	99	82	2,801	563	1,439	27	21
22	1,221	284	9	1,355	561	2	1,125	530	220	23	1,898	940	384	2	22
23	1,003	1,039	10	1,037	1,507	12	1,169	1,377	95	56	2,697	837	1,091	21	23
24	1,142	1,506	19	1,119	2,090	23	1,115	1,955	132	108	3,310	871	1,637	29	24
25	707	487	2	770	661	0	798	645	51	19	1,315	633	601	4	25
Total	30,374	17,105	255	32,291	25,958	194	29,057	24,981	3,733	977	58,748	23,002	18,270	411	Total

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1886.			1887.			1888.				1889.			WARD.
	Andrew.	Ames.	Scattering.	Lovering.	Ames.	Earle.	Russell.	Ames.	Earle.	Total.*	Russell.	Brackett.	Blackmer.	
1	703	1,098	22	803	1,403	24	1,187	1,564	64	2,816	900	1,359	71	1
2	1,240	419	6	1,558	555	5	1,650	699	13	2,362	1,287	588	37	2
3	1,127	718	13	1,177	698	45	1,424	802	44	2,274	1,056	710	59	3
4	813	843	21	909	806	50	1,171	979	49	2,199	860	828	60	4
5	1,099	708	20	1,083	683	58	1,268	886	47	2,201	1,032	811	49	5
6	1,144	200	4	1,291	156	12	1,505	264	10	1,779	1,099	254	26	6
7	1,029	175	6	1,143	178	13	1,196	348	14	1,558	852	237	17	7
8	1,184	366	11	1,453	415	10	1,543	598	7	2,149	1,221	470	30	8
9	634	732	27	420	931	47	741	1,001	49	1,791	579	699	55	9
10	523	607	12	351	681	43	620	804	39	1,463	412	619	30	10
11	962	1,261	15	460	1,808	95	1,292	2,252	51	3,596	1,115	1,623	89	11
12	1,090	274	12	1,271	329	16	1,416	477	19	1,912	1,084	386	29	12
13	1,784	231	5	1,904	226	1	2,602	317	3	2,923	1,904	342	20	13
14	1,277	1,030	16	1,404	1,085	54	1,933	1,539	65	3,538	1,601	1,381	95	14
15	1,080	666	11	1,153	650	20	1,610	920	25	2,555	1,265	802	50	15
16	1,107	359	20	1,248	412	42	1,497	656	36	2,190	1,151	543	44	16
17	869	822	24	892	990	47	1,285	1,292	64	2,641	942	999	66	17
18	613	1,173	30	454	1,306	66	895	1,548	51	2,494	647	1,181	78	18
19	1,436	536	14	1,453	576	44	1,992	998	31	3,021	1,481	815	64	19
20	1,646	934	24	1,524	1,123	47	2,218	1,470	47	3,739	1,724	1,278	67	20
21	927	1,472	18	690	1,781	69	1,298	2,082	66	3,458	1,098	1,723	110	21
22	1,180	384	7	1,238	494	15	1,720	667	16	2,403	1,350	625	24	22
23	1,164	1,098	94	1,072	1,317	171	1,904	1,733	109	3,746	1,412	1,525	171	23
24	1,236	1,618	38	924	1,967	86	1,672	2,435	87	4,207	1,407	2,056	121	24
25	766	628	12	790	804	23	1,020	867	21	1,908	829	800	54	25
Total	26,633	18,352	482	26,665	21,374	1,103	36,659	27,198	1,027	64,923	28,308	22,654	1,516	Total

* In the total are included 39 scattering votes.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1899.				1891.				1892.				WARD.
	Russell.	Brackett.	Blackmer.	Total.	Russell.	Allen.	All others.	Total.	Halle.	Russell.	All others.	Total.	
1	1,058	1,142	78	2,278	1,381	1,502	55	2,938	1,671	1,600	38	3,309	1
2	1,432	459	59	1,950	1,601	534	29	2,164	639	1,846	24	2,509	2
3	1,278	686	64	2,028	1,426	738	47	2,211	815	1,646	42	2,503	3
4	1,005	735	59	1,799	1,088	847	53	1,988	983	1,270	37	2,290	4
5	1,208	724	51	1,983	1,350	771	39	2,160	827	1,467	26	2,320	5
6	1,310	188	10	1,508	1,358	183	18	1,559	287	1,508	13	1,808	6
7	941	146	17	1,104	1,007	183	33	1,223	297	1,090	18	1,405	7
8	1,236	346	30	1,612	1,263	372	34	1,669	489	1,450	27	1,966	8
9	696	701	54	1,451	708	771	48	1,527	1,050	999	54	2,103	9
10	497	535	30	1,062	502	627	31	1,160	821	821	36	1,678	10
11	1,493	1,620	79	3,192	1,586	1,817	87	3,490	2,613	2,046	76	4,735	11
12	996	207	27	1,230	1,102	257	20	1,379	443	1,205	26	1,674	12
13	1,896	191	14	2,101	2,130	290	26	2,446	347	2,305	19	2,671	13
14	1,975	1,117	87	3,179	2,312	1,262	55	3,629	1,499	2,621	64	4,184	14
15	1,384	578	59	2,021	1,625	650	42	2,317	796	1,959	30	2,785	15
16	1,199	377	37	1,613	1,247	435	40	1,722	653	1,491	29	2,173	16
17	1,098	866	63	2,027	1,286	953	55	2,294	1,215	1,545	53	2,813	17
18	794	1,006	62	1,862	938	1,121	74	2,133	1,519	1,224	56	2,799	18
19	1,704	698	98	2,500	1,789	753	54	2,596	1,050	2,038	52	3,140	19
20	2,031	1,153	88	3,272	2,429	1,286	80	3,795	1,557	2,858	69	4,484	20
21	1,424	1,552	139	3,115	1,697	1,878	93	3,669	2,308	2,192	99	4,599	21
22	1,663	544	42	2,249	1,735	715	46	2,496	891	2,109	41	3,041	22
23	1,762	1,325	67	3,154	1,859	1,714	142	3,715	2,090	2,352	165	4,607	23
24	1,873	1,947	127	3,947	2,073	2,418	106	4,597	2,984	2,566	104	5,654	24
25	1,021	783	43	1,847	1,146	925	38	2,109	1,105	1,229	32	2,366	25
TOTAL	32,974	19,626	1,484	54,084	36,639	23,002	1,845	60,986	28,949	43,437	1,230	73,616	

¹ This does not include 4 scattering votes.

ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES
FOR GOVERNOR, 1893,

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	Assessed Polls.	Reg. for State Election, 1893.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 7, 1893.				WARD.
			Greenhalge.	Russell.	All others.	Total.	
1	6,213	4,043	1,798	1,420	75	3,293	1
2	5,212	3,034	624	1,691	44	2,359	2
3	4,099	3,014	838	1,589	78	2,505	3
4	4,126	2,799	966	1,232	52	2,250	4
5	4,280	2,705	837	1,327	49	2,213	5
6	4,588	2,153	269	1,341	46	1,656	6
7	3,678	1,618	283	953	41	1,277	7
8	4,785	2,260	451	1,322	88	1,861	8
9	4,040	2,385	999	791	72	1,862	9
10	3,154	1,717	731	629	47	1,407	10
11	7,964	5,121	2,475	1,459	158	4,092	11
12	3,600	1,947	344	1,182	52	1,578	12
13	6,953	3,296	323	2,235	77	2,635	13
14	7,961	4,995	1,456	2,346	184	3,986	14
15	5,343	3,415	778	1,930	76	2,784	15
16	5,944	2,478	599	1,268	95	1,962	16
17	5,220	3,270	1,187	1,413	82	2,682	17
18	4,613	2,990	1,413	949	90	2,452	18
19	7,531	3,826	1,027	1,802	85	2,914	19
20	8,320	5,497	1,725	2,708	138	4,571	20
21	7,677	5,478	2,516	1,867	153	4,536	21
22	6,448	3,781	957	2,013	83	3,053	22
23	8,185	5,612	2,281	2,034	262	4,577	23
24	10,141	6,999	3,237	2,336	168	5,741	24
25	4,363	2,919	1,213	1,205	51	2,469	25
Total	144,438	87,433	29,327	39,042	2,346	70,715	

Proportion of men registered who voted for Governor 80.95 per cent.

**Vote for Acceptance of Chap. 473 and Approval of Chap.
481, Acts of 1893.**

Votes cast on the acceptance of An Act (Chap. 473, Acts of 1893) relating to the Election of Mem- bers of the Board of Aldermen, Nov. 7, 1893.			Votes cast on the approval of An Act (Chap. 481, Acts of 1893) to provide for Rapid Transit in Boston and Vicinity, Nov. 7, 1893.		
Wards.	Yes.	No.	Wards.	Yes.	No.
1	1,125	1,080	1	1,075	1,290
2	635	938	2	787	866
3	767	834	3	1,043	745
4	687	653	4	872	593
5	722	668	5	839	704
6	443	721	6	520	664
7	356	449	7	349	435
8	450	1,040	8	444	1,057
9	746	327	9	510	775
10	561	222	10	402	611
11	1,956	625	11	1,130	1,971
12	647	400	12	603	511
13	789	1,051	13	908	975
14	1,482	1,395	14	1,506	1,528
15	1,087	804	15	1,005	973
16	788	308	16	734	585
17	955	509	17	926	855
18	1,104	479	18	828	1,005
19	1,081	861	19	1,220	881
20	1,974	1,125	20	1,818	1,580
21	2,070	967	21	1,419	2,160
22	1,185	876	22	1,148	1,035
23	2,050	1,277	23	1,423	2,199
24	2,283	1,427	24	1,691	2,720
25	1,012	466	25	812	870
Totals	26,965	19,622	Totals	24,012	27,588
Proportion of men registered who voted, 53.32 per cent.			Proportion of men registered who voted, 59.07 per cent.		

ELECTIONS OF MAYOR.

Candidates and Votes Cast, 1822 to 1881, inclusive.

[Statistics of Elections of Mayor, 1881-1893 follows.]

1822. — April 8.¹

Josiah Quincy	1,736
Harrison Gray Otis	1,384
Thomas L. Winthrop	361
George Blake	156
Scattering	63
Total	3,700

1822. — April 16.

John Phillips	2,456
Scattering	194
Total	2,650

1823. — April 14.

Josiah Quincy	2,505
George Blake	2,180
Scattering	81
Total	4,766

1825. — April 11.

Josiah Quincy	1,836
Scattering	55
Total	1,891

1825. — December 12.

Josiah Quincy	1,202
Scattering	193
Total	1,395

1826. — December 11.

Josiah Quincy	3,163
George Blake	1,750
Harrison Gray Otis	79
Scattering	57
Total	5,049

1827. — December 10.

Josiah Quincy	2,189
Amos Binney	340
Scattering	99
Total	2,628

1828. — December 8.¹

Josiah Quincy	1,958
Thomas C. Amory	1,284
Andrew Dunlap	357
Harrison Gray Otis	286
Charles P. Sumner	78
Scattering	119
Total	4,082

1828. — December 15.¹

Josiah Quincy	2,561
Thomas C. Amory	1,400
Charles Wells	970
Harrison Gray Otis	242
Scattering	80
Total	5,253

1828. — December 22.

Harrison Gray Otis	2,978
Caleb Eddy	1,283
Josiah Quincy	67
Scattering	218
Total	4,546

1829. — December 14.

Harrison Gray Otis	1,844
Scattering	122
Total	1,966

¹ No choice.

1830. — December 13.

Harrison Gray Otis	2,828
Theodore Lyman, Jr.	672
Scattering	97
Total	3,597

1831. — December 12.¹

Theodore Lyman, Jr.	1,851
Charles Wells	1,838
William Sullivan	1,135
Scattering	28
Total	4,852

1831. — December 22.

Charles Wells	3,316
Theodore Lyman, Jr.	2,389
John C. Gray	151
James Savage	25
Scattering	47
Total	5,928

1832. — December 10.

Charles Wells	2,918
Samuel A. Wells	469
Theodore Lyman, Jr.	181
Caleb Eddy	74
Scattering	58
Total	3,700

1833. — December 9.

Theodore Lyman, Jr.	3,734
William Sullivan	2,009
George Odiorne	439
Scattering	59
Total	6,241

1834. — December 8.

Theodore Lyman, Jr.	4,261
Samuel L. Lewis	45
Benjamin Dole	32
Scattering	66
Total	4,404

1835. — December 14.

Samuel T. Armstrong	3,039
John W. James	1,185
William Foster	126
Scattering	143
Total	4,493

1836. — December 12.

Samuel A. Eliot	3,238
John W. James	1,667
Henry Williams	667
Joseph P. Bradlee	84
Scattering	27
Total	5,683

1837. — December 11.

Samuel A. Eliot	3,476
Amasa Walker	1,127
Theodore Lyman, Jr.	1,158
Caleb Eddy	83
Thomas C. Amory	62
Scattering	347
Total	6,253

1838. — December 10.

Samuel A. Eliot	3,766
Caleb Eddy	2,341
Theodore Lyman, Jr.	117
Scattering	62
Total	6,286

1839. — December 9.

Jonathan Chapman	4,352
Bradford Sumner	3,047
Scattering	70
Total	7,469

1840. — December 14.

Jonathan Chapman	5,224
Charles G. Greene	2,606
Scattering	23
Total	7,853

1841. — December 13.

Jonathan Chapman . . .	4,698
Nathaniel Greene . . .	3,545
Charles Leighton . . .	573
Francis Jackson . . .	148
Scattering	70
Total	9,034

1842. — December 12.

Martin Brimmer . . .	5,084
Bradford Sumner . . .	2,340
Scattering	795
Total	8,219

1843. — December 11.

Martin Brimmer . . .	4,874
George Savage . . .	2,237
J. M. Whiton . . .	124
Scattering	59
Total	7,294

1844. — December 9.¹

Josiah Quincy, Jr. . .	4,457
Thomas A. Davis . . .	4,017
A. W. Thaxter, Jr. . .	2,115
James M. Whiton . . .	179
Scattering	50
Total	10,818

1844. — December 23.¹

Thomas A. Davis . . .	3,907
Thomas Wetmore . . .	3,767
Charles G. Greene . . .	2,282
James M. Whiton . . .	46
Scattering	43
Total	10,045

1844. — December 30.¹

Thomas A. Davis . . .	4,031
Thomas Wetmore . . .	3,456
Charles G. Greene . . .	2,419
James M. Whiton . . .	74
Scattering	93
Total	10,073

1845. — January 13.¹

Thomas A. Davis . . .	3,993
Samuel A. Eliot . . .	3,712
Charles G. Greene . . .	2,056
James M. Whiton . . .	43
Scattering	20
Total	9,824

1845. — January 20.¹

Thomas A. Davis . . .	4,289
Peter T. Homer . . .	1,855
William T. Eustis . . .	1,503
William Parker . . .	1,499
James M. Whiton . . .	30
Scattering	69
Total	9,245

1845. — January 30.¹

Thomas A. Davis . . .	4,436
William Parker . . .	3,851
Peter T. Homer . . .	1,513
Scattering	37
Total	9,837

1845. — February 12.¹

Thomas A. Davis . . .	4,343
William Parker . . .	3,341
Peter T. Homer . . .	1,430
Scattering	16
Total	9,130

¹No choice.

1845. — February 21.

Thomas A. Davis . . .	4,865
William Parker . . .	4,366
Scattering	322
Total	9,553

1845. — December 8.

Josiah Quincy, Jr. . . .	5,333
William S. Damrell . . .	1,647
John T. Heard	1,354
Scattering	97
Total	8,431

1846. — December 14.

Josiah Quincy, Jr. . . .	3,846
Charles B. Goodrich . . .	1,319
Ninian C. Betton	735
Scattering	52
Total	5,952

1847. — December 13.

Josiah Quincy, Jr. . . .	4,756
Charles B. Goodrich . . .	1,657
William Parker	1,547
Ninian C. Betton	866
Scattering	70
Total	8,896

1848. — December 11.

John P. Bigelow	5,150
John W. James	1,143
Bradford Sumner	929
J. V. C. Smith	417
Edward Brooks	132
Scattering	29
Total	7,800

1849. — December 10.

John P. Bigelow	4,543
Joseph Hall	705
Bradford Sumner	349
Scattering	34
Total	5,631

1850. — December 9.

John P. Bigelow	5,473
Charles Amory	1,169
Charles B. Goodrich . . .	1,094
Benjamin B. Massey . . .	822
Scattering	68
Total	8,626

1851. — December 8.¹

John H. Wilkins	4,423
J. V. C. Smith	2,672
Adam W. Thaxter, Jr. . .	2,150
George F. Williams . . .	475
Scattering	81
Total	9,801

1851. — December 17.¹

Benjamin Seaver	3,970
J. V. C. Smith	2,680
Adam W. Thaxter, Jr. . .	1,290
George F. Williams . . .	244
Henry B. Rogers	158
Scattering	50
Total	8,392

1851. — December 24.

Benjamin Seaver	3,990
J. V. C. Smith	2,736
Adam W. Thaxter, Jr. . .	1,024
Henry B. Rogers	188
Scattering	38
Total	7,976

¹ No choice

1852. — December 13.

Benjamin Seaver	6,018
J. V. C. Smith	5,021
Joseph Smith	890
Scattering	34
Total	11,972

1853. — December 12.¹

Benjamin Seaver	5,651
Jacob Sleeper	2,097
J. V. C. Smith	4,690
Frederick H. Allen . . .	596
Scattering	66
Total	13,100

1853. — December 26.¹

John P. Bigelow	4,489
J. V. C. Smith	6,077
Jacob Sleeper	775
Aaron Hobart	748
Scattering	79
Total	12,168

1854. — January 9.

Jerome V. C. Smith . . .	6,840
John H. Wilkins	3,171
James Whiting	1,730
Aaron Hobart	282
Scattering	65
Total	12,088

1854. — December 11.

Jerome V. C. Smith . . .	6,429
George B. Upton	4,405
Isaac Adams	703
Scattering	42
Total	11,579

1855. — December 10.

Alexander H. Rice . . .	7,401
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff .	5,390
J. V. C. Smith	39
Scattering	20
Total	12,850

1856. — December 8.

Alexander H. Rice . . .	8,714
Jonathan Preston . . .	2,025
Scattering	30
Total	10,769

1857. — December 14.

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,	8,110
Charles B. Hall	4,193
Scattering	20
Total	12,323

1858. — December 13.

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,	6,298
Moses Kimball	4,449
Julius A. Palmer	1,007
J. V. C. Smith	183
Scattering	24
Total	11,961

1859. — December 12.

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,	5,932
Joseph M. Wightman . .	4,208
Julius A. Palmer	628
Scattering ²	653
Total	11,421

1860. — December 10.

Joseph M. Wightman . .	8,834
Moses Kimball	5,674
Scattering	111
Total	14,619

¹ No choice.² Mostly mis-spelled names of the leading candidates.

1861. — December 9.

Joseph M. Wightman	6,765
Edward S. Tobey	5,795
Scattering	5
Total	12,565

1862. — December 8.

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., ...	6,352
Joseph M. Wightman	5,287
Scattering	22
Total	11,661

1863. — December 14.

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., ...	6,206
Thomas P. Rich	2,142
Samuel R. Spinney	613
Scattering	10
Total	8,971

1864. — December 12.

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., ...	6,877
Thomas C. Armory, Jr., ...	2,732
Scattering	21
Total	8,630

1865. — December 11.

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., ...	4,520
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	3,690
Scattering ¹	1,292
Total	9,502

1866. — December 10.

Otis Norcross	5,662
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	4,755
Scattering	33
Total	10,450

1867. — December 9.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	8,383
Otis Norcross	7,867
Scattering	18
Total	16,268

1868. — December 14.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	10,005
Moses Kimball	9,156
Isaac N. May	143
Scattering	22
Total	19,326

1869. — December 13.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	13,054
George P. Baldwin	4,790
George H. Johnston	338
Nathaniel E. Chase	206
Scattering	50
Total	18,448

1870. — December 12.

William Gaston	10,836
George O. Carpenter	7,836
Alonzo A. Knights	58
Henry D. Cushing	30
Scattering	39
Total	18,799

1871. — December 11.

William Gaston	9,838
Newton Talbot	6,231
Scattering	9
Total	16,078

¹ Mostly mis-spelled names of the leading candidates.

1872. — December 10.

Henry L. Pierce . . .	8,877
William Gaston . . .	8,798
Scattering	41
Total	17,716

1873. — December 9.

Samuel C. Cobb . . .	19,187
Henry D. Cushing . . .	572
Scattering	22
Total	19,781

1874. — December 15.

Samuel C. Cobb . . .	17,874
Francis B. Hayes . . .	835
Scattering	24
Total	18,733

1875. — December 14.

Samuel C. Cobb . . .	14,932
Halsey J. Boardman . . .	12,178
Scattering	14
Total	27,124

1876. — December 12.

Frederick O. Prince . . .	16,562
Nathaniel J. Bradlee . . .	13,782
George M. Buttrick . . .	266
Scattering	53
Total	30,663

1877. — December 11.

Henry L. Pierce . . .	25,090
Frederick O. Prince . . .	22,892
Scattering	6
Total	47,988

1878. — December 10.

Frederick O. Prince . . .	19,676
Charles R. Codman . . .	18,003
Davis J. King	440
Scattering	22
Total	38,141

1879. — December 9.

Frederick O. Prince . . .	18,697
Solomon B. Stebbins . . .	16,083
Davis J. King	399
John I. McDavitt	355
Scattering	21
Total	35,555

1880. — December 14.

Frederick O. Prince . . .	21,112
Solomon B. Stebbins . . .	20,531
Scattering	11
Total	41,654

1881. — December 13.

Samuel A. Green	20,429
Albert Palmer	19,724
Scattering	14
Total	40,167

VOTE FOR MAYOR,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		WARD.
	Palmer.	Green.	Martin.	O'Brien.	O'Brien.	Martin.	O'Brien.	Clark.	
1	559	1,080	1,525	630	738	1,358	833	1,219	 1
2	1,143	547	786	1,312	1,382	634	1,373	510	 2
3	911	647	885	1,088	1,177	796	1,050	655	 3
4	594	656	1,072	710	783	957	768	713	 4
5	858	663	971	962	1,083	868	992	652	 5
6	1,328	261	250	1,604	1,623	198	1,286	203	 6
7	1,235	261	315	1,419	1,264	242	941	268	 7
8	1,069	392	546	1,233	1,435	448	1,166	338	 8
9	391	856	1,141	509	606	982	587	705	 9
10	382	835	1,163	428	482	978	595	610	 10
11	350	1,641	2,263	446	544	2,036	798	1,238	 11
12	1,031	406	547	1,382	1,336	441	1,069	265	 12
13	1,653	274	330	2,428	2,282	263	1,972	213	 13
14	1,044	1,034	1,389	1,299	1,510	1,247	1,384	960	 14
15	885	703	1,031	1,079	1,232	853	1,132	633	 15
16	1,051	545	800	1,306	1,305	679	1,113	405	 16
17	735	965	1,308	815	816	1,263	821	859	 17
18	354	1,384	1,817	389	406	1,632	571	1,164	 18
19	1,353	544	979	1,496	1,519	818	1,440	517	 19
20	1,308	950	1,424	1,443	1,494	1,219	1,545	952	 20
21	613	1,340	1,992	549	623	1,825	805	1,407	 21
22	932	339	592	1,125	1,230	499	1,142	400	 22
23	680	1,126	1,532	784	995	1,363	1,287	1,004	 23
24	699	1,612	2,186	808	886	2,030	1,169	1,547	 24
25	555	514	650	651	743	539	848	555	 25
Total	21,713	19,575	27,494	25,950	27,494	24,168	26,690	17,992	Total.

VOTE FOR MAYOR,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1886.			1887.		1888.		1889.		WARD.
	O'Brien.	Hart.	McNeill.	O'Brien.	Hart.	Hart.	O'Brien.	Hart.	Galvin.	
1	747	1,252	190	803	1,591	1,853	991	1,701	859	 1
2	1,401	499	85	1,481	628	783	1,593	795	1,264	 2
3	919	640	170	1,053	821	1,085	1,095	966	1,007	 3
4	705	724	105	791	903	1,303	803	1,081	739	 4
5	987	688	96	966	819	1,207	967	1,043	912	 5
6	1,104	142	131	1,257	188	325	1,514	320	1,344	 6
7	904	185	127	1,073	255	398	1,176	344	976	 7
8	1,123	320	103	1,341	444	603	1,443	677	1,182	 8
9	491	803	50	433	1,008	1,166	521	1,046	427	 9
10	395	673	44	349	777	1,013	377	840	291	 10
11	577	1,471	51	422	2,112	2,721	615	2,373	486	 11
12	927	320	118	1,238	371	518	1,380	469	1,137	 12
13	1,689	183	331	2,221	244	298	2,661	433	2,250	 13
14	1,036	926	307	1,400	1,300	1,762	1,772	1,826	1,542	 14
15	964	621	237	1,158	777	1,051	1,494	1,080	1,171	 15
16	1,002	356	128	1,128	539	806	1,394	756	999	 16
17	789	851	85	872	1,147	1,505	1,029	1,315	767	 17
18	476	1,205	46	409	1,489	1,802	545	1,615	385	 18
19	1,345	476	249	1,452	829	1,262	1,753	1,314	1,401	 19
20	1,404	889	217	1,601	1,336	1,735	1,960	1,741	1,550	 20
21	713	1,505	89	719	2,035	2,496	861	2,305	757	 21
22	1,077	337	123	1,347	586	806	1,546	990	1,193	 22
23	1,053	1,241	144	1,212	1,767	2,383	1,253	2,270	1,141	 23
24	888	1,746	215	996	2,346	2,838	1,169	2,791	1,151	 24
25	710	633	114	914	877	941	924	1,042	742	 25
Total	23,426	18,686	3,555	26,636	25,179	32,712	30,836	31,133	25,673	Total

VOTE FOR MAYOR,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1890.				1891.				1892.				WARD.
	Matthews.	Merrill.	Shapleigh.	Total.	Allen.	Matthews.	Shapleigh.	Total.	Matthews.	Rogers.	All others.	Total.	
1.	1,175	1,374	56	2,605	1,329	1,329	29	2,673	1,565	1,649	0	3,214	1
2.	1,519	598	28	2,145	439	1,554	25	2,018	1,840	649	0	2,489	2
3.	1,216	670	66	1,952	614	1,337	25	2,006	1,489	701	0	2,190	3
4.	911	832	43	1,786	770	1,083	26	1,879	1,179	898	0	2,077	4
5.	1,143	713	56	1,912	658	1,239	27	1,924	1,337	768	1	2,106	5
6.	1,274	270	11	1,555	163	1,317	7	1,487	1,512	252	1	1,765	6
7.	902	185	18	1,105	140	911	8	1,059	990	286	0	1,276	7
8.	1,176	339	23	1,538	275	1,202	13	1,490	1,445	339	0	1,784	8
9.	628	575	72	1,275	595	606	35	1,236	890	810	0	1,700	9
10.	441	466	62	969	533	394	18	945	697	675	1	1,373	10
11.	1,343	1,128	241	2,712	1,299	1,261	48	2,608	1,705	2,020	2	3,727	11
12.	1,071	266	21	1,358	195	1,080	17	1,292	1,227	374	0	1,601	12
13.	1,937	250	7	2,194	205	2,169	9	2,383	2,233	362	3	2,598	13
14.	2,094	1,247	66	2,407	1,061	2,135	33	3,229	2,440	1,379	1	3,820	14
15.	1,454	695	42	2,191	552	1,468	15	2,035	1,770	817	0	2,587	15
16.	1,138	464	28	1,630	382	1,136	20	1,538	1,434	577	0	2,011	16
17.	1,085	801	86	1,973	827	1,262	68	2,157	1,452	1,039	0	2,491	17
18.	728	881	126	1,735	1,054	840	33	1,927	1,049	1,279	0	2,328	18
19.	1,698	913	44	2,655	700	1,777	18	2,495	1,863	1,066	1	2,930	19
20.	1,882	1,128	199	3,129	1,084	2,437	58	3,579	2,717	1,564	0	4,281	20
21.	1,284	1,550	238	3,072	1,674	1,489	57	3,220	1,915	2,178	0	4,093	21
22.	1,619	643	60	2,322	629	1,731	15	2,375	1,903	887	0	2,790	22
23.	1,782	1,159	205	3,146	1,467	1,810	66	3,343	2,041	2,174	0	4,215	23
24.	1,682	2,046	223	3,951	2,163	1,914	76	4,153	2,121	2,749	0	4,870	24
25.	1,027	764	102	1,893	738	1,197	32	1,967	1,172	1,179	0	2,351	25
Total	32,210	19,957	2,043	54,210	19,532	34,708	778	55,018	39,986	26,671	10	66,667	Total

ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTRATION, AND VOTES
FOR MAYOR, 1893,

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	Assessed Polls.	Reg. for City Election, 1893.	VOTE FOR MAYOR, DEC. 12, 1893.				WARD.
			Matthews.	Hart.	All others.	Total.	
1	6,248	4,123	1,279	1,907	30	3,216	1
2	5,225	3,083	1,490	833	15	2,338	2
3	4,104	3,030	1,395	891	13	2,299	3
4	4,139	2,814	1,104	994	27	2,125	4
5	4,293	2,746	1,219	840	16	2,075	5
6	4,616	2,192	1,360	362	5	1,727	6
7	3,702	1,653	840	390	5	1,235	7
8	4,816	2,310	1,249	558	12	1,819	8
9	4,067	2,439	838	823	19	1,680	9
10	3,179	1,761	606	669	15	1,290	10
11	8,013	5,187	1,758	1,929	62	3,749	11
12	3,639	2,015	1,027	502	11	1,540	12
13	6,976	3,332	1,867	709	4	2,580	13
14	7,986	5,083	2,084	1,841	37	3,962	14
15	5,363	3,454	1,606	1,091	10	2,707	15
16	5,985	2,558	1,214	733	12	1,959	16
17	5,259	3,358	1,291	1,221	35	2,547	17
18	4,645	3,039	991	1,249	24	2,264	18
19	7,580	2,934	1,671	1,242	27	2,940	19
20	8,358	5,586	2,539	1,862	35	4,436	20
21	7,705	5,534	1,827	2,387	64	4,278	21
22	6,473	3,858	1,934	1,111	11	3,056	22
23	8,235	5,762	1,957	2,549	49	4,555	23
24	10,175	7,145	2,077	3,339	67	5,483	24
25	4,376	2,951	1,131	1,223	14	2,368	25
Total.	145,157	88,947	36,354	31,255	619	68,228	

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN, DEC. 12, 1893,

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

Ward.	Aldrich.	Barry.*	Bryant.*	Clapp.	Dever.*	Draper.	Drohan.	Flood.	Folsom.*	Fottler.*	Hall, A.	Hall, Bordman.*	Hallstram.*
1	63	1,154	1,720	57	1,092	82	56	522	1,734	1,666	58	1,290	1,685
2	39	1,490	620	25	1,414	93	72	631	635	640	39	1,476	644
3	47	1,248	775	44	1,234	73	78	793	774	756	43	1,105	766
4	52	965	894	58	937	71	54	598	901	846	52	847	868
5	47	1,034	735	30	1,047	64	53	606	765	716	44	912	743
6	35	1,266	254	14	1,199	52	70	503	241	214	20	1,188	257
7	30	788	285	29	801	55	52	395	271	245	17	724	268
8	44	1,220	418	34	1,183	91	81	493	384	388	48	1,165	360
9	51	611	961	33	631	101	51	297	980	977	48	576	904
10	51	443	696	34	440	79	48	274	735	783	32	457	704
11	109	1,079	2,265	89	1,000	239	103	661	2,527	2,336	122	1,033	2,506
12	29	977	339	26	922	123	102	810	363	344	28	843	359
13	21	1,727	278	22	1,627	144	411	1,559	320	269	22	1,488	276
14	84	1,490	1,260	77	1,436	224	195	2,730	1,388	1,288	99	1,502	1,281
15	40	1,463	748	37	1,367	177	168	1,517	870	752	32	1,316	748
16	37	1,422	510	41	1,076	184	112	807	536	492	59	1,051	571
17	69	1,216	1,140	54	1,072	123	73	668	1,204	1,139	87	1,094	1,174
18	78	810	1,357	64	720	123	62	502	1,395	1,312	94	686	1,344
19	66	1,484	1,475	69	1,523	186	150	1,047	1,014	942	73	1,307	922
20	88	2,217	1,742	87	2,679	262	198	1,538	1,725	1,591	118	2,108	1,609
21	106	1,547	2,442	147	1,806	351	142	1,022	2,552	2,429	157	1,376	2,369
22	51	1,754	1,162	43	1,730	202	155	1,101	988	893	61	1,544	902
23	139	1,744	2,213	103	1,678	1214	185	1,308	2,346	2,239	160	1,479	2,147
24	152	1,749	3,020	179	1,690	267	198	1,361	3,815	3,188	131	1,921	3,072
25	72	900	1,045	41	885	176	76	592	1,116	1,047	56	799	1,032
Total . . .	1600	31,798	28,354	1437	31,189	4756	2945	22,335	29,579	27,492	1700	29,087	27,511

* Elected.

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN, DEC. 12, 1893,

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

Hayes.	Hurd.	Lee.*	Lomasney.*	Maguire, John J.	Maguire, F. James.	Marden.	McClellan.	Olsen.	Presho.*	Sanford.*	Witt.*	Scattering.	Ward.
87	50	1,023	1,005	936	60	51	1,230	54	1,646	1,626	2,151	.	1
40	31	1,242	1,220	1,201	90	28	1,317	48	637	576	1,108	.	2
58	33	1,054	1,166	1,040	95	34	963	26	1,338	733	742	.	3
60	37	881	827	762	77	32	715	33	1,262	815	850	.	4
62	33	936	914	844	76	41	841	29	1,349	705	712	.	5
48	21	1,113	1,263	1,085	77	17	1,147	20	312	188	198	.	6
49	17	684	809	694	80	19	646	18	322	218	248	.	7
67	33	1,064	1,283	1,062	126	31	1,070	26	410	345	335	1	8
88	31	609	563	416	55	35	423	51	873	855	805	.	9
70	31	441	359	342	43	33	330	26	679	683	609	.	10
437	84	1,111	896	643	112	93	702	87	2,270	2,317	2,088	.	11
58	21	815	793	778	141	25	713	22	420	328	281	.	12
80	16	1,274	1,430	1,772	282	24	1,246	19	367	242	216	.	13
137	61	1,271	1,247	1,231	249	57	1,020	65	1,254	1,223	1,121	.	14
133	28	1,199	1,196	1,272	176	33	1,078	28	715	703	663	.	15
99	30	935	911	913	133	44	866	39	525	501	445	3	16
107	60	1,009	941	878	93	53	880	52	1,130	1,293	1,091	.	17
112	56	692	613	517	87	60	529	51	1,280	1,360	1,234	.	18
91	42	1,219	1,081	1,112	522	46	1,061	37	947	904	887	.	19
240	63	2,050	1,910	1,736	282	67	1,737	53	1,506	1,580	1,395	1	20
244	80	1,382	1,307	1,059	272	88	1,055	60	2,270	2,303	2,147	.	21
111	44	1,501	1,380	1,357	385	40	1,304	23	885	872	826	.	22
251	86	1,956	1,390	1,262	345	105	1,179	89	2,024	2,011	1,909	.	23
765	121	1,582	1,398	1,215	197	102	1,161	84	2,948	2,977	2,913	.	24
94	38	1,466	731	715	122	38	687	30	1,007	1,006	960	.	25
3588	1147	28,509	26,633	24,842	4177	1196	23,900	1070	28,376	26,364	25,924	5	

* Elected.

VOTE FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE, DEC. 12, 1893,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

Ward.	THREE YEARS.							
	Blanchard.*	Boland.	Davidson.	Dunn.*	Fifield.*	Fowler.*	Huggan.*	McDonald.*
1	1,948	1,892	1,874	2,676	2,713	2,647	2,687	1,357
2	741	718	689	1,421	1,383	1,320	1,601	1,286
3	1,072	1,055	1,026	1,680	1,581	1,543	1,516	1,402
4	1,085	1,027	1,030	1,453	1,422	1,409	1,276	1,063
5	900	859	879	1,402	1,351	1,307	1,280	1,213
6	288	278	253	839	748	738	854	1,017
7	273	259	249	563	533	517	598	675
8	482	479	482	979	917	911	1,070	1,075
9	879	845	846	1,375	1,387	1,337	1,184	714
10	697	671	661	989	987	967	832	500
11	2,069	1,969	1,921	3,167	3,183	3,096	2,623	1,606
12	441	437	435	864	814	680	848	832
13	384	446	412	1,204	1,060	981	1,226	1,660
14	2,079	2,216	2,210	2,900	2,854	2,791	2,645	1,835
15	1,176	1,225	1,236	1,892	1,782	1,702	1,738	1,448
16	663	649	616	1,116	1,090	1,052	1,058	932
17	1,364	1,290	1,278	1,941	1,924	1,879	1,719	1,126
18	1,553	1,438	1,439	1,968	2,059	2,044	1,782	944
19	1,298	1,234	1,236	2,057	1,964	1,896	1,864	1,431
20	2,189	2,089	2,065	3,285	3,286	3,151	3,047	2,292
21	2,946	2,808	2,822	3,931	3,989	3,917	3,588	1,940
22	1,141	1,076	1,053	1,946	1,837	1,785	1,806	1,653
23	2,550	2,398	2,455	3,581	3,578	3,477	3,310	2,106
24	3,638	3,515	3,494	4,870	5,051	4,798	4,231	2,304
25	1,220	1,171	1,184	1,719	1,729	1,719	1,604	1,047
Totals	33,086	32,044	31,845	49,818	49,222	47,664	45,987	33,458

* Elected.

VOTE FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE, DEC. 12, 1893,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

THREE YEARS.				ONE YEAR.				Ward.
McDonough.	Wetmore.*	Wise.*	All others.	Bispham.	Calderwood.*	Page.*	All others.	
1,208	1,544	2,499	..	1,066	2,552	2,166	..	1
1,215	1,292	1,298	..	1,320	1,188	731	..	2
1,141	1,201	1,492	..	1,159	1,421	1,052	..	3
840	970	1,409	1	845	1,292	1,136	..	4
978	1,015	1,278	..	962	1,203	934	..	5
987	872	670	..	1,091	549	259	..	6
616	616	469	..	703	461	290	..	7
1,053	974	859	6	1,106	807	463	1	8
675	805	1,283	1	516	1,283	1,128	1	9
426	581	951	..	376	953	817	..	10
1,358	1,914	2,984	1	827	3,080	2,794	..	11
811	811	794	..	916	689	430	1	12
1,639	1,466	1,083	..	1,846	983	325	2	13
1,740	1,882	2,770	2	2,126	2,456	2,029	..	14
1,339	1,384	1,680	..	1,618	1,485	1,071	..	15
867	920	1,004	2	976	996	658	..	16
1,010	1,240	1,695	..	999	1,804	1,489	..	17
830	1,169	1,945	..	650	1,974	1,716	1	18
1,371	1,414	1,797	..	1,433	1,780	1,280	..	19
2,144	2,256	3,023	..	2,081	2,988	2,300	..	20
1,756	2,225	3,790	1	1,348	3,860	3,295	..	21
1,480	1,559	1,720	1	1,563	1,670	1,171	..	22
1,839	2,316	3,424	..	1,532	3,478	2,934	1	23
1,981	2,713	4,622	..	1,712	4,635	4,029	..	24
952	1,233	1,660	..	822	1,670	1,415	..	25
30,256	34,372	46,199	15	29,593	45,257	35,912	7	

* Elected.

WOMEN REGISTERED AND VOTING FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		WARD.
	Registered.	Voting.*	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	
1 .	56	52	60	47	47	46	56	54	54	54	182	172	76	72	1
2 .	17	17	17	15	16	14	13	12	24	23	61	58	20	17	2
3 .	7	6	9	9	10	8	6	6	26	23	80	75	30	24	3
4 .	11	7	13	9	8	8	21	21	45	42	77	74	42	37	4
5 .	11	9	12	9	10	9	24	22	50	48	124	116	45	39	5
6 .	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	216	201	177	16	6
7 .	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	17	17	4	2	7
8 .	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	7	7	51	43	6	4	8
9 .	49	43	48	37	30	22	30	25	73	71	90	83	45	33	9
10 .	29	29	23	22	16	14	19	17	43	39	56	51	30	28	10
11 .	67	57	65	51	44	37	53	46	100	87	123	110	85	72	11
12 .	11	11	11	11	12	10	10	10	13	13	36	32	14	9	12
13 .	7	5	8	7	6	6	5	5	8	8	49	40	6	6	13
14 .	39	36	44	38	35	31	36	32	39	39	58	51	30	27	14
15 .	26	26	35	32	28	26	27	26	31	30	44	43	24	22	15
16 .	9	8	11	11	9	9	16	15	25	25	65	60	38	27	16
17 .	51	43	40	39	32	31	43	42	56	51	68	64	44	41	17
18 .	58	51	53	44	32	29	55	51	111	102	157	139	83	76	18
19 .	17	15	18	17	14	12	14	11	17	17	64	60	17	16	19
20 .	25	22	20	14	16	14	36	36	58	52	81	72	46	35	20
21 .	109	100	97	86	68	63	82	73	119	108	197	186	114	94	21
22 .	10	8	9	4	7	5	5	5	6	5	68	62	13	8	22
23 .	83	73	75	66	61	48	69	63	89	71	92	90	69	69	23
24 .	69	61	64	60	56	49	70	68	110	98	122	106	89	67	24
25 .	4	4	10	8	5	4	7	6	12	11	60	57	46	37	25
Total	772	688	748	640	587	498	701	650	1,119	1,026	2,238	2,062	1,193	878	Total

* This column has not been officially verified.

WOMEN REGISTERED AND VOTING FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.

WARD.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		WARD.
	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	Registered.	Voting.	
1.	49	44	1,123	1,076	694	653	587	557	451	427	785	761	738	599	1
2.	18	15	623	607	221	195	130	123	105	97	186	180	177	157	2
3.	10	7	973	945	422	407	331	307	230	218	381	367	387	341	3
4.	23	20	849	826	450	431	335	315	270	258	385	368	393	341	4
5.	11	11	670	653	364	355	242	224	163	153	288	277	298	263	5
6.	18	4	851	821	44	37	24	21	21	17	27	20	37	35	6
7.	4	2	275	268	32	28	25	20	14	12	12	12	21	21	7
8.	5	4	391	380	108	104	72	65	57	49	80	75	93	82	8
9.	27	23	591	565	366	351	254	243	210	191	372	347	341	295	9
10.	30	25	297	279	160	142	89	84	83	75	127	118	124	104	10
11.	92	84	866	824	562	565	425	394	326	282	609	569	614	479	11
12.	9	5	456	442	135	121	75	71	58	40	94	90	74	62	12
13.	4	4	695	680	101	80	48	43	30	30	46	45	45	38	13
14.	36	34	1,464	1,420	811	782	632	595	497	435	761	732	875	761	14
15.	24	24	1,006	985	405	387	301	286	265	242	420	408	462	400	15
16.	21	9	427	407	187	169	112	109	68	56	94	86	101	86	16
17.	39	38	752	729	431	400	320	307	243	217	446	423	456	395	17
18.	72	65	860	815	550	519	404	375	270	247	514	475	508	446	18
19.	14	12	711	689	374	363	252	236	187	164	333	316	357	325	19
20.	34	29	1,207	1,159	699	666	521	491	402	371	658	636	689	612	20
21.	101	90	1,500	1,427	1,148	1,096	904	850	634	568	988	928	1,048	926	21
22.	8	7	516	491	255	258	252	236	141	125	255	244	254	211	22
23.	74	70	1,056	1,009	665	627	500	461	383	358	694	664	693	612	23
24.	79	68	1,721	1,634	1,129	1,057	834	783	707	625	1,038	986	1,135	992	24
25.	34	31	372	359	276	258	256	243	193	171	399	383	376	332	25
Total	887	725	20,252	19,490	10,589	10,051	7,925	7,439	6,008	5,428	9,992	9,510	10,296	8,959	Total

**VOTE FOR LICENSE, 1889-93,
As Reported by the Registrars of Voters.**

WARD.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		WARD.
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	
1	1,060	961	1,192	836	1,094	1,177	1,321	1,690	1,075	1,412	. . . 1
2	997	542	1,165	445	1,061	673	1,156	1,103	940	832	. . . 2
3	889	699	1,005	573	945	790	944	1,130	948	728	. . . 3
4	768	677	881	502	848	727	933	994	861	608	. . . 4
5	923	634	1,024	508	930	768	958	1,044	994	580	. . . 5
6	763	383	992	277	690	534	825	756	674	432	. . . 6
7	503	410	569	245	469	351	603	569	586	290	. . . 7
8	882	554	859	360	717	567	843	829	818	535	. . . 8
9	716	447	677	370	580	464	841	732	754	460	. . . 9
10	647	331	504	260	497	328	771	529	654	317	. . . 10
11	1,738	719	1,676	651	1,448	853	2,132	1,325	1,977	837	. . . 11
12	723	484	715	282	672	380	857	663	780	388	. . . 12
13	1,152	752	1,253	438	1,064	986	1,285	1,119	1,095	664	. . . 13
14	1,605	1,124	1,871	836	1,464	1,393	1,793	1,782	1,726	1,208	. . . 14
15	1,062	730	1,146	541	884	905	1,137	1,259	1,126	804	. . . 15
16	912	512	967	320	833	448	989	880	909	520	. . . 16
17	983	699	1,093	520	1,063	789	1,219	1,115	1,188	732	. . . 17
18	1,121	574	943	492	924	765	1,185	1,005	1,100	628	. . . 18
19	1,357	781	1,458	622	1,133	932	1,360	1,391	1,302	910	. . . 19
20	1,490	1,071	1,676	772	1,615	1,408	1,970	2,020	1,981	1,278	. . . 20
21	1,472	1,096	1,595	956	1,442	1,386	2,012	1,814	2,035	1,337	. . . 21
22	1,227	503	1,412	430	1,281	747	1,545	1,103	1,576	673	. . . 22
23	1,607	1,079	1,629	838	1,521	1,362	1,899	1,932	1,952	1,453	. . . 23
24	1,791	1,458	1,876	1,305	1,557	2,072	1,921	2,663	2,055	2,138	. . . 24
25	746	655	981	531	916	747	1,117	1,029	1,039	792	. . . 25
Total . .	27,134	17,875	29,159	13,910	25,648	21,552	31,616	30,476	30,145	20,556	

Proportion of men registered, 1893, who voted, 57 per cent.

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MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

ANNUAL ESTIMATES,
1894-95.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, January 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: The amount that the city may appropriate from revenues and taxes for the fiscal year 1894-95 is \$13,-391,754, procured as follows:

Department estimates of income	\$775,000
Corporation tax, estimated receipts	875,000
Liquor licenses, estimated net receipts	790,000
Estimated cash on hand February 1, 1894	50,000
Product of \$9 law	7,650,686
Extra for county expenses	425,000
Total for department expenditures	\$10,565,686
Interest on city and county debt, \$1,580,720	
Sinking funds and principal of	
debt	1,245,348
	2,826,068
Total	<u>\$13,391,754</u>

I transmit herewith the department estimates of expenditures and my own recommendations in respect thereto are as follows :

	Appropriations for 1893-94.	Recommendations for 1894-95.
Architect Department . . .	\$21,000	\$21,000
Assessing Department . . .	137,000	137,000
Auditing Department . . .	28,700	28,700
Board of Aldermen :		
Salaries	18,000	18,000
Contingent expenses . . .	5,500	5,500
Soldiers' relief	75,000	57,000
City Clerk Department . . .	70,000	70,000
City Council :		
Contingent expenses, Joint		
Committees	5,500	5,500
Incidental expenses . . .	30,000	30,000
City Messenger Department . .	25,730	25,730
Clerk of Committees Department,	11,900	11,900
Collecting Department . . .	84,600	87,000
Common Council :		
Clerk's expenses	4,600	4,600
Contingent expenses	5,800	5,800
Engineering Department . . .	42,000	35,000
Ferry Department	215,000	215,000
Fire Department	1,020,000	1,035,000
Health Department	140,000	140,000
Hospital Department	260,000	260,000
Inspection of Building Department,	68,500	66,500
Board of Appeal		2,000
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar		
Department	12,500	12,500
Inspection of Provisions . . .	3,225	3,225
Lamp Department	545,245	580,000
Law Department	31,000	31,000
Library Department	151,000	155,000
Market Department	12,450	12,450
Mayor	31,000	31,000
Mt. Hope Cemetery Depart-		
ment	10,000	5,000
Overseeing of the Poor Depart-		
ment	110,000	110,000
Park Department	80,000	110,000
Police Department	1,261,000	1,290,000
Printing Department	45,000	45,000
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,561,250</u>	<u>\$4,646,405</u>

	Appropriations for 1893-94.	Recommendations for 1894-95.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$4,561,250	\$4,646,405
Public Buildings Department	145,000	145,000
Public Buildings, schools	190,000	190,000
Public Celebrations	25,000	15,000
Public Grounds Department	90,000	50,000
Public Institutions Department, ...	625,000	625,000
Registration of Voters Department	46,500	46,500
Registry Department	33,500	33,500
Reserved Fund	57,955	75,081
School Committee	1,804,000	1,850,000
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department	19,953	19,950
Sinking-Fund Department	2,500	2,500
Street Department :		
Central Office	20,000	20,000
Bridge Division	135,000	125,000
Cambridge-bridges Division	13,000	13,000
Paving Division	850,000	800,000
Sanitary Division	470,000	450,000
Sewer Division	350,000	320,000
Street-Cleaning Division	290,000	272,000
Watering Division	100,000	100,000
Street Laying-Out Department, ...	17,500	17,500
Surveying Department	45,000	35,000
Treasury Department	39,250	39,250
House of Correction	100,000	100,000
County, general expenses	525,000	575,000
Total for department expenses, ...	\$10,555,408	\$10,565,686
City Debt Requirements :		
Sinking Funds	1,176,842	1,178,672
Interest	1,550,000	1,450,000
County Debt Requirements :		
Sinking Fund and principal of debt	62,377	66,676
Interest	121,000	130,720
Totals	<u>\$13,465,627</u>	<u>\$13,391,754</u>
Water-Income Department :		
Cochituate Water-Works	\$50,620	\$50,000
Mystic Water-Works	12,680	10,500
	<u>\$63,300</u>	<u>\$60,500</u>

	Appropriations for 1893-94.	Recommendations 1894-95.
Water-Supply Department :		
Cochituate Water-Works :		
Current expenses	\$390,000	\$390,000
Interest	831,748	839,117
Sinking Fund Requirements,	229,520	229,380
Extension of Mains		250,000
	<u>\$1,451,268</u>	<u>\$1,708,497</u>
Mystic Water-Works :		
Current expenses	\$128,000 00	\$128,000 00
Interest	16,827 50	2,550 00
	<u>\$144,827 50</u>	<u>\$130,550 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

BASIS OF ESTIMATES.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
\$9 on a thousand brings . . .	\$7,373,818	\$7,650,686
County tax exempted	425,000	425,000
Estimated income	2,756,590	2,490,000
	<u>\$10,555,408</u>	<u>\$10,565,686</u>
City Debt, for sinking-funds . .	1,176,842	1,178,672
interest	1,550,000	1,450,000
County Debt, for sinking-funds .	45,377	49,676
principal	17,000	17,000
interest	121,000	130,720
	<u>\$13,465,627</u>	<u>\$13,391,754</u>

ESTIMATES OF INCOME, 1894-95.

City Clerk Department	.	.		\$7,000
Messenger	"	.	.	40
Collecting	"	.	.	10,000
Ferry	"	.	.	150,000
Fire	"	.	.	2,000
Health	"	.	.	4,000
Hospital	"	.	.	40,150
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar	.	.	.	750
Interest	.	.	.	90,000
Market Department	.	.	.	500
Overseeing of the Poor Department,	.	.	.	12,600
Park Department	.	.	.	3,000
Police	"	.	.	12,820
Public Buildings Department —				
Armories	.	.	.	10,000
Public Institutions	.	.	.	60,000
Rents	.	.	.	95,000
School Committee	.	.	.	40,000
Sealing of Weights and Measures				
Department	.	.	.	3,000
Street Department:				
Bridge Division	.	.	.	\$2,000
Cambridge-bridges Division	.	.	.	700
Paving Division	.	.	.	12,500
Sanitary	"	.	.	30,200
Sewer	"	.	.	26,500
Street-cleaning Division	.	.	.	7,240
				79,140
				\$620,000
County of Suffolk	.	.	.	155,000
				\$775,000
Corporation tax	.	.	.	875,000
Liquor licenses	.	.	.	790,000
Estimated cash on hand Feb. 1,				
being excess of income of 1893-				
94 over estimates	.	.	.	50,000
				\$2,490,000

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

COMMUNICATIONS
OF
BOARDS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ARCHITECT DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 21, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I estimate that the expenditures of this department during the coming year will be \$23,000.

Yours very truly,

EDMUND M. WHEELWRIGHT,
City Architect.

ASSESSING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 23, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The Board of Assessors herewith submit the estimates of the amount of money which will be required to meet the expenses of the department for the coming fiscal year:

1 assessor, chairman . . .	\$3,500 00	
1 assessor, secretary . . .	3,200 00	
7 assessors, \$3,000 each . . .	21,000 00	
		\$27,700 00
40 first assistant assessors, 103		
days, at \$7, \$721 each . . .	\$28,840 00	
40 second assistant assessors, 53		
days, at \$5, \$265 each . . .	10,600 00	
		39,440 00
Clerical service, office and street duty . . .		60,985 00
Printing and stock		10,000 00
Stationery		3,000 00
J. G. Martin, stock quotations		500 00
Advertising		500 00
Carriage-hire and travelling expenses in out-		
laying wards		600 00
Maps, directories, postage, etc.		400 00
		<u>\$143,125 00</u>

The above estimates are based upon the expenditures of the department for the last fiscal year, the increase in expense in clerical service being necessary to keep pace with the increased work required.

Respectfully for the Board of Assessors,

FRANK A. DREW,

Secretary.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 19, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: In answer to your circular letter of to-day, asking for estimates for the year 1894-95, I estimate that the amounts needed will be as follows :

Salaries :	{ auditor	\$5,000 00	
	{ subordinates	22,200 00	
			\$27,200 00
Stationery, printing, postage, messenger service, etc.			1,500 00
			<u>\$28,700 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,

City Auditor.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: I estimate the expenses of the Board of Aldermen for the next financial year as follows :

Salaries	\$18,000 00
Contingent expenses	5,500 00
Soldiers' relief—paymaster's office, \$52,000 00	
“ “ burial agent's office, 5,000 00	
	57,000 00
	<u>\$80,500 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,

City Auditor.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OFFICE SOLDIERS' RELIEF, CHARITY BUILDING,
BOSTON, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The estimated amount deemed necessary for this department for the financial year ending January 31, 1895, is as follows, viz.:

There will be required for the payments of	
State, military, and city aid, say . . .	\$185,000 00
For salaries	9,840 00
For printing, stationery, and postage . . .	300 00
For travelling expenses	200 00
For telephone	185 00
	\$195,525 00

There will be an unexpended balance January 31, 1894, of say		\$129,000 00
There will be due from the State of Massachusetts, and payable December 1, 1894, say . .		140,000 00
There will be required to meet the payments of this department to December 1, 1894, in addition to the unexpended balance of \$129,000,		52,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

REUBEN PETERSON,
Paymaster.

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In response to your circular, No. 92, dated December 19, 1893, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Required for this department for the coming financial year	\$80,000 00

Sub-divided as follows :

Salaries	\$31,880 00
Incidentals, including stationery, etc., ...	\$5,000 00
Election expenses	\$43,120 00

Estimated income	<u>\$7,000 00</u>
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Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

CITY COUNCIL.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I estimate the expenses of the City Council for the next financial year as follows :

For the Contingent Fund for Joint Committees, ...	\$5,500 00
Incidental expenses	30,000 00
	<u>\$35,500 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

CITY DEBT REQUIREMENTS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING-FUNDS,
CITY HALL, December 22, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The following sums will be needed in the next financial year to meet the requirements of Chap. 29 of the Public Statutes relating to municipal indebtedness and Chap. 35, Sects. 3, of the Revised Ordinances of 1892.

CITY DEBT.

Twenty-year sinking-fund	\$468,719 00
Ten-year " "	461,080 00
Public park " "	28,194 00

Amount carried forward, \$957,993 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$957,993 00
Public park construction fund,	79,979 00
Special loans sinking fund	140,700 00
	\$1,178,672 00

COUNTY DEBT.

Suffolk County Court-House	
sinking-fund	\$44,152 00
Suffolk County General sink-	
ing-fund	5,524 00
	49,676 00
	\$1,228,348 00

Respectfully submitted,

By vote of the Board of Commissioners
of Sinking-Funds,

A. DAVIS WELD,
Chairman.

CITY MESSENGER DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In accordance with circular letter No. 92, dated December 19, 1893, I herewith submit the amount requisite to defray the expenses of this department during the next financial year.

SALARIES.

City Messenger (established by ordinance)	\$3,000 00
Deputy City Messenger	1,500 00
One assistant messenger	1,500 00
One assistant messenger	1,400 00
One assistant messenger	1,000 00
Chief janitor	1,200 00
Assistant chief janitor	720 00
First assistant janitor	660 00
Second assistant janitor	660 00
Third assistant janitor	660 00
Fourth assistant janitor	660 00
One porter	660 00
Two elevator attendants (\$660 each)	1,320 00
Two police officers for attending meetings of Board of Aldermen and Common Council,	400 00
Total	\$15,340 00

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Washing floors	\$1,800 00
Washing towels	700 00
Extra assistance, including extra services of a police officer	600 00
Cleaning carpets and skylights	450 00
Messenger service for office and City Council,	600 00
Printing for office and City Council	1,000 00
Stationery for office and City Council	800 00
Postage for office and City Council	400 00
Teaming for office and City Council	1,100 00
Books and newspapers for office and City Council	250 00
Telephone rentals and care of lines	200 00
Putting on and taking off awnings and repairs,	100 00
Putting on and taking off double-windows and repairs	50 00
Flags, ropes, and stakes	2,000 00
Incidentals, carriage-hire, car-fares, telegrams, express on packages, etc.	600 00
Total miscellaneous items	\$10,650 00
Total for salaries	15,340 00
Grand total	\$25,990 00
Estimated income	\$40

(for the sale of old paper).

Respectfully submitted,

ALVAH H. PETERS,

City Messenger.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In reply to Circular No. 92, I submit herewith the following estimates of the amount of money required for this department for the ensuing financial year; namely:

Salaries, Clerk	\$3,500 00	
Subordinates	6,600 00	
		\$10,100 00
Stationery, printing, postage, telephone, messenger service, etc.		2,100 00
		\$12,200 00

The above sum includes an increase of two hundred dollars in the salary of my assistant, which you have approved, to take effect the beginning of the financial year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. HILLARD,
Clerk of Committees.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 22, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I submit the following estimate of the amount required to meet the expenditures of this department during the financial year 1894-95.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES.

Salary of Collector	\$5,000 00	
Salaries of clerks and deputy collectors	67,500 00	
		\$72,500 00

OTHER DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

Extra clerks	\$8,000 00	
Stationery, printing, transportation, etc.	5,000 00	
Expenses, sale of real estate for unpaid taxes	4,000 00	
		17,000 00

Total	\$89,500 00	
The expense of the Mystic Water Supply, transferred to this department, for distributing bills, stationery, and collecting is estimated as	2,500 00	
Total	\$92,000 00	

The receipts during the financial year 1894-95 :	
From interest in taxes and other assessments	\$50,000 00
From charges and fees	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Respectfully,

JAMES W. RICKER.

City Collector.

COMMON COUNCIL.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I estimate the expenditures of the Common Council for the next financial year, as follows :

For clerk and subordinates	\$4,600 00
Contingent expenses	<u>5,800 00</u>
	<u>\$10,400 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,

City Auditor.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The estimated amount which will be required to meet the expenses of the Engineering Department the coming fiscal year is as follows :

Salary of City Engineer	\$6,000 00
Salaries of assistant engineers, draughtsmen, clerk, transitmen, levellers, rodmen, and others	32,550 00
Engineering instruments, and repairs of same, ...	400 00
Drawing paper, tracing cloth, and all materials for drawing	400 00
Stationery, printing and stock, postage, note-books, blue printing, etc.	<u>800 00</u>

Amount carried forward,

\$40,150 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$40,150 00
Reference library, maps and photographs of engineering work	300 00
Travelling expenses, included horse-keeping, etc.	800 00
Telephone	200 00
Incidental expenses and all small supplies .	550 00
Total	<u>\$42,000 00</u>

There will be no income.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM JACKSON,
City Engineer.

FERRY DEPARTMENT.

NORTH FERRY, EAST BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In compliance with Circular No. 92, I herewith submit the estimate for the Ferry Department for the coming fiscal year, as follows:

Salaries and wages	\$142,000 00
Current expenses	20,500 00
Supplies	10,000 00
Fuel	30,000 00
Repairs on boats	9,500 00
Repairs on buildings, etc.	5,500 00
Contingent expenses	2,500 00
	<u>\$220,000 00</u>
Estimated income	<u>\$156,000 00</u>

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM J. BURKE,
Superintendent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OLD COURT HOUSE, BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I submit for the Board of Fire Commissioners their estimate of the appropriation necessary to cover the running expenses of this department for the fiscal year 1894-95, including pensions and the Bureau of Inspection of Wires.

The increase over the current year is due to the enlarged pension list, salaries that have advanced naturally along the several grades, the extension of the department by one company, etc. Practically no apparatus has been purchased the last year; so in this respect the department is not so well off as it was a year ago. The estimates for maintenance and supplies are based upon the expenditures of the present year.

The estimated income is \$2,000.

Respectfully,

For the Board,

ROBERT G. FITCH,

Chairman.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES FOR 1894.

Position.	Salary per Annum.	Amount.
3 Commissioners . .	\$3,500 00	\$10,500 00
1 Chief of Department .	3,500 00	3,500 00
1 Assistant Chief . .	2,400 00	2,400 00
9 District Chiefs . .	2,000 00	18,000 00
1 Superintendent of Repairs,	2,000 00	2,000 00
1 Veterinary Surgeon .	1,800 00	1,800 00
1 Clerk of the Board .	2,400 00	2,400 00
1 Clerk	1,500 00	1,500 00
2 Clerks	1,000 00	2,000 00
1 Clerk	800 00	800 00
1 Clerk	600 00	600 00
1 Messenger	1,000 00	1,000 00
51 Captains	1,600 00	81,600 00
33 Lieutenants	1,400 00	46,200 00
44 Enginemen	1,300 00	57,200 00
341 Permanent Men . .	1,200 00	409,200 00
28 Permanent Men . .	1,100 00	30,800 00
51 Permanent Men . .	1,000 00	51,000 00

Amount carried forward,

\$722,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$722,500 00
28 Permanent Substitutes .	\$900 00	25,200 00
4 Call Captains . . .	325 00	1,300 00
44 Call Men	250 00	11,000 00
42 Call Men	200 00	8,400 00
38 Call Men	175 00	6,650 00
1 Hostler	624 00	624 00
2 Watchmen	1,000 00	2,000 00
Total of salaries		\$777,674 00

Maintenance and supplies, etc. :

Repairs of apparatus . .	\$41,000 00
Repairs of houses . . .	6,000 00
New hose	12,000 00
Repairs of hose	2,000 00
Fuel for engines and houses	20,000 00
Gas, etc.	10,000 00
Printing and stationery .	2,500 00
Furniture and bedding .	3,000 00
Small supplies	3,000 00
Horses — purchase and ex- change	13,000 00
Hay, grain, and straw .	30,000 00
Horse-hire and keeping .	1,500 00
Washing	4,700 00
Shoeing	6,000 00
Harness and repairs . .	4,000 00
Oils, chemicals, etc. . .	1,800 00
Hats, badges, buttons .	1,000 00
Ladders and repairs . .	1,000 00
Tools for repair shop . .	1,000 00
New apparatus	10,000 00
Extra service	800 00
Water for hydrants, houses, and boat	14,500 00
Contingencies	3,500 00
Pensions	33,000 00

Total	\$225,300 00
Total of salaries	777,674 00

Grand total	\$1,002,974 00
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Fire Alarm branch as follows :

Position.	Salary.	Amount.
1 Inspector of Wires,	\$3,200 00 per year	\$3,200 00
1 Deputy Inspector . . .	2,000 00 “ “	2,000 00
4 Operators . . .	1,600 00 “ “	6,400 00
1 Operator . . .	1,200 00 “ “	1,200 00
1 Operator . . .	3 75 per day	1,368 75
1 Assistant . . .	1,200 00 per year	1,200 00
1 Batteryman . . .	1,000 00 “ “	1,000 00
1 Assistant . . .	2 00 per day	730 00
1 Foreman of Construc- tion, . . .	4 00 “ “	1,460 00
1 Repairer . . .	4 25 “ “	1,551 25
1 Repairer . . .	3 75 “ “	1,368 75
3 Repairers . . .	3 25 “ “	3,558 75
2 Repairers . . .	3 00 “ “	2,190 00
3 Repairers . . .	2 50 “ “	2,737 50
1 Repairer . . .	2 25 “ “	821 25
1 Repairer, care of clocks . . .	1,000 00 per year	1,000 00
Total		<u>\$31,786 25</u>

Inspection of Wires branch as follows :

Position.	Salary.	Amount.
1 Ass't Inspector . . .	\$1,800 00 per year	\$1,800 00
1 Clerk . . .	1,200 00 “ “	1,200 00
4 Examiners . . .	1,200 00 “ “	4,800 00
1 Repairer . . .	1,200 00 “ “	1,200 00
4 Repairers . . .	2 50 per day	3,130 00
1 Draughtsman . . .	3 00 “ “	939 00
Total		<u>\$13,069 00</u>

Special force used by Fire Alarm and Inspection of Wires branches :

Position.	Salary.	Amount.
1 Repairer . . .	\$2 50 per day (6 days)	\$782 50
1 Repairer . . .	2 25 “ “	704 25
5 Repairers . . .	2 00 “ “	3,130 00
Total		<u>\$4,616 75</u>

Total salaries Bureau of Inspection of Wires	\$49,472 00
Maintenance, supplies, etc., as follows :	
Printing and stationery	\$1,000 00
Contingencies	2,500 00
Standard time	400 00
Rental of telephones	2,000 00
Damage to property	2,500 00
Construction and new apparatus	10,000 00
Total supplies, etc.	18,400 00
Grand total Bureau of Inspection of Wires	\$67,872 00
Grand total Fire Department (including pensions)	\$1,002,974 00
Grand total Bureau of Inspection of Wires	67,872 00
Grand total Fire Department (including Pensions and Bureau of Inspection of Wires)	\$1,070,846 00

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER, 26, 1893.

TO HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Health respectfully submits herewith its estimates necessary to defray the expenses of the Health Department for the ensuing year:

Board of Health	\$9,000 00
Clerk-hire	10,200 00
Messenger	600 00
Inspectors of nuisances	27,000 00
Inspectors at abattoir	3,600 00
City Physician and assistants	5,700 00
Small-Pox Hospital	6,000 00
Disinfection	25,000 00
Nuisances	10,000 00
Urinals	5,000 00

Amount carried forward,

\$102,100 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$102,100 00
Burial grounds	5,000 00
Postage	800 00
Telephone	400 00
Travelling expenses for officers	1,300 00
Office expenses	500 00
Vaccination	3,500 00
Horse and vehicle, Board of Health	600 00
Horse and vehicle, City Physician	1,000 00
Stationery	300 00
Printing	1,500 00
Advertising	100 00
Cleaning passageways	5,000 00
Public baths	16,000 00
Evergreen cemetery	2,500 00
Quarantine	20,000 00
Epidemic hospital	5,000 00
Superintendent of Pedlers	1,200 00
Cleaning sidewalks	500 00

\$167,300 00

Total expenditures for current year	\$155,000 00
Increase for coming year	12,300 00

\$167,300 00

This increase is made up in part as follows :

For additional expenses Small-Pox Hospital,	\$4,000 00
For additional expenses vaccination	3,000 00
Salary, Superintendent of Pedlers	1,200 00
Miscellaneous	4,100 00

\$12,300 00

As a special item, in addition to the above estimates, the sum of \$10,000 is asked for to meet the expenses of the Medical Inspectors of Schools, as proposed by the School Committee and now under consideration by this Board, making a total appropriation of \$177,300.

By direction of the Board of Health,

C. E. DAVIS, JR.,
Secretary.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

HARRISON AVENUE, OPP. WORCESTER SQUARE,
BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In response to your circular letter the Trustees beg to submit the following estimate for the coming fiscal year:

For ordinary expenses:

For supplies	\$127,000 00
salaries and labor	77,000 00
fuel	16,500 00
medical supplies	25,000 00
buildings and grounds	19,000 00
Convalescent Home	8,000 00

For extraordinary expenses:

For Epidemic Hospital	4,000 00
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Total estimate of expenditures	\$276,500 00
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From this should be subtracted the interest on the Trust Funds, applicable to general ex- penses	1,550 00
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Total estimate for appropriation	<u>\$274,950 00</u>
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The Trustees estimate the following as the probable income of this department for the coming year:

Receipts from paying patients	\$45,000 00
“ “ the sale of old material	150 00

Total estimate of income	<u>\$45,150 00</u>
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The foregoing estimates are based upon a careful study of the number of patients treated during the present year, together with the percentage of steady increase during each of the last five years. The present year showed an increase of 1,053 more weeks' board of patients than during the previous year, and an increased daily average of twenty-two. If the percentage of increase remains the same next year as during the last five years, which seems more than probable, more money will be required than last year. In addition to the usual expenses, there will be required \$4,000 for the maintenance of the Epidemic Hospital, the occupation of

which was authorized by the Mayor, and which will probably be used until the new Chester Park Hospital is ready for occupancy next fall. The Trustees are of the opinion that a less sum than that named cannot be safely estimated. This estimate is also based upon the assumption that no further special emergency will arise.

Yours truly,

HENRY H. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

OLD STATE HOUSE, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In accordance with Circular No. 92, under date of December 19, 1893, I submit to you an estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of this department for the coming fiscal year.

SALARIES.

Inspector	\$5,000 00	
Clerk of Department	2,500 00	
22 assistant inspectors, at \$2,000	44,000 00	
1 clerk	2,000 00	
1 clerk	1,800 00	
1 clerk	1,600 00	
2 clerks, \$1,200 each	2,400 00	
1 messenger	1,000 00	
1 messenger	800 00	
1 draughtsman	780 00	
2 copyists, at \$648 each	1,296 00	
1 stenographer and typewriter	648 00	
Total salaries		\$63,824 00

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, binding, stationery, and office supplies	\$3,750 00	
Conveyance	1,800 00	
Amounts carried forward,	\$5,550 00	\$63,824 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$5,550 00	\$63,824 00
Horse keeping, with repair of vehicle, harness, etc., .	600 00	
Telephone rental and repairs,	200 00	
Securing buildings, maps, plans, etc.	1,200 00	
Total expenditures		7,550 00
Grand total		<u>\$71,374 00</u>

ADDENDA.

Salaries.

Board of Appeal, clerk-hire, etc. . . . \$2,500 00
 (As provided for by section 12, chapter 419, of the Acts
 of 1892.)

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN S. DAMRELL,

Inspector of Buildings.

INSPECTION OF MILK AND VINEGAR DEPARTMENT.

994 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: Following are the estimates of expenditures of this
 department for the coming fiscal year:

Salaries	\$10,900 00
Maintenance of horse	400 00
Printing	165 00
Postage and stationery	190 00
Chemicals	100 00
Apparatus	75 00
Collectors' supplies	158 00
Collectors' expenses	350 00
Telephone	162 00
	<u>\$12,500 00</u>

The receipts of the department from licenses and registrations will amount to about \$750.

Respectfully,

CHARLES HARRINGTON,
Inspector.

INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT.

12 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOSTON, December 22, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In answer to circular letter I estimate that the expenditures of this department for the coming year will be \$3,225.

Very respectfully yours,

D. F. MCCARTHY,
Inspector.

LAMP DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 27, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In reply to Circular No. 92 I herewith submit the annexed detailed estimates of expenditures of the amounts necessary to carry on the department for the ensuing year, February 1, 1894, to January 31, 1895.

PATRICK O'SHEA,
Superintendent of Lamps.

ESTIMATES FOR 1894-95.

Gas, 8,698 lamps, at \$16.67 . . .	\$145,000 00
Lighting and care, 126 men, at \$730 . .	91,980 00
Electric lighting, 1,578, at \$146 . . .	230,088 00
Naphtha lights, 2,807, at \$21 . . .	58,947 00
Salaries	6,200 00
General expenses as detailed below . .	22,147 00
Painting 1,500 extensions, at \$1 . . .	1,500 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$555,862 00</u>
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Amount brought forward, \$555,862 00

NEW WORK.

Electrics, 440 . . .	\$30,600 00	
Gas lamps, 200 . . .	2,500 00	
Naphtha lamps, 150 . . .	1,600 00	
		34,700 00
		<u>\$590,562 00</u>

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Underground work	\$5,500 00
Repairing lanterns	9,000 00
Wrought-iron work	500 00
Telephone rentals	312 00
New gas lanterns	500 00
Printing and stationery	350 00
Woodwork and ladders	100 00
Horse and carriage for Superintendent	600 00
Inspection of burners	200 00
Tips and burners	75 00
Plans of streets	100 00
Wood alcohol	50 00
Street signs	250 00
Rubber cloth	30 00
Newspapers	40 00
Ferries to East Boston	10 00
Horses, harnesses, and wagon	275 00
Repairs to shop, No. 690 Albany street	400 00
Torches	100 00
Tools	25 00
Electric-light construction	2,500 00
Messenger	930 00
Advertising	300 00
	<u>\$22,147 00</u>

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF LAW DEPARTMENT,
14 BEACON STREET, December 23, 1892.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In compliance with Circular No. 92, we respectfully submit the following estimate of the expenses of the Law Department for the coming fiscal year:

For salaries of heads of department	\$11,750 00	
Subordinates	16,500 00	
		\$28,250 00
Messengers (3)		1,250 00
For law books, stationery, supplies, stenographic work, etc.		1,500 00
		<u>\$31,000 00</u>

being the same amount as the appropriation for last year.

THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

ANDREW J. BAILEY,
City Solicitor.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON, December 29, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR : I am instructed by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston to inform you that their estimate of the amount necessary for the expenses of the Library Department for the financial year beginning February 1, 1894, is one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. A detailed statement is submitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL A. B. ABBOTT,
President.

ESTIMATES, 1894-95.

Materials for binding and bookbinding	\$ 3,100 00
Books and periodicals	29,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Gas and electricity	8,000 00
Expense	4,000 00
Printing of catalogue	11,000 00
Stationery	1,500 00
Fuel	4,800 00
Rents	6,100 00
Repairs	2,000 00
Transportation	4,000 00
Salaries	99,000 00
	<u>\$175,000 00</u>

MARKET DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SUPT. OF MARKETS,
BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I herein submit a statement of the estimated expenses and income of the Departments of Market for the next financial year:

EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$10,800 00
Extra police for service during vacation, and on holidays	300 00
Gas and electric lights	850 00
Sundry smaller expenses, including telephone, water, fuel, repairs on clock, scales, electric wires, etc.	500 00
	\$12,450 00

ESTIMATED INCOME.

From rents of stalls and cellars in Faneuil Hall	
Market	\$65,296 00
Rents of stalls and cellars in new Faneuil	
Hall Market	18,211 20
Rents, outside stands	1,407 00
Weighing fees, City Scales	500 00
Total estimated income	\$85,414 20

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. MCKAY,
Supt. of Markets.

MAYOR.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 23, 1893.

I estimate the expenses of the Mayor's office for the financial year, 1894-95, including the amount usually allowed by the City Council for the reception of distinguished guests, at thirty-one thousand dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL H. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, December 24, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In compliance with Circular No. 92, we have the honor to submit the following estimate of expenditures and income for the coming fiscal year, 1894-95, viz.:

Pay-roll for ordinary work in cemetery	\$30,000 00
Salary of business manager	2,300 00
Salary of superintendent	2,000 00
Salary of secretary	400 00
Grain	900 00
Telephone service	216 00
Brick, lime, and cement	300 00
Trees, shrubs, plants, etc.	500 00
Carpenter work and lumber	800 00
Manure	1,000 00
Coal for greenhouses and office	350 00
Tools, hardware, etc.	300 00
Flower-pots	100 00
Repairs of vehicles, harnesses, etc.	200 00
Painting and glazing	300 00
Water-tax	71 50
	\$39,737 50
Estimated receipts of cemetery expended in this department	20,000 00
Appropriation required	\$19,737 50

Respectfully submitted, for the Board,

LEFOREST A. HALL,
Chairman.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR DEPARTMENT.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The following is an estimate of the appropriation needed for the Overseers of the Poor for the financial year from February 1, 1894, to January 31, 1895:

For burials of city, State, and foreign poor .	\$4,500 00
Expense of Boston poor in other cities and towns	9,000 00
Expense of City Temporary Home	8,000 00
Expense of Lodge for Wayfarers	9,000 00
Pensions and grants paid at office	24,000 00
Fuel and groceries for the poor	43,000 00
Immediate relief of persons having no settlement	650 00
Clerk-hire	4,900 00
Transportation of visitors and city and State poor	600 00
Office expenses — printing, stationery, postage, etc.	1,500 00
Salaries: treasurer, secretary, visitors, and agents	14,600 00
Salaries: engineer and janitor	3,000 00
Fuel, gas, and incidental expenses of Charity Building	1,200 00
Medical attendance and medicine	3,000 00
For extra visitors	1,000 00
	\$127,950 00

We may receive

From cities and towns for relief of their poor .	\$6,000 00
“ State for relief of unsettled poor	3,000 00
“ State and other sources for burials	2,500 00
“ occupants of Charity Building for heating	1,100 00
	\$12,600 00

BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

Approved for one hundred twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

WILLIAM P. FOWLER,

Chairman.

PARK DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.
EXCHANGE BUILDING, December 27, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR : Complying with your circular letter dated December 19, 1893, we herewith submit the estimates of receipts and the expenditures necessary for maintaining the parks under the charge of this Board during the coming fiscal year as follows :

ESTIMATES.

Franklin Park.

Overlook	\$2,000 00	
Roads and walks	11,000 00	
Care of playstead, Ellicottdale, and other grass ground . .	3,500 00	
Plantations	2,000 00	
Care of sheep	1,600 00	
Ellicottdale cottage	1,500 00	
Miscellaneous	1,400 00	
		\$23,000 00

Arnold Arboretum.

Care of roads and walks	4,500 00
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The Parkway.

Care of roads and walks	\$12,000 00	
Plantations	4,800 00	
Electric lights at The Fens . .	6,200 00	
Miscellaneous, including repair of buildings, care of fowls, care of Administration Build- ing, looking after flow of water, small supplies, etc. . .	3,000 000	
		26,000 00

Charlesbank.

Men's gymnasium	\$4,000 00	
Care of walks and lamps	1,200 00	
Gas and water	500 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$5,700 00	\$53,500 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$5,700 00	\$53,500 00
Electric lighting	1,200 00	
Women's gymnasium	1,900 00	
Plantations	2,200 00	
Pointing sea-wall	600 00	
Miscellaneous	400 00	
		12,000 00

Charlestown Parks.

Care of grounds and walks	\$1,000 00	
Care of building	1,000 00	
		2,000 00

Wood Island Park.

Plantations	\$600 00	
Repainting bridge and new floor,	400 00	
Care of buildings	600 00	
Miscellaneous	400 00	
		2,000 00

Marine Park.

Lamp lighting and care of pier,	\$1,000 00	
Matron	300 00	
Water and gas	500 00	
Plantations	500 00	
Miscellaneous	500 00	
		2,800 00

Castle Island and Bridge.

Care of grounds and bridge	\$1,500 00	
Electric lights	1,500 00	
		3,000 00

Franklin Field.

Regulating flow of water	500 00
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Dorchester Park.

Care of grounds	700 00	
Total		\$76,500 00
Pay of Park police	44,500 00	
Office expense	7,500 00	
Total		\$128,500 00

The only extensions of the service provided for in the above estimates are such as will be called for by work recently completed or now in progress.

We estimate that the receipts will not exceed \$3,000.

Respectfully, for the Board,

PAUL H. KENDRICKEN,

Chairman.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF POLICE, No. 7 PEMBERTON SQ.,
BOSTON, December 29, 1893.

To the Honorable the City Council of Boston:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of chapter 323, Acts of the year 1885, the Board of Police hereby makes requisition on your honorable body for the sum of one million three hundred forty-six thousand two hundred eighty-two dollars and ninety-one cents (\$1,346,282.91), to meet the expense for the maintenance of buildings, the pay of police, and all incidental expenses incurred in the administration of the Police Department.

Very respectfully,

A. T. WHITING,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
ROBERT F. CLARK,

Board of Police.

DECEMBER 29, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: Complying with the request contained in Circular No. 92 from your office, the Board of Police hereby submits its estimate of the amount required to pay the ordinary expenses of the Police Department for the coming year, including the pensions of retired police-officers, the sums required to maintain the house of detention and station-house matrons, the police signal service, and the liquor license expenses.

Enclosed herewith your Honor will find the requisition which the Board is required by statute to make on the City Council.

POLICE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

Salaries at rates now established	\$1,014,682 91	
Pensions	68,100 00	
Pay of 100 reserve officers, ...	73,000 00	
Fuel, light, ice, water, and watering streets	18,000 00	
Furniture and bedding	4,500 00	
Badges, buttons, clubs, belts, etc.	1,200 00	
Printing, binding, and stationery	4,000 00	
Care and repairs of station-houses	25,000 00	
Repairs and supplies for police steamers	6,000 00	
Care and rent of telephone lines	4,000 00	
Carting prisoners to and from stations	2,000 00	
Purchase and care of horses and equipments	7,500 00	
Food for prisoners	1,300 00	
Medical attendance on sick and injured persons . .	7,000 00	
Carriage-hire and car-fares, Pursuit and detection of criminals	5,000 00	
Uniform cloths, helmets, and caps	6,000 00	
		\$1,248,282 91

HOUSES OF DETENTION AND STATION-
HOUSE MATRONS.

Salaries at rates now established	\$8,560 00	
Furniture and bedding	286 89	
Printing and stationery	78 16	
Care and cleaning	994 18	
Purchase and keeping horses, etc.	856 32	
Food for prisoners	132 51	
Medical attendance and medicine for prisoners, ...	91 94	
		11,000 00

Amount carried forward,

\$1,259,282 91

Amount brought forward,

\$1,259,282 91

POLICE-SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Salaries at rates now established	\$18,517 50	
Purchase and care horses and equipments . .	9,574 04	
Rent of telephone instruments	6,243 32	
Rent and care of buildings, Stable supplies and furniture	3,118 22	
	212 65	
Repairs on buildings . .	1,854 32	
Fuel, gas, and water . .	1,332 16	
Batteries and supplies . .	8,618 55	
Miscellaneous	2,529 24	
		52,000 00

LIQUOR LICENSE EXPENSES.

Salaries at rates now established	\$27,465 00	
Fuel and light for headquarters	215 76	
Water and ice	54 00	
Printing, stationery, etc. .	1,303 76	
Care, cleaning and repairs, Purchase, care, and keeping horses and equipments .	150 01	
	514 62	
Investigating liquor cases .	823 52	
Carriage-hire	108 94	
Incidentals	1,886 91	
Rent	1,417 50	
Furniture	1,059 98	
		35,000 00

Total	\$1,346,282 91
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Respectfully submitted,

A. T. WHITING,
 WILLIAM H. LEE,
 ROBERT F. CLARK,
Board of Police.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The following estimate for printing, binding, and stationery required for the City Council, and office expenses of the Printing Department, for the financial year of 1894-95, is respectfully submitted:

Printing and binding documents	\$16,000 00
Printing stock	1,500 00
Stationery	500 00
City Council proceedings:	
Newspaper reports	\$10,500 00
Stenographic reports	4,250 00
Index for Minutes of 1894	3,000 00
	17,750 00
City Bonds	250 00
Printing and binding Ancient Record Documents	3,000 00
Office expenses:	
Salary of Superintendent	\$3,000 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Indexing the Minutes	1,000 00
Extra clerical service	800 00
Messenger service and miscellaneous expenses	200 00
	6,000 00
	<u>\$45,000 00</u>

Respectfully,

THOMAS J. LANE,
Superintendent of Printing.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPT. PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
BOSTON, December 23, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: Following please find estimate of amounts required for Public Buildings for the coming financial year:

FIXED CHARGES.

Rents and taxes	\$41,000 00
Election expenses	30,000 00
Electric lighting	15,500 00
Fuel	7,000 00
Water and ice	3,600 00
Engineers and janitors	17,500 00
Salaries	14,900 00
Gas	6,000 00

\$135,500 00

FOR REPAIRS AND FURNITURE FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BUILDINGS.

Heating apparatus	\$8,000 00
Carpentry, lumber, and hardware	15,000 00
New furniture and repairs of old	8,000 00
Mason-work, drains, and stock	13,000 00
Painting and glazing	10,000 00
Plumbing and gas-fitting	7,000 00
Roofing, gutters, and conductors	4,000 00
Whitening and plastering	4,000 00
Teaming, boarding, and shoeing of horses, repairs of carriages and harnesses	2,500 00

\$71,500 00

RECAPITULATION.

Fixed charges	\$135,500 00
Repairs and furniture	71,500 00

\$207,000 00

The old Court-House being now in use for city offices I have included in my estimates for Public Buildings the amounts for lights, fuel, water, gas, and janitor's service; therefore, hence the increase.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. TUCKER,
Superintendent of Public Buildings.

PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS.

CITY HALL, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I estimate the expenses for public celebrations during the next financial year, as follows:

May 30, 1893	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,000 00
June 17, 1893	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,000 00
July 4, 1893	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,000 00
Labor's holiday	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
							\$25,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Auditor.

PUBLIC GROUNDS DEPARTMENT.

CITY GREENHOUSES, E. CHESTER PARK,
 December 24, 1893.

HON. N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I beg to submit herewith my estimates for the expenses of this department for the ensuing year, and trust that the same may meet your approval.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WM. DOOGUE,
Superintendent.

Estimate of amounts for the general appropriation for the twelve months beginning February 1, 1894.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Salary, Superintendent	.	.	\$3,000 00
Salary, Assistant Superintendent,			1,800 00
Teaming and reteaming plank walks	.	.	1,500 00
Lumber and carpentry, repairing and renewing plank walks	.	.	3,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$9,300 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$9,300 00	
Boarding and shoeing six horses .	1,200 00	
Veterinary attendance and medicine	75 00	
Repairs on harnesses and vehicles,	500 00	
Hardware and small supplies .	550 00	
Flower-pots	600 00	
Water rates	650 00	
Car-tickets	400 00	
Rubber hose	1,000 00	
Lawn-mowers, tools, and repairs,	600 00	
Telegrams, freight and express charges	150 00	
Painting fences and fountains, etc.	600 00	
Masonwork on fountains . . .	500 00	
Fence wire and poles	300 00	
Extra work — Removing snow from sidewalks, Common, Public Garden, Blackstone and Franklin Squares, and Copley Square, labor, sand, teaming and tools	5,000 00	
Express wagon (new)	300 00	
Tip-cart (new)	100 00	
Gas and small expenses . . .	233 00	
		\$22,058 00

STREET TREES.

General care, labor, teaming, trimming, planting, and removing	5,000 00
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OFFICE.

Clerk-hire	\$1,500 00	
Printing and stationery . . .	125 00	
Telephone service	158 00	
Cleaning	108 00	
		1,891 00

GREENHOUSES AND NURSERY.

Labor	\$5,500 00	
Coal	1,500 00	
Telephone	158 00	
		7,158 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$36,107 00
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Amount brought forward,

\$36,107 00

BOSTON COMMON.

Labor	\$12,000 00
Teaming	1,800 00
Sod and grass seed	2,000 00
Red gravel	1,500 00
Blue gravel and sand	500 00
Loam	600 00
80 tons Canada hardwood ashes	960 00
Repairs on iron fences	500 00
Cleaning out pond	200 00
New sillings, flooring, and general repairs on tool-house	600 00
Telephone	158 00
Cleaning	40 00
Coal	25 00

20,883 00

PUBLIC GARDEN.

Labor	\$10,000 00
Teaming	700 00
Sod	1,000 00
Red gravel	800 00
Blue gravel and sand	500 00
Loam	500 00
40 tons Canada hardwood ashes	480 00
Plants, bulbs, shrubs, trees, roses, etc.	500 00
Repairs on iron fences	100 00
Evergreens for covering	150 00
Flower and seed	25 00
Cleaning out pond	1,200 00

15,955 00

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

Labor	\$800 00
Teaming	200 00
Sod	400 00
Red gravel	350 00
Loam for trees	200 00
20 tons Canada hardwood ashes	240 00

2,190 00
Amount carried forward,

\$75,135 00

Amount brought forward, \$75,135 00

CHESTER PARK AND SQUARE.

Labor	\$800 00	
Teaming	150 00	
Sod	125 00	
Red gravel	100 00	
Loam	100 00	
10 tons Canada hardwood ashes .	120 00	
Bulbs, plants, trees, and shrubs .	250 00	
		1,645 00

BLACKSTONE AND FRANKLIN SQUARES.

Labor	\$700 00	
Teaming	125 00	
10 tons Canada hardwood ashes,	120 00	
		945 00

TWELVE MISCELLANEOUS SMALL PARKS AND
SQUARES IN CITY PROPER.

Labor	\$1,500 00	
Teaming	300 00	
Red gravel	150 00	
Blue gravel	50 00	
Manure and fertilizer	100 00	
Bulbs, trees, plants, etc.	200 00	
		2,300 00

SOUTH BOSTON (Four Squares).

Labor	\$1,800 00	
Teaming	150 00	
Sod	900 00	
Red gravel	125 00	
Loam	200 00	
40 tons Canada hardwood ashes .	480 00	
Plants and trees	200 00	
		3,855 00

EAST BOSTON (Five Squares).

Labor	\$1,500 00	
Teaming	150 00	
Bulbs, plants, and trees	300 00	
		1,950 00

Amount carried forward, \$85,830 00

Amount brought forward, \$85,830 00

CHARLESTOWN (Four Squares).

Labor	\$1,500 00	
Teaming	150 00	
Sod and loam	225 00	
Red gravel	100 00	
Manure and fertilizer	75 00	
Bulbs and plants	100 00	
		2,150 00

DORCHESTER (Eight small Parks and Squares).

Labor	\$1,000 00	
Teaming	125 00	
Sod	200 00	
Loam	100 00	
Manure and fertilizer	75 00	
Plants	100 00	
Rent, etc., for playground	135 00	
		1,735 00

ROXBURY (Washington Park).

Labor	\$1,000 00	
Teaming	200 00	
Sod	150 00	
Loam	200 00	
Canada hardwood ashes	360 00	
Blue and binding gravel	300 00	
Planting trees, etc.	500 00	
		2,710 00

MADISON PARK.

Labor	\$1,000 00	
Teaming	150 00	
Sod	100 00	
Red gravel	150 00	
Loam, manure, and fertilizer	200 00	
Plants	200 00	
		1,800 00

ORCHARD PARK.

Labor	\$650 00	
Teaming	150 00	

Amounts carried forward, \$800 00 \$94,225 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$800 00	\$94,225 00
Sod	200 00	
Red gravel	150 00	
Loam	100 00	
Manure and fertilizer	100 00	
		1,350 00

TWELVE MISCELLANEOUS SMALL PARKS.

Labor	\$1,500 00	
Teaming	200 00	
Sod	100 00	
Red gravel	150 00	
Blue gravel	50 00	
Manure and fertilizers	100 00	
		2,100 00

WEST ROXBURY (Two Parks).

Labor	\$100 00	
Teaming	25 00	
		125 00

BRIGHTON (Five Parks).

Labor and teaming	\$1,500 00	
Red and binding gravel	250 00	
Manure and fertilizers	150 00	
Bulbs and plants	100 00	
Rent of playground	200 00	
		2,200 00

Total amount	\$100,000 00
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Respectfully submitted,

WM. DOOGUE,
Supt. of Public Grounds.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

BOSTON, December 23, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The Commissioners of Public Institutions respectfully submit their estimate of the amount of appropriation that will be required for the several Public Institutions,

Pauper, Steamboat, and Office expenses, and the County of Suffolk, House of Correction, also of the income to be received from the same during the financial year commencing February 1, 1894, as follows, viz. :

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

For subsistence	\$55,000 00
salaries	42,000 00
clothing and bedding	15,000 00
stone department	21,000 00
fuel and lights	12,000 00
repairs and alterations	7,000 00
furniture and utensils	2,500 00
agricultural department	2,500 00
water	2,500 00
religious services	1,800 00
medical supplies	1,200 00
soap and stock	1,200 00
books, printing, and stationery	600 00
printing department	600 00
labor and contract account	600 00
telephone rental	300 00
postage and rent of P.O. box	300 00
entertainment and holidays	150 00
city government dinner	150 00
school supplies	25 00
all other items	250 00
Total	<u>\$166,675 00</u>
Income	<u>\$40,000 00</u>

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

For subsistence	\$53,800 00
salaries	39,000 00
repairs and alterations	10,000 00
fuel and lights	10,000 00
agricultural department	4,500 00
clothing and bedding	5,500 00
furniture and utensils	3,500 00
water	3,000 00
medical supplies	2,000 00
soap and stock	1,200 00
books, printing, and stationery	300 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$132,800 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$132,800 00
telephone	300 00
entertainment and holidays	200 00
expressage and freight	100 00
postage	125 00
burial expenses, all other items	150 00
Total	\$133,675 00
Income	<u>\$12,000 00</u>

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

For subsistence	\$14,000 00
salaries	14,000 00
clothing and bedding	5,000 00
fuel and lights	5,000 00
repairs and alterations	2,500 00
furniture and utensils	1,500 00
agricultural department	1,000 00
water	1,400 00
medical supplies	800 00
entertainment and holidays	300 00
books, printing, and stationery	300 00
soap	300 00
school supplies	100 00
telephone rental	150 00
burial expenses	150 00
transportation and carriage-hire	100 00
freight and expressage	50 00
postage	50 00
gratuities	50 00
all other items	175 00
Total	<u>\$46,925 00</u>

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD'S AND LONG ISLANDS.

For subsistence	\$33,000 00
salaries	14,000 00
fuel and lights	7,500 00
clothing and bedding	9,000 00
repairs and alterations	4,000 00
agricultural department	3,000 00
medical supplies	3,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$73,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$73,500 00
water	2,500 00
furniture and utensils	2,500 00
soap	600 00
books, printing, and stationery	500 00
telephone rental	350 00
religious services	300 00
postage	150 00
transportation and carriage-hire, all other items	100 00
Total	\$80,500 00
Income	\$3,000 00

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

For subsistence	\$8,000 00
salaries	3,000 00
fuel and lights	1,600 00
clothing and bedding	1,200 00
repairs and alterations	1,200 00
agricultural department	500 00
medical supplies	500 00
furniture and utensils	500 00
water	300 00
soap	150 00
burial	150 00
telephone rental	200 00
expressage	150 00
all other items	175 00
Total	\$17,625 00

PAUPER EXPENSES.

For support of persons outside the City In- stitutions	\$146,000 00
salaries	12,000 00
transportation and travel	4,000 00
medical attendance	3,000 00
keeping horses, and repairs to carriages and harness	1,800 00
books, printing, and stationery	500 00
copying pauper histories	500 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$167,800 00</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$167,800 00
postage	200 00
burial expenses	100 00
telephone rental	100 00
all other items	100 00
Total	\$168,300 00
Income	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

STEAMER "J. PUTNAM BRADLEE."

For manning	\$8,500 00
repairs	5,000 00
fuel	3,000 00
rent of dock	2,000 00
chandlery	250 00
water	200 00
telephone rental	150 00
waste and oil	150 00
all other items	100 00
Total	<u>\$19,350 00</u>

OFFICE EXPENSES.

For salaries	\$20,000 00
all other expenses	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$21,000 00</u>

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For subsistence	\$40,000 00
salaries	30,000 00
fuel and lights	10,000 00
clothing and bedding	5,000 00
repairs and alterations	5,000 00
labor and contract	3,500 00
water	2,500 00
furniture and utensils	2,000 00
agricultural department	1,500 00
religious services	1,200 00
gratuities	1,000 00
medical supplies	800 00

Amount carried forward, \$102,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$102,500 00
soap and stock	700 00
books, printing, and stationery	450 00
entertainment and holidays	200 00
postage and rent of P.O. box	150 00
city government dinner	150 00
telephone rental	150 00
transportation and travel	100 00
school supplies	50 00
burial, freight, express, and all other items,	200 00

Total	<u>\$104,650 00</u>
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Income	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

House of Industry	\$166,675 00
Lunatic Hospital	133,675 00
Marcella-Street Home	46,925 00
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's Island } .	80,500 00
Home for Paupers, Long Island } .	
Almshouse, Charlestown	17,625 00
Pauper expenses	168,300 00
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	19,350 00
Office expenses	21,000 00

Public Institutions	\$654,050 00
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	104,650 00

Total	<u>\$758,700 00</u>
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INCOME.

House of Industry	\$40,000 00
Lunatic Hospital	12,000 00
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's Island } .	3,000 00
Home for Paupers, Long Island } .	
Pauper expenses	5,000 00
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	25,000 00

Total	<u>\$85,000 00</u>
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For the Commissioners,

THOS. L. JENKS,

Chairman.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS DEPARTMENT.

12 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In reply to your communication of December 19, 1893 (Circular No. 92), we herewith respectfully submit the following detailed estimate of the amount deemed necessary to meet the expenditures of this department for the ensuing financial year (from February 1, 1894, to January 31, 1895):

Salaries of Registrars of Voters	\$9,000 00
Assistant Registrars and Clerks	20,500 00
Printing	6,000 00
Contingent Expenses	2,700 00
Stationery	1,300 00
Janitors in charge of rooms for registration	1,250 00
Assessors' copy of lists of polls for 1894	3,250 00
Advertising in newspapers	900 00
Jury list (printing and binding)	300 00
Publishing names in newspaper	1,300 00
	\$46,500 00

For Board of Registrars of Voters,

LINUS E. PEARSON,

Chairman.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, December 22, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In reply to Circular No. 92, I beg leave to state that the Registry Department has kept within its appropriation, although the items in practice varied from the estimates.

For the next year, salaries as now established
would be

would be	\$18,059 00
Printing and stationery will be	2,700 00
Census of births for 1893	2,500 00
I need one more expert clerk in the antiquarian branch of the office, say	1,500 00

Amount carried forward,

\$24,759 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$24,759 00
On the other hand, so much progress has been made on the special indexes that I shall require to complete them, not over	8,241 00
Total	<u>\$33,000 00</u>

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

WM. H. WHITMORE,
City Registrar.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

ESTIMATES, 1894-95.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The Committee on Accounts of the School Committee herewith transmit to you estimates of the amount which will be required to meet the expenses of the public schools for the financial year commencing on the first day of February, 1894, and ending January 31, 1895, exclusive of the expenses for the building of school-houses.

Very respectfully yours,

B. B. WHITEMORE,
Chairman Com. on Accounts, School Committee.

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS.

First Grade.

7 Head-Masters	at \$3,780	\$26,460 00
2 Masters	" 3,168	6,336 00
23 "	" 2,880	66,240 00
1 Junior Master	" 2,736	2,736 00
4 Junior Masters	" 2,592	10,368 00
1 Junior Master	" 2,448	2,448 00
3 Junior Masters	" 2,304	6,912 00
3 " "	" 2,160	6,480 00
3 " "	" 2,016	6,048 00
3 " "	" 1,872	5,616 00
2 " "	" 1,728	3,456 00

Amount carried forward, \$143,100 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$143,100 00	
2 Junior Masters	at \$1,584	3,168 00	
2 " "	" 1,440	2,880 00	
1 Junior Master	" 1,296	1,296 00	
1 " "	" 1,152	1,152 00	
			\$151,596 00

Second Grade.

48 Masters	at \$2,880	\$138,240 00	
4 " "	" 2,820	11,280 00	
1 Master	" 2,760	2,760 00	
1 Sub-Master	" 2,496	2,496 00	
13 Sub-Masters	" 2,280	29,640 00	
2 " "	" 2,220	4,440 00	
4 " "	" 2,160	8,640 00	
3 " "	" 2,100	6,300 00	
1 Sub-Master	" 2,076	2,076 00	
1 " "	" 2,040	2,040 00	
1 " "	" 1,980	1,980 00	
6 Sub-Masters	" 1,920	11,520 00	
7 " "	" 1,860	13,020 00	
3 " "	" 1,800	5,400 00	
4 " "	" 1,740	6,960 00	
3 " "	" 1,680	5,040 00	
2 " "	" 1,620	3,240 00	
3 " "	" 1,560	4,680 00	
1 Sub-Master	" 1,500	1,500 00	
			261,252 00

Third Grade.

1 Assistant Principal	at \$1,800	\$1,800 00	
3 First Assistants	" 1,620	4,860 00	
2 Second " "	" 1,380	2,760 00	
3 " "	" 1,284	3,852 00	
23 Assistants	" 1,380	31,740 00	
3 Assistants	" 1,332	3,996 00	
1 Assistant	" 1,284	1,284 00	
1 " "	" 1,236	1,236 00	
5 Assistants	" 1,188	5,940 00	
3 " "	" 1,140	3,420 00	
3 " "	" 1,092	3,276 00	
9 " "	" 1,044	9,396 00	
3 " "	" 996	2,988 00	

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$76,548 00	\$412,848 00
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$76,548 00	\$412,848 00
2 Assistants	at \$948	1,896 00	
4 "	" 900	3,600 00	
2 "	" 852	1,704 00	
1 Assistant	" 804	804 00	
2 Assistants	" 756	1,512 00	
			86,064 00

Fourth Grade.

73 First Assistants at \$1,080	\$78,840 00	
5 " " " 1,044	5,220 00	
3 " " " 1,008	3,024 00	
5 " " " 972	4,860 00	
1 First Assistant " 936	936 00	
8 Second Assistants at 876	7,008 00	
98 " " " 816	79,968 00	
11 " " " 804	8,844 00	
14 " " " 792	11,088 00	
13 " " " 780	10,140 00	
4 " " " 768	3,072 00	
287 Third " " 744	213,528 00	
22 " " " 696	15,312 00	
30 " " " 648	19,440 00	
32 " " " 600	19,200 00	
26 " " " 552	14,352 00	
18 " " " 504	9,072 00	
7 " " " 456	3,192 00	
285 Fourth " " 744	212,040 00	
24 " " " 696	16,704 00	
23 " " " 648	14,904 00	
20 " " " 600	12,000 00	
45 " " " 552	24,840 00	
19 " " " 504	9,576 00	
8 " " " 456	3,648 00	
10 Temporary Teachers, 100 days	1,860 00	
10 Special Assistants, 200 days	2,000 00	
		804,668 00

MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL.

1 Head-Master	at \$3,780	\$3,780 00
2 Junior Masters	" 1,872	3,744 00
2 " "	" 1,440	2,880 00
1 Instructor	" 1,860	1,860 00
1 " "	" 1,620	1,620 00

Amounts carried forward, \$13,884 00 \$1,303,580 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$13,884 00	1,303,580 00
2 Instructors at \$1,500	3,000 00	
2 Assistant Ins. " 948	1,896 00	
2 " " " 756	1,512 00	
		20,292 00

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

1 Principal at \$2,004 00	\$2,004 00	
Carpentry :		
1 Instructor at 1,200 00	1,200 00	
10 Assistants " 900 00	9,000 00	
1 Assistant " 804 00	804 00	
1 " " 450 00	450 00	
Cookery :		
Director at 1,000 00	1,000 00	
3 Instructors " 744 00	2,232 00	
1 Instructor " 696 00	696 00	
3 Instructors " 600 00	1,800 00	
2 " " 552 00	1,104 00	
2 " " 456 00	912 00	
Sewing :		
31 Instructors, 277 Divi- sions	19,495 00	
		40,697 00

Special Grade.

School on Spectacle Island :		
Instructor		400 00
Normal School ;		
Special Instructor of Kin- dergarten Methods . .	\$2,400 00	
Assistant Instructor of Kin- dergarten Methods . .	1,380 00	
		3,780 00
High Schools :		
Director of Modern Lan- guages	\$3,000 00	
2 Assistants	3,000 00	
1 Special Instructor of Ger- man	360 00	
		6,360 00
Horace Mann School :		
1 Principal	\$2,508 00	
11 Assistants	9,408 00	
		11,916 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,387,025 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,387,025 00
Music :		
1 Instructor, High Schools,	\$2,640 00	
4 Instructors, Grammar and Primary Schools . . .	10,560 00	
4 Assistants, Primary Schools	3,408 00	
		16,608 00
Drawing :		
Director	\$3,000 00	
Assistant Director . . .	1,800 00	
		4,800 00
Chemistry :		
Girls' High, 1 Instructor .	\$1,620 00	
Girls' High, 1 Laboratory assistant	804 00	
Roxbury High, 1 Labora- tory assistant	804 00	
		3,228 00
Physical Training:		
Director	\$3,000 00	
Assistant	2,000 00	
		5,000 00
Vocal and Physical Culture:		
Girls' High, 1 Instructor .	\$1,200 00	
Girls' Latin, 1 Instructor .	600 00	
		1,800 00
Military Drill :		
Instructor	\$2,000 00	
Armorer	900 00	
		2,900 00
Evening High School:		
Head Master, 22 weeks .	\$1,100 00	
1 Assistant, 66 evenings .	330 00	
29 Assistants, 22 weeks .	12,760 00	
Clerk	330 00	
		14,520 00
Evening Elementary Schools:		
11 Principals, 22 weeks .	\$6,050 00	
4 Principals, 22 weeks .	1,760 00	
13 First Assistants, 22 weeks,	3,575 00	
104 Assistants, 22 weeks,	17,160 00	
		28,545 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,464,426 00

Amount brought forward, \$1,464,426 00

Evening Drawing Schools :

2 Masters, 66 evenings	\$1,320 00
3 Principals, 66 "	1,584 00
19 Assistants, 66 "	7,524 00
3 Assistants, 66 "	990 00
5 Curators	660 00

12,078 00

Kindergartens :

35 Principals, at	\$708 00	\$24,780 00
4 "	672 00	2,688 00
2 "	636 00	1,272 00
2 "	600 00	1,200 00
23 Assistants	540 00	12,420 00
10 "	504 00	5,040 00
7 "	468 00	3,276 00
5 "	432 00	2,160 00
2 Special Assistants, 50 days,	100 00	

52,936 00

Total for Instructors . . . \$1,529,440 00

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Superintendent	\$4,200 00
Six Supervisors, at \$3,780	22,680 00
Secretary	2,880 00
Auditing Clerk	2,880 00
Assistants in offices, School Department	4,560 00
Copyist	900 00
Messengers	2,160 00
17 Truant officers	21,000 00

Total for Officers . . . \$61,260 00

SALARIES OF JANITORS.

Janitors of 11 High Schools	\$15,000 00
" " 55 Grammar Schools	52,000 00
" " 109 Primary Schools	43,700 00
" " 36 Special and Evening Schools,	5,600 00
" " School Committee Rooms	2,200 00

Total for Janitors . . . \$118,500 00

FUEL, GAS, AND WATER.

13,000 tons of coal at \$5.50 (including weighing)	\$71,500 00
240 cords of wood (including splitting and housing)	2,800 00
Gas and electric lighting	7,500 00
Water	6,200 00
Total, for Fuel, Gas, and Water	<u>\$88,000 00</u>

SUPPLIES AND INCIDENTALS.

Text-books	}					
Reference-books						
Exchange of books						
Books for supplementary reading					5,000 00	
Annual festival					2,500 00	
Globes, maps, and charts					2,000 00	
Musical expenses :						
Instruments, repairs, and covers					2,700 00	
Printing, and stock used for same, including reports of School Committee meetings, ...					7,800 00	
Philosophical, chemical, and mathematical apparatus and supplies					2,200 00	
School census					1,500 00	
Stationery, drawing materials, and record books					14,250 00	
Slates, diplomas, pencils, erasers, etc.					3,400 00	
Advertising					450 00	
Military drill :						
Arms, repairs, and expenses of annual parade					800 00	
Removing ashes from school-houses, and snow from yards					2,000 00	
Janitors' and other supplies					4,500 00	
Supplies for Manual Training					6,000 00	
Materials for kindergartens, including maid service					2,400 00	
Cost of work for delivering supplies, including salaries, expenses of teaming, repairs, repairing apparatus, etc.					6,500 00	
Car and ferry tickets, Horace Mann School, refunded by State					2,000 00	
Specimens for study of Natural History					2,000 00	

Amount carried forward,\$113,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$113,000 00
Miscellaneous, including sewing materials, teaming, extra labor, horse and carriage expenses, postage, car and ferry tickets, receiving coal, extra clerk-hire, and sundry items	2,800 00
Total for Supplies and Incidentals	<u>\$115,800 00</u>

SCHOOL-HOUSES, REPAIRS, ETC.

Rents and taxes	\$20,000 00
New heating apparatus and repairs of old	36,000 00
Plumbing and gas-fitting	20,000 00
Painting and glazing	30,000 00
Mason work, drains, and vaults	36,000 00
Plastering, whitening, and tinting	16,000 00
New furniture and repairs of old	40,000 00
Carpentry, lumber, and hardware	40,000 00
Roofing, gutters, and conductors	14,000 00
Blackboards	5,000 00
Salaries	9,000 00
Iron and wire work	6,000 00
Auxiliary fire alarm, rental of	4,000 00
Teaming	1,800 00
Board and shoeing of horses, and repairs of carriage and harness	1,200 00
Total	<u>\$279,000 00</u>

SCHOOL-HOUSES, SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

Mather primary school-house, South Boston, ventilation, new steam-heating, and sanitary improvements	\$8,000 00
New ventilating apparatus for school-houses per request of State Board of Health	30,000 00
Additional means of egress from school-houses, and fire-proofing, as per request of Inspector of Buildings.	25,000 00
Agassiz school-house, new furniture	8,000 00
Thornton-street primary school-house, new furniture	4,000 00
Cudworth primary school-house, new furniture	4,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$79,000 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$79,000 00
Third-street primary school-house, new furniture	4,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, new furniture,	5,000 00
Harbor View school-house, new heating and ventilating apparatus	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$90,000 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of instructors	\$1,529,440 00
Salaries of officers	61,260 00
Salaries of janitors	118,500 00
Fuel, gas, and water	88,000 00
Supplies and incidentals	115,800 00
School-houses, repairs, etc.	279,000 00
Total ordinary expenses	<u>\$2,192,000 00</u>
"Special Appropriation," extraordinary repairs	<u>\$90,000 00</u>

INCOME.

Non-residents, State and city	\$15,000 00
Trust funds and other sources	25,000 00
	<u>\$40,000 00</u>

For the financial year 1893-94 the School Committee submitted estimates, exclusive of repairs, to the amount of \$1,829,320. The City Council appropriated only \$1,804,000, making a reduction of \$25,320. The amount granted not proving sufficient for the needs of the schools, an additional appropriation of \$15,000 was requested and granted.

For the coming year, to cover the same items, the sum of \$1,913,000 is asked for, the increase required being larger than usual.

The fact that the city is growing, and that the yearly increase in the number of pupils averages from two to three per cent., must add steadily to the expense of carrying on the schools.

Aside from the increase in pupils, the city is now supporting a Mechanic Arts High School which, it is expected, will add more than \$25,000 annually to the running expenses of the schools.

Additional Kindergartens are being established in sections of the city wherever they have not existed, in order that all parts of the city may eventually have the advantage of this instruction. This adds to expense more than the ordinary increase in pupils would seem to indicate.

The large number of non-English speaking pupils entering our schools makes it necessary to employ more teachers than otherwise would be needed, as it is too much to expect a teacher to properly instruct fifty-six of such pupils.

The amount of coal consumed in 1893-94, compared with that in 1892-93, shows an increase of over one thousand tons.

The eleven new buildings lately acquired consumed twice the amount of coal per pupil accommodated that the older buildings do.

The amount asked for, for fuel, gas, and water the coming year, shows but a slight increase over the actual cost of these items for 1893-94.

Under the head of "Supplies and Incidentals," which covers all the running expenses except salaries, fuel, gas, and water, and repairs, the sum of \$115,800 is asked for.

This estimate is less than the average annual expense was fifteen to twenty years ago, although now we have about forty per cent. more pupils and are obliged to furnish all pupils with books and supplies under a free text-book law, which did not then exist.

From 1873-74 to 1879-80 inclusive, the average annual expense under this head was \$117,963.85.

The net expense for this item, in the year just closing will be about \$86,000; but the introduction of new music books and charts, and materials required for drawing in the coming year, will, it is expected, add largely to expenses.

For expenses that come under the head of repairs and alterations of school-houses, the sum of \$279,000 is requested. As the School Committee are limited to the amount appropriated, they cannot be held responsible for any defective condition of the school buildings if the money appropriated proves insufficient to make the needed repairs.

For some years past an appropriation has been requested, with which to furnish better egress and fire-escapes for school buildings, in accordance with the law, but it has not yet been granted. The School Committee again repeat the request and ask for \$55,000 for this purpose, under the head of School-Houses, Special Appropriation. In addition, the sum of \$35,000 is requested, under this head, principally for new furniture.

The estimates herein submitted are, in the opinion of the

committees having charge of their preparation, needed, and should be granted.

For the Committee on Accounts,

B. B. WHITTEMORE,
Chairman.

For the Committee on Supplies,

RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS,
Chairman.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

The estimates for 1894-95 were unanimously approved.
Yeas, 18 ; nays, none ; absent, 3.

A true copy.

Attest :

WM. J. PORTER,
Secretary pro tem.

SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

SEALER'S OFFICE, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR : Responding to the request for estimates contained in Circular No. 92, for the fiscal year from February 1, 1894, to January 31, 1895, I beg leave to submit the following for this department :

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

Probable earnings	\$3,000 00
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ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Sealer	\$3,000 00
Salaries of eight deputies	12,800 00
Salary of messenger	800 00
Clerical assistance	300 00
Board of six horses	1,872 00
Shoeing of six horses	200 00
Medical attendance for horses	100 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$19,072 00
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$19,072 00
Repairs of wagons, harnesses, etc.	150 00
Tools, hardware, etc.	100 00
Stationery	75 00
Printing and printing stock	125 00
Advertising	50 00
Ferry-tolls and car-fares	25 00
Repairing standards	100 00
Telephone service	156 00
Incidentals	100 00

Total	<u>\$19,953 00</u>
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Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL D. COLLINS,

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

SINKING-FUNDS DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, December 22, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds it was

Voted, To submit the following estimate of the needs of this department for the next financial year:

For salaries	\$2,100 00
Printing, stationery, and incidental expenses	400 00
	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. DAVIS WELD,

Chairman.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In accordance with your request, I herewith submit to you the estimates for the current expenses of the Street Department for the year 1894-95. In accordance with

your circular, these estimates include nothing but current and ordinary expenses; and in the aggregate they amount to the sum appropriated for the department expenditures for the year 1893-94.

Central Office	\$20,000 00
Paving Division	800,000 00
Paving Division, Street Watering	100,000 00
Sewer Division	370,000 00
Sanitary Division	470,000 00
Street-Cleaning Division	300,000 00
Bridge Division	135,000 00
Cambridge Bridges Division	13,000 00
Total	<u>\$2,208,000 00</u>

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the work of street-watering and the collection of ashes and garbage, and also the work of cleaning streets, bears a constant ratio to the growth of the city; and the appropriations for these departments should be increased from year to year, in order to give satisfaction to the public. If there is any increase in the amount of money which the city can appropriate during the coming year, over and above the amount appropriated last year, the Street Department should have the benefit of a certain proportion of this increase.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Paving Division.

Rents	\$500 00
Sale of manure	100 00
Sale of old materials	2,500 00
Amount to be derived from repairs made to streets where said repairs have been made in an improper manner	1,100 00
Edgestone and sidewalk assessments	15,000 00
Total	<u>\$19,200 00</u>

Sewer Division.

Amount paid by State of Massachusetts for pumping sewage	\$23,000 00
Entrance fees	3,500 00
Total	<u>\$26,500 00</u>

Sanitary Division.

Sale of offal	\$20,000 00
Sale of ashes	2,500 00
Sale of manure	800 00
Scow privileges	900 00
Sale of tin cans	400 00
Removal of ashes	5,600 00
Total	<u>\$30,200 00</u>

Street-Cleaning Division.

Removal of gravel deposited on streets by West End Street Railway Company	\$4,017 00
Edison Electric Illuminating Company	700 00
Brookline Gas Light Company	1,500 00
Mercantile Wharf Corporation	500 00
Sundries	533 00
Total	<u>\$7,250 00</u>

Bridge Division.

Sale of old material	\$350 00
Income from cable-houses located on bridges	300 00
Rent of land and buildings	1,350 00
Total	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

Cambridge Bridges Division.

Rent of cable-houses	\$100 00
Sale of old material	600 00
Total	<u>\$700 00</u>

Summary.

Paving Division	\$19,200 00
Sewer Division	26,500 00
Sanitary Division	30,200 00
Street-Cleaning Division	7,250 00
Bridge Division	2,000 00
Cambridge Bridges Division	700 00
Total	<u><u>\$85,850 00</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. CARTER,

Superintendent of Streets.

STREET LAYING-OUT DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 27, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In reply to your Circular No. 92, dated December 19, 1893, asking for estimates for the coming fiscal year, the Board of Street Commissioners respectfully submit the following estimate, for the Street Laying-out Department, for the financial year 1894-95:

For payment of unsettled claims under orders already passed for various street widenings and extensions	\$26,026 45
For salaries	\$11,500 00
Additional clerk-hire	1,000 00
	12,500 00
For incidental expenses, including advertising, service of notices, carriage-hire, messenger service, postage, stationery, office ex- penses, etc.	2,000 00
For care and expenses of sale of the public lands in charge of the department	2,000 00
	<u>\$42,526 45</u>

Respectfully,

JOHN P. DORE,

Chairman Board of Street Commissioners.

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 28, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The estimate of expenses for the fiscal year, 1894, in the Surveying Department is:

For salaries	\$49,513 50
For all other expenses	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$55,513 50</u>

Very respectfully,

PIERRE HUMBERT, JR.,

City Surveyor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 22, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The estimated amount which will be required to meet the expenses of the Treasury Department for the financial year 1894-95 is as follows:

Salaries	\$34,000 00
Expenses of paymasters	3,200 00
Printing, stationery, postage, advertising proposals for loans, etc.	2,900 00
Examination of accounts by order of City Council	150 00
	\$40,250 00

ESTIMATED INCOME.

There will probably be received for interest on bank deposits during the year . . .	\$40,000 00

The amount asked for is the same as appropriated for 1893-'94, with a transfer.

Yours respectfully,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

WATER INCOME DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The estimated receipts and expenditures of this department for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1894, are as follows:

COCHITUATE WORKS.

Income from sale of water	\$1,615,000 00
Income from all other sources	35,000 00
Total	\$1,650,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$38,100 00
Labor	9,000 00
Travelling	1,800 00
Printing and stationery	1,400 00
Miscellaneous	200 00
Telephone	120 00
Total	<u>\$50,620 00</u>

MYSTIC WORKS.

Income from sale of water	\$428,000 00
Income from all other sources	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$430,000 00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$9,400 00
Printing and stationery	650 00
Travelling	350 00
Miscellaneous	110 00
Real estate valuations (correcting figures)	80 00
Telephone	90 00
Total	<u>\$10,680 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. DOHERTY,
Water Registrar.

WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: We submit herewith our estimates of expenditures for the Water Supply Department for the coming fiscal year. In preparing them we have endeavored to keep the amounts as low as possible considering the necessities of the several divisions.

The general growth of the Eastern Division naturally demands some increase of appropriations each year.

In the Mystic Department the reservoir at Medford has become dangerous and the City Engineer reports that it

should be put in a safe condition at once, which will involve an expense of about \$25,000.

The extra expense for Engineering services, also the new tax law, requiring us to pay taxes on lands flowed, together with several other matters in the way of repairs, etc., which have been delayed this year in the endeavor to keep within the required limit, have tended to increase the aggregate amount somewhat.

Very respectfully yours,

BOSTON WATER BOARD,

By THOS. F. DOHERTY,

Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WATER BOARD,

BOSTON December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The estimate of this Board of the expenditures of this department for maintenance for the financial year commencing February 1, 1894, and ending January 31, 1895, is as follows:

COCHITUATE DEPARTMENT.

Eastern Division.

Service-pipe, repairing . . .	\$28,000 00
Main-pipe, repairing . . .	15,000 00
Main-pipe, relaying . . .	30,000 00
Streets, repairing . . .	12,000 00
Hydrants, repairing . . .	23,000 00
Stopcocks, repairing . . .	8,000 00
Tools and repairing . . .	10,000 00
Hydrants and gate boxes, re- pairing	8,000 00
High-service, Chestnut Hill .	28,000 00
High-service, West Roxbury,	4,000 00
High-service, East Boston .	4,000 00
Albany-street yard and shops,	18,000 00
Stables and District yards .	22,000 00
Fountains	5,000 00
Reservoirs, East and South Boston and Parker-hill .	4,500 00

Amount carried forward, \$219,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$219,500 00	
Salaries	18,000 00	
Waste detection	25,000 00	
New meters	15,000 00	
Care and maintenance of meters	20,000 00	
Sidewalk stopcocks, repair- ing	5,000 00	
Building at Jamaica Plain .	4,000 00	
		\$306,500 00

Western Division.

Western Division	\$14,000 00	
Basins	12,000 00	
Sudbury aqueduct	6,500 00	
Cochituate	3,000 00	
Lake Cochituate	4,500 00	
Chestnut-hill reservoir . .	18,000 00	
Chestnut-hill driveway . .	10,000 00	
Brookline reservoir	2,000 00	
Fisher-hill reservoir	1,800 00	
Biological Department . .	4,500 00	
Inspection	6,000 00	
Filtration	6,000 00	
Surveys	7,000 00	
Damages by flowage, etc. .	5,000 00	
Pegan filters	5,000 00	
		105,300 00

Water Board, Office, etc.

Salaries, two commissioners, clerks, special agents, en- gineers, and messenger . .	\$23,000 00	
Printing and stationery . .	800 00	
Telephones	1,500 00	
Taxes	2,000 00	
Damages	3,500 00	
Contingencies, travelling ex- penses, advertising, post- age, analyses of water, etc.,	5,000 00	
		35,800 00
		<u>\$447,600 00</u>

MYSTIC DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent's Department.

Main pipe, laying, relaying, and repairing	\$7,000 00	
Pumping-station	29,000 00	
Lake	8,000 00	
Reservoir	31,000 00	
Conduit	3,000 00	
Hydrants and gates, repairing, Mystic sewerage works . .	4,000 00	
Letting on and shutting off service	22,000 00	
Service pipe, laying and re- pairing	3,500 00	
Fountains	900 00	
Repair shop	2,500 00	
Stables	4,000 00	
Tools and repairing	1,000 00	
Streets repairing	800 00	
Protection of water-sources .	6,500 00	
Filtration experiments . . .	2,800 00	
Salaries	6,500 00	
		\$136,000 00
Care and maintenance of meters	\$3,000 00	
New meters	4,000 00	
Waste detection	8,000 00	
		15,000 00

Water Board, etc.

Salaries, one commissioner, one clerk, and engineers . .	\$8,050 00	
Contingencies, damages, trav- elling expenses, advertising, analyses of water, tele- phones, etc.	3,000 00	
		11,050 00
		\$162,050 00

Respectfully submitted,

BOSTON WATER BOARD,

by THOS. F. DOHERTY, *Chairman.*

INTEREST.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I estimate the amounts necessary to meet the interest on the debt of the city and county as follows:

City debt	\$1,450,000 00
County debt	130,720 00
Cochituate water debt	839,117 00
Mystic water debt	<u>2,550 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, December 20, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The amount that will be required to pay the expenses of the various courts, medical examiners, and other officers of the county, care and repair of the county property, the amounts allowed by statute, and expenses ordered by the Board of Aldermen, I estimate at \$575,000.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Auditor of the County of Suffolk.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

OFFICE OF SUPT. PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

BOSTON, December 26, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: I respectfully submit my estimates of amounts required for the care and maintenance of the county buildings for the coming financial year:

For repairs, care, cleaning, supplies, fuel, gas, water, and electric lights for Registry of Deeds and seven district courts	\$12,000 00
Rents and taxes	3,000 00
	\$15,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. TUCKER,

Superintendent Public Buildings.

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REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON
RULES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 8, 1894.

The special committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Board of Aldermen for the current year report herewith the accompanying draft, which they recommend for adoption.

The changes recommended in the rules as in force last year are the following:

In rule 15 the motions are arranged in tabular form for convenience.

In rule 29 the words "city officials" are inserted after the word "government," to avoid questions that have arisen as to what persons shall be allowed in the anteroom.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. LEE,
ALPHEUS SANFORD,
JACOB FÖTTLER,

Committee on Rules.

RULES
OF THE
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CHAIRMAN.

RULE 1. The chairman of the board shall take the chair at the hour to which the board shall have adjourned, and shall call the members to order, and, a quorum being present, shall cause the minutes of the preceding regular meeting to be read; and, in the absence of the chairman, the senior member present shall preside as chairman *pro tempore*.

RULE 2. The chairman shall preserve decorum and order, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the board; and no other business shall be in order until the question on appeal shall have been decided.

RULE 3. The chairman shall propound all motions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature, except that, in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

RULE 4. The chairman shall, at the request of any member, make a division of a question when the sense will admit.

RULE 5. The chairman shall, without debate, decide all questions relating to priority of business to be acted upon.

RULE 6. The chairman may read sitting, but shall rise to state a motion, or put a question to the board.

RULE 7. The chairman shall declare all votes; but if any member doubts a vote, the chairman shall cause a rising vote to be taken; and when any member so requests, shall cause the vote to be taken or verified by yeas and nays.

RULE 8. The chairman shall appoint all committees, fill all vacancies therein, and designate the rank of the members thereof.

RULE 9. When the chairman of the board or the chairman *pro tempore* shall desire to vacate the chair, he may call any member to it; but such substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment.

MOTIONS.

RULE 10. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the chairman shall so direct.

RULE 11. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude amendment, or a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 12. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE 13. When an order or resolution relates to a subject which may properly be examined and reported upon by an existing committee of the city council, such order or resolution shall, upon presentation, be referred to such committee. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the motion shall be put in the following order :

1. To a standing committee of the board.
2. To a special committee of the board.
3. To a joint standing committee.
4. To a joint special committee.

RULE 14. After a motion has been put by the chairman, it shall not be withdrawn except by unanimous consent.

RULE 15. When a question is under debate the following motions only shall be entertained, and in the order in which they stand arranged :

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. To postpone to a day certain.
4. To commit.
5. To amend.
6. To postpone indefinitely.

RULE 16. A motion to adjourn shall be in order at any time, except on an immediate repetition, or pending a verification of a vote; and that motion, the motion to lay on the table, and the motion to take from the table, shall be decided without debate.

READINGS.

RULE 17. Every ordinance, order, and resolution reported by a committee shall, unless rejected, have two several readings, both of which may take place at the same

session, unless objection is made. Whenever the second reading immediately follows the first reading, the document may be read by its title only. Orders from the board of street commissioners changing the names of streets, and orders granting locations for poles or posts, shall, however, have one reading only at the same session.

CONFIRMATIONS.

RULE 18. The question of confirming a nomination made by the mayor shall be decided by a yea and nay ballot.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 19. When a vote has been passed, any member may move a reconsideration thereof at the same meeting; or he may give notice to the clerk, within twenty-four hours of the adjournment, of his intention to move a reconsideration at the next regular meeting; in which case the clerk shall retain possession of the papers until the next regular meeting; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered.

CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

RULE 20. Every member when about to speak shall rise, address the chair, and wait until he is recognized, and in speaking shall confine himself to the question, and avoid personalities.

RULE 21. No member speaking shall, without his consent, be interrupted by another, except upon a point of order.

RULE 22. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, or serve on any committee, where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

RULE 23. Every member who shall be present when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote, unless the board for special reasons shall excuse him. Application to be so excused on any question must be made before the board is divided, or before the calling of the yeas and nays; and such application shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons, and shall be decided without debate.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 24. The following standing committees of the board, to consist of three members each, except where

otherwise herein provided, and the members of the joint standing committees on the part of this board, named in the joint rules and orders of the city council, and all other committees, unless otherwise provided for, or specially directed by the board, shall be appointed by the chair :

Committee on Armories and Military Affairs — Bonds — County Accounts — Electric Wires — Faneuil Hall and County Buildings — Lamps — Licenses — Markets — Railroads — Streets and Sewers, to consist of all the members of the board, and to be divided by the chairman of the committee into the following sub-committees ; namely, on Paving division, Sewer division, Bridge division, Sanitary division, Street-cleaning division, and Stables.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE 25. At every regular meeting of the board the order of business shall be as follows :

1. Communications from His Honor the Mayor.
2. Presentation of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances.
3. Papers from the common council.
4. Unfinished business of preceding meetings.
5. Orders of notice of hearings.
6. Reports of city officers.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Motions, orders, and resolutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

RULE 26. Committees of the board, to whom any matter is especially referred, shall report within four weeks, or ask for further time.

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEES.

RULE 27. No money shall be drawn from the city treasury for the purpose of paying the expenses of any committee, or any portion of the same, while absent from the city of Boston, unless authorized by special vote of the board.

SPECTATORS.

RULE 28. No person, except a member of the board, shall be permitted to occupy the seat of any member while the board is in session.

RULE 29. No person or persons, excepting members of the city government, city officials, and reporters, shall be

allowed in the anteroom of the aldermanic chamber while the board is in session. Nor shall any person be allowed in the aldermanic chamber while the board is in session, when the seats furnished for spectators are occupied. The city messenger shall enforce this rule.

LICENSES.

RULE 30. No licenses shall be granted for exhibitions of pugilism or wrestling.

RULE 31. No permission to erect a pole or post for the support of electric wires or for the construction of underground conduits shall be granted until a public hearing shall have been given by the board of aldermen on the application for such permission, after notice of such hearing duly advertised by the applicant in one or more newspapers.

RULE 32. Every license or permit hereafter granted for the location of a street-railway track, the erection of a pole or post, the construction of an underground conduit, laying of a pipe or wire, or for doing any other work which may involve the disturbance of a surface of a street, shall specify the time within which the contemplated work shall be done, and shall not confer authority to do any such work after the expiration of such specified time.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

RULE 33. Any rule may be suspended by vote of two-thirds of the members of the board present and voting, except rule 30, which shall be suspended only by a unanimous vote.

A REPORT
OF THE
RECORD COMMISSIONERS

OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,

CONTAINING
BOSTON BIRTHS FROM A.D. 1700 TO A.D. 1800.



BOSTON:
ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS.
1894.



REPORT

OF THE

RECORD COMMISSIONERS.

This volume, the Twenty-fourth Report of the Record Commission, takes up the births in the town of Boston at the date reached in the Ninth Report, and contains all the births after 1699 recorded in two volumes of manuscript. It is needless to say that the record is approximately perfect only to 1745; after that date the number gradually diminishes till it becomes a small fraction of the births, which, of course, took place.

The Index has been made as exactly as possible on the same plan as those of the Ninth and Twenty-first Reports. The grouping of names is intended to be a convenience to the reader, but does not necessarily bring together all the different forms of spelling of every name.

The following birth ought to have been printed in the Ninth Report :

Sarah daughter of Ezekiel Cleasby and Sarah his wife born 20 September 1691.

The following entry also relates to the same report :

“ Benjamin Son of Joseph & Esther Roberts born 30 April 1696.

N.B. Benjamin Roberts is Registered by the Name of *Samuel* in the Registry of Births within the Town of Boston by Mistake of the Name, and now Entred, from the Information of his Mother, Esther Roberts, this 27th April 1736 being Present in the Office with her said Son.”

The editorial work of the present volume has been done by W. S. Appleton, of the original Record Commission.

The City Registrar, upon whom has devolved the duties of the Record Commissioners, desires to express his thanks to Mr. Appleton for his kindness in preparing this volume. It has seemed best to continue the old name of Reports of the Record Commission until the series is completed.

OLD COURT HOUSE, Nov. 1, 1894.

BOSTON TOWN RECORDS.

BIRTHS.

1700.

Ann Daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Allen,	Born	20 March.
Natha. Son of John and Elizabeth Alden,	"	6 July.
Ann Daughter of Joseph and Ann Allen,	"	28 Do.
Thomas Son of Matthew and Margaret Armstrong,	"	21 Do.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Avis,	"	14 October.
Lidia Daughter of William and Elizabeth Ambros,	"	25 February.
John son of John and Eliner Butler,	"	1 March.
Susanna Daughter of Newcomb and Mary Blaque,	"	19 Do.
Rebecca Daughter of William and Mary Brown,	"	5 April.
Henry son of Edward and Mary Brumfield,	"	13 Do.
John son of John and Deborah Burnet,	"	25 Do.
Samuel son of Samuel and Ann Brackinbury,	"	7 May.
John son of William and Ann Brown,	"	1 July.
Bethiah Daughter of Samuel and Christian Bridge,	"	6 Do.
John son of John and Rachel Barnes,	"	20 Do.
Susanna Daughter of Jacob and Thiadotia Bill,	"	7 August.
John son of Henry and Abiah Brightman,	"	10 Do.
Thomas son of Nicholas and Mary Buttolph,	"	12 Do.
John son of Stephen and Marcy Badger,	"	27 Do.
Thomas son of Joseph and Joanna Buckley,	"	7 October.
Eliza. Daughter of Thomas and Lidia Barnes,	"	16 November.
Samuel son of Adinah and Abigail Bulfinch,	"	20 Do.
Benja. son of James and Elizabeth Babbage,	"	8 December.
Thomas son of John and Elizabeth Bucannan,	"	27 Do.
Samuel son of Samuel and Sarah Barrett,	"	9 Do.
John son of William and Rebecca Briggs,	"	31 Do.
Nicholas son of Nicholas and Doreus Bows,	"	4 January.
Thomas son of Edward and Mary Boylstone,	"	15 Do.
Benja. son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Brame,	"	24 Do.
Hannah Daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Brisco,	"	27 November.
William son of Thomas and Rooksby Creese,	"	24 March.
William son of Francis and Priscilla Castle,	"	30 April.
Keats son of Alexander and Sarah Chamberlin,	"	11 May.
Edward son of Edward and Mary Cox,	"	13 July.
John son of John and Ruth Cook,	"	21 Do.
Ann Daughter of John and Judeth Colman,	"	4 August.
Susanna Daughter of Ely and Susanna Crow,	"	24 September.
Sarah Daughter of Andrew and Sarh Cuningham,	"	16 Do.
Ezekiel son of Ezekl. and Elizabeth Cravath,	"	2 October.
Benja. son of Jeremiah and Judeth Cushing,	"	15 November.
John son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Coney,	"	14 January.
John son of William and Bethiah Clear,	"	2 February.

Abigail Daughter of John and Mary Coney,	Born	5 January.
Eliza. Daughter of Henry and Abigail Dason,	"	18 March.
Eliza. Daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Drownd,	"	20 April.
Sarah Daughter of Charles and Sarah Demerry,	"	9 May.
John son of Stephen and Mercy Draper,	"	25 August.
John son of William and Dorothy Daniel,	"	6 November.
Benja. son of Benja. and Hannah Dyer,	"	27 Do.
Joseph son of Joseph and Ann Dowden,	"	23 Do.
Thomas son of Richard and Sarah Draper,	"	1 January.
Mary Daughter of John and Sybill Edwards,	"	8 March.
Benja. son of Joseph and Sarah Eliot,	"	23 May.
Eliza. Daughter of Jonathan and Pnelope Everard,	"	17 June.
Samuel son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Emons,	"	27 Do.
Mary Daughter of David and Rachel Eustis,	"	21 August.
John son of John and Katharin Eyres,	"	7 Do.
Mary Daughter of Obodiah and Judeth Emons,	"	2 September.
Margart. Daughter of Ned and Margaret Edwards Negros,	"	21 Do.
Mary Daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Emons,	"	29 October.
John son of John and Elizabeth Eustus,	"	16 November.
Jacob son of Joseph and Sylence Eliot,	"	14 Do.
Jonathon son of Jonathon and Sarah Eustis,	"	25 December.
Ebenezer son of William and Darcos Egglestone,	"	25 February.
Eliza. Daughter of James and Love English,	"	30 January.
William son of Robert and Elizabeth Ellis,	"	28 December.
Samuel son of Francis and Elizabeth Foxcroft,	"	5 June.
Richard son of Richard and Mary Fyfield,	"	20 July.
Joseph son of Benja. and Mary Fitch,	"	30 Do.
Joseph son of Joseph and Joanna Flood,	"	9 August.
Ann Daughter of Edward and Mary Gillings,	"	6 April.
Scarlott son of William and Elizabeth Gill,	"	10 Do.
Anna Daughter of Isaac and Anna Greenwood,	"	7 Do.
Margaret Daughter of Benja. and Hannah Gallop,	"	15 June.
Mary Daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Gardner,	"	20 July.
Hannah Daughter of John and Sarah Gerrish,	"	14 August.
Barthol. son of Bartholomew and Mary Green,	"	29 Do.
Elias son of Samuel and Priscilla Grice,	"	1 September.
Thomas son of John and Mary Gyles,	"	8 October.
Richard son of James and Margaret Gooding,	"	18 Do.
Joseph son of James and Elizabeth Gooch,	"	18 November.
Hannah Daughter of Thomas and Experience Goold,	"	13 Do.
Benja. son of Benjamin and Mehitabell Gipson,	"	4 Do.
Eliza. Daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	18 January.
David son of David and Martha Gwin,	"	17 Do.
John son of John and Mary Goodwin,	"	8 February.
Eliza. Daughter of Joseph and Mary Heath,	"	5 March.
Eliza. Daughter of Thomas and Mary Hunt,	"	2 April.
Priscilla Daughter of Atherton and Mary Haugh,	"	14 Do.
Nathaniel son of Nathaniel and Sarah Holmes,	"	22 July.
John son of Henry and Mary Hill,	"	7 August.
Sarah Daughter of Thomas and Sarah Huggins,	"	13 Do.
Joseph son of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	"	28 Do.
Richard son of Stephen and Mary Hunnowell,	"	9 September.
Abraham son of Abraham and Martha Hill,	"	5 October.
William son of Benja. and Mary Hollowell,	"	11 November.
Edward son of Edward and Mary Hill,	"	7 December.
Benja. son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hill,	"	28 Do.
Rebecca Daughter of Francis and Rebecca Holmes,	"	18 Do.
William son of William and Martha Hannah,	"	10 September.
David son of David and Mary Jesse,	"	18 April.
Mary Daughter of Mathew and Susanna Jones,	"	19 May.

Abigail Daughter of David and Mabell Jenners,	Born 19 September.
Susanna Daughter of John and Susanna Jackson,	" 6 December.
Zechary son of Daniel and Susanna Johonnot,	" 20 January.
Henry son of Nathaniel and Joanna Kittle,	" 31 March.
Halsey son of John and Lidia Kelton,	" 15 June.
Mary Daughter of Roger and Abigail Kilcup,	" 5 July.
John son of Joshua and Agnes Kent,	" 11 August.
Daniel son of Daniel and Priscilla Loring,	" 30 March.
Susanna Daughter of Nathaniel and Susanna Loring,	" 15 October.
Ann Daughter of John and Ann Lawson,	" 9 November.
Crumil son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lobdell,	" 3 December.
Ann Daughter of James and Ann Lablond,	" 12 Do.
William son of Isaac and Sarah Loring,	" 23 Do.
Abigail Daughter of Joseph and Mary Lowden,	" 2 October.
Elizabeth Daughter of Henry and Dinah Mattox,	" 10 March.
Thomas son of Thomas and Sarah Miller,	" 24 Do.
Mary Daughter of Dunkin and Mary Maycom,	" 15 Do.
Sarah Daughter of John and Sarah Marshall,	" 5 April.
Thomas son of Thomas and Sarah Molles,	" 4 May.
Mary Daughter of Christopher and Mary Monck,	" 20 Do.
Samuel son of Joseph and Hannah Maylem,	" 8 June.
Eliza. Daughter of Thomas and Mary Mollens,	" 25 August.
Joseph son of Samuel and Ruth Marshall,	" 4 October.
Mary Daughter of John and Mary Mountfort,	" 1 Do.
Ann Daughter of Thomas and Sarah Marbbell,	" 15 November.
Ezekiel son of Ezekiel and Priscilla Needham,	" 5 March.
Mary Daughter of Robert and Mary Noakes,	" 3 June.
John son of Natha. and Sarah Newdigate,	" 1 December.
Eliza. Daughter of George and Elizabeth Newel,	" 14 November.
Daniel son of Daniel and Elizabeth Oliver,	" 13 June.
Mary Daughter of Thomas and Remember Pirkins,	" 27 March.
Elizabeth Daughter of John and Mary Philips,	" 11 May.
Esther Daughter of Obediah and Margaret Procter,	" 25 June.
John son of James and Elizabeth Pitts,	" 9 July.
Elizabeth Daughter of John and Margaret Pratt,	" 24 August.
Hannah Daughter of Elias and Sarah Purington,	" 13 September.
Mary Daughter of Edward and Abiel Porter,	" 2 October.
James son of John and Sarah Parker,	" 28 Do.
Thomas son of Thomas and Hannah Platts,	" 1 February.
Abigail Daughter of Mark and Faith Pilkinson,	" 12 Do.
Mary Daughter of William and Mary Payne,	" 6 January.
John son of John and Margaret Richardson,	" 1 August.
William son of William and Elizabeth Randol,	" 26 October.
John son of John and Rebecca Ransford,	" 24 January.
Susanna Daughter of Humphry and Susanna Richards,	" 24 Do.
Ruth, Daughter of John and Martha Ruggles,	" 20 February.
Eliza } Twins of John and Grace Stephens,	" 21 March.
Mary }	
William son of William and Rachel Snoton,	" 26 Do.
Ruth Daughter of Richard and Margaret Stratton,	" 11 April.
Joshua son of Alexandr. and Sarah Sherrard,	" 7 Do.
Thomas son of Thomas and Eliza. Smith,	" 2 Do.
John son of John and Olive Smallpeace,	" 26 June.
Mary Daughter of Josiah and Rebecca Sanders,	" 5 July.
Sarah Daughter of Thomas and Sarah Stephens,	" 29 Do.
John son of William and Martha Shute,	" 3 August.
Francis son of Cyprian and Elizabeth Southack,	" 9 Do.
John son of Henry and Sarah Smith,	" 20 Do.
Mary Daughter of John and Mary Stephens,	" 8 Do.
Samuel son of Joseph and Hanna Simpson,	" 29 September.

Sarah Daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Smith,	Born	22 Do.
Thomas son of Thomas and Margat. Savage,	"	17 Do.
Eliza. Daughter of John and Rely Simpson,	"	30 November.
Thomas son of Nathaniel and Margaret Shaw,	"	19 Do.
Benja. son of Robert and Esther Sanderson,	"	22 December.
Thomas son of Richard and Sarah Sherren,	"	15 Do.
Rebecca Daughter of Wigglesworth and Nesly Switser,	"	10 Do.
Susanna Daughter of John and Lidia Solle,	"	25 Do.
Mary Daughter of Richard and Dorothy Smithson,	"	10 January.
Thomas son of John and Ann Smith,	"	19 February.
Abigail Daughter of Samuel and Abigail Torrey,	"	18 April.
John son of John and Deborah Tyler,	"	15 August.
James son of John and Martha Twing,	"	18 January.
Sarah Daughter of Anthony and Sarah Thorning,	"	14 June.
Samuel son of David and Mary Vaughan,	"	31 October.
Sarah Daughter of Andrew and Eliza. Veach,	"	20 Do.
Mercy Daughter of Thomas and Hanna Verin,	"	4 December.
Lidia Daughter of Samuel and Ann White,	"	5 March.
John son of John and Sarah Wharton,	"	27 Do.
Thadeus son of Edward and Sarah Watkins,	"	27 Do.
John son of Edward and Hanna Winslow,	"	14 April.
Mary Daughter of William and Mary Weber,	"	3 August.
Rebecca Daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Wells,	"	5 September.
Eliza. Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth White,	"	27 Do.
Daniel son of Daniel and Lidia Wier,	"	12 October.
Mary Daughter of James and Mary Wiborn,	"	27 Do.
Ruth Daughter of Eccabod and Dorothy Williston,	"	16 November.
Curnelius son of Jonathon and Hannah Woldo,	"	13 February.
Joseph Son of Soloman Kneeland and Mary his		
Wife,	"	14 December 1700.
John Son of Joseph Halsey and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 February 1700.
John Son of Isaac Biseon and Ann his Wife,	"	16 November 1700.
Ralph Son of John Carter and Phillipie his Wife,	"	10 December 1700.
John Son of John Goff and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 March 1700.
Abigall Daughter of Nathaniel Green and Eliza-		
beth his Wife,	"	9 February 1700.
Daughter of William Harwood and Phebee		
his Wife,	"	1 March 1700.
of Samuella Hood and Deborah his		
Wife,	"	8 May 1700.
Elizabeth Daughter of Andrew Knot and Susana		
his Wife,	"	21 March 1700.
James Son of Thomas Simkins and Margery his		
Wife,	"	15 February 1700.
Peter Son of Solomon Townsend and Elizabeth his		
Wife,	"	24 March 1700.
Joshua Son of James Townsend and Alice his		
Wife,	"	14 March 1700.
Mary Daughter of John Venteman and Eliza. his		
Wife,	"	14 March 1700.
Mary Daughter of William Way and Penelopee his		
Wife,	"	2 March 1700.
Mary Daughter of Thomas Winsor and Rachell his		
Wife,	"	24 March 1700.
Joseph Son of William Brown and Mercy his Wife,	"	11 March 1700.
Joseph Son of William Eustise and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 January 1700.
Jeremiah Son of a Negro Richard and Hager his		
Wife,	"	7 April 1700.
Margaret daughter of Joseph Soper and Margaret		
his Wife,	"	14 October 1700.

Mercy daughter of James Taylor and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	13 November 1700.
Susana daughter of Daniel Willard and Mary his Wife,	"	15 November 1700.
Elizabeth daughter of Benja. Alford and Mary his Wife,	"	26 July 1700.
Abigall daughter of Elisha Audling and Mary his Wife,	"	1 January 1700.
Elizabeth daughter of James Ingles and Love his Wife,	"	30 January 1700.
Samuell Son of Samuell Meers and Mary his Wife,	"	10 April 1700.
James Son of Paul Collings and Mary his Wife,	"	26 September 1700.
Ann daughter of Peter Hauksworth and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 December 1700.
William Son of Peter Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	20 July 1700.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Wheeler and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 November 1700.

1701.

Beginning ye year the 25th of March.

Josiah Son of Elisha Androse and Elinor his Wife,	Born	23 March 1700/1.
John Son of Silence Allen and Esther his Wife,	"	13 March 1700/1.
Thomas Son of John Adams and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 March 1701.
Joshua Son of John Atwood and Mary his Wife,	"	10 Aprill 1701.
Martha Daughter of Isaac Adams and Martha his Wife,	"	27 Aprill 1701.
Nathaniel Son of David Adams and Loice his Wife,	"	29 October 1701.
Thomas Son of John Alden and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 August 1701.
Samuell Son of Samuell Bason and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1700/1.
Joseph Son of Joseph Bridgham and Mercy his Wife,	"	16 Aprill 1701.
Samuell Son of Samuell Bow, a negro and Elinor his Wife,	"	7 July 1701.
Esther Daughter of John Brentall and Phebee his Wife,	"	5 July 1701.
Joseph Son of Joseph Burch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 July 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Edward Belcher and Mary his Wife,	"	4 August 1701.
Samuell Son of Samuell Bayley and Deliverence his Wife,	"	26 July 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Henry Brightman and Abiel his Wife,	"	15 August 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Moses Bradford and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 September 1701.
Isabela Daughter of Samuell Burrell and Martha his Wife,	"	5 September 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Josiah Biles and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 September 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Samuell Brackenbery and Ann his Wife,	"	1 October 1701.
Mary Daughter of Richard Barnet and Katherine his Wife,	"	28 September 1701.
Damoras Daughter of Stephen Bruff and Damoras his Wife,	"	27 October 1701.
Alexander Son of Allexander Bulman and Margaret his Wife,	"	26 October 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Gilbert Bant and Mercy his Wife,	"	11 July 1701.
John Son of John Bennet and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 May 1701.

Daniell Son of Daniell Berry and Mary his Wife,	Born	15 Novemoer 1701.
Jonathan Son of John Bennet and Ruth his Wife,	"	16 October 1701.
Edward Son of Lawrence Brown and Edite his Wife,	"	1 November 1701.
Jane Daughter of Negro Boston and Jane his Wife,	"	1 November 1701.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Bill and Ann his Wife,	"	27 November 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Thomas Berry and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 March 1701.
Mary Daughter of William Bowen and Mary his Wife,	"	18 March 1700/1.
Jonathan Son of Thomas Cushing and Deberah his Wife,	"	13 March 1700/1.
Charles Son of Charles Chancey and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 March 1701.
Mary Daughter of William Crow and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 Aprill 1701.
Ruth Daughter of Ebenezer Chafen and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 May 1701.
David Son of David Crage and Deborah his Wife,	"	6 July 1701.
Susana Daughter of Samucl Clough and Ruth his Wife,	"	15 July 1701.
Samuell Son of Daniell Collins and Rebecca his Wife,	"	24 July 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Samucl Clark and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 August 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Carew and Anna his Wife,	"	12 August 1701.
Williams Son of Edward Collins and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 August 1701.
Joseph Son of Joseph Cowell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 October 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Cox and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 October 1701.
William Son of Samucl Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 October 1701.
Mehitabell Daughter of Thomas Cooper and Mehitabell his Wife,	"	24 August 1701.
Samuell Son of Mathias Cowdry and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 November 1701.
John Son of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	"	11 December 1701.
Patience Daughter of David Copp and Patience his Wife,	"	25 December 1701.
James Son of Henry Chamlet and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 December 1701.
Still born: Son of John Conniball and Martha his Wife,	"	18 March 1701.
Jonathan Son of Eliazur Darbey and Mary his Wife,	"	11 March 1700/1.
Addington Son of Addington Davenport and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 May 1701.
William Son of Henry Dason and Abigall his Wife,	"	24 July 1701.
Elijah Son of Elijah Dubleday and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 August 1701.
Joshua Son of Joshua Davise and Rebecca his Wife,	"	11 September 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Mathew Delver and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 February.*
Ebenezer Son of Mathew Delver and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 April.*
Mary Daughter of Mathew Delver and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 September.*

* Of course these were not all born in 1701, but the edge of leaf is torn off.

Elizabeth Daughter of Joseph Dolbeer and Hannah his Wife,	Born	23.
William Son of Phillip Dillorock and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 J.
Bathsheba Daughter of Jonathan Evans and Mary his Wife,	"	1 March.
Lydia Daughter of Samuella Earl and Mary his Wife,	"	11 April.
Thomas Son of Daniell Edwards and Martha his Wife,	"	30 March 1701.
Jacob Son of Jacob Emms and Mary his Wife,	"	16 May 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of John Ela and Jane his Wife,	"	18 July 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of John Foy and Sarah his Wife,	"	13th June 1701.
Samuell Son of Samuella Foster and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 June 1701.
Sarah Daughter of John Foster and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 June 1701.
Abigail Daughter of Richard Frankling and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 July 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Freeman and Alice his Wife,	"	4 September 1701.
Mary Daughter of Benjamin Flood and Mary his Wife,	"	30 September 1701.
Ebenezer Son of Josiah Frankling and Abiah his Wife,	"	20 September 1701.
John Son of Richard Flood and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 December 1701.
Abigail Daughter of Richard Flood and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 December 1701.
Rachell Daughter of Henry Ferry and Susana his Wife,	"	12 December 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Azor Gale and Mary his Wife,	"	25 March 1701.
Joseph Son of Joseph Green and Mary his Wife,	"	22 June 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Thomas Godfrey and Esther his Wife,	"	12 June 1701.
Walter Son of Walter Gutrage and Anna his Wife,	"	9 July 1701.
Winsor Son of Winsor Golden and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 July 1701.
Bartholomew Son of Bartholomew Green and Mary his Wife,	"	22 October 1701.
Sarah Daughter of John Gibbs and Mary his Wife,	"	12 October 1701.
Harrison Son of Edward Gray and Susana his Wife,	"	22 November 1701.
Samuell Son of Robert Gibbs and Mary his Wife,	"	9 December 1701.
James Son of Briant Gilmore and Mercy his Wife,	"	1 December 1701.
Samuell Son of Samuella Gardener and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 December 1701.
Sarah Daughter of John Goldthwait and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 December 1701.
mas Son of William Gold and Mercy his Wife,	"	30 January 1701.
Daughter of Jonathan Gatchell and Martha his Wife,	"	3 March 1701.
beth Daughter of Nathaniell Gilbert and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 February 1701.
Daughter of Tarrence Henley and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 May 1701.
Daughter of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	27 May 1701.

Wife,	Son of John Homer and Margery his	Born	29 June 1701.
his Wife,	Son of Samuells Hewes and Hannah	"	13 October 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Jacob Hallaway and Mary his		"	14 November 1701.
Wife,	Elizabeth Daughter of John Hughs and Deliver- ence his Wife,	"	19 December 1701.
Daniell Son of Joshua Hensha and Mary his Wife,		"	3 December 1701.
William Son of Thomas Hay and Bridget his		"	8 February 1701.
Wife,	Mary } Daughters of Joseph Hood and Judith his	20 {	February 1701.
Sarah }	Wife,	21 {	February 1701.
Ruth Daughter of Thomas Hudson and Sarah his		"	13 March 1701.
Wife,	Jonathan Son of Jonathan Jackson and Mary his	"	28 Aprill 1701.
Wife,	John Son of John Jepson and Aphia his Wife,	"	26 March 1701.
Rebecca Daughter of Nathaniel Jarvise and Eliza- beth his Wife,		"	11 December 1701.
Nathaniel Son of Stephen Johnson and Mary his		"	18 January 1701.
Wife,	Hannah Daughter of Nathaniel Kettel and Johan- nah his Wife,	"	23 Aprill 1701.
Rebecca Daughter of Christopher Kelbey and Sarah		"	27 December 1701.
his Wife,	Richard Son of Richard King and Abigall his Wife,	"	11 August 1701.
Joseph Son of Joseph Kemball and Elizabeth his		"	24 February 1701.
Wife,	Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Lowel and Elizabeth his	"	5 June 1701.
Wife,	Mary Daughter of Edward Lyde and Deborah his	"	31 July 1701.
Wife,	Martha Daughter of Thomas Lee and Deborah his	"	1 August 1701.
Wife,	Sarah Daughter of Daniell Loreing and Priscilla his	"	15 November 1701.
Wife,	Martha Daughter of David Langdon and Martha	"	23 November 1701.
his Wife,	Mary Daughter of Thomas Leasonbee and Mercy	"	14 November 1701.
his Wife,	Alice Daughter of Peter Leech and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 February 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Charles Morrisse and Esther his		"	7 May 1701.
Wife,	Joana Daughter of Samuells Marrion and Mary his	"	10 May 1701.
Wife,	John Son of John More and Martha his Wife,	"	22 June 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Robert Mason and Moriah his		"	26 July 1701.
Wife,	John Son of John Marshall and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 August 1701.
Deliverence Daughter of Robert Mogerage and		"	23 July 1701.
Elizabeth his Wife,	Francis Son of Francis Marshall and Martha his	"	10 September 1701.
Wife,	Hannah Daughter of Thomas Marshall and Dorcas	"	5 September 1701.
his Wife,	Katherin Daughter of Samuells Miers and Mary	"	25 September 1701.
Katherina his Wife,	Esther Daughter of Florence Mackartey and Sarah	"	21 July 1701.
Wife,		"	

Hezekiah Son of Duncan Maicum and Mary his Wife,	Born	10 October 1701.
Joyce Daughter of Christopher Myngs and Joyce his Wife,	"	15 December 1701.
Jacob Son of Allexander Miller and Dorcas his Wife,	"	3 March 1701.
Sarah Daughter of John Noyes and Susana his Wife,	"	31 March 1701.
Mary Daughter of Ezekiel Needham and Priscilla his Wife,	"	8 April 1701.
Susana Daughter of Eley Orio and Ann his Wife,	"	3 May 1701.
John Son of John Plasteed and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 March 1701.
Joseph Son of Daniel Phippen and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 May 1701.
John Son of John Peirce and Mary his Wife,	"	9 July 1701.
Joseph Son of Jacob Peirce and Rachell his Wife,	"	17 August 1701.
Hamond Son of Thomas Pearson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7th September 1701.
Jacob Son of Jacob Parker and Ann his Wife,	"	29 August 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Edward Proctor and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 September 1701.
Joseph Son of Thomas Peck and Johanna his Wife,	"	27 August 1701.
Hannah Daughter of Mathew Pauling and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 October 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Thomas Perkins and Remember his Wife,	"	13 October 1701.
John Son of Obediah Proctor and Margaret his Wife,	"	19 November 1701.
Ann Daughter of Samuel Phillips and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 November 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Edward Porter and Abiel his Wife,	"	11 January 1701.
Sarah Daughter of John Paine and Bethia his Wife,	"	23 February 1701.
Elizabeth } Daughters of Allexander Prindle and Mary gem { Sarah his Wife,	"	31 January 1701.
Peter Son of Peter Quakee and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 January 1701.
William Son of Thomas Russell and Ann his Wife,	"	4 May 1701.
James Son of Samuell Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	1 July 1701.
John Son of John Ruck and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 August 1701.
Ebenezer Son of William Robie and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 September 1701.
Mehitabel Daughter of Joseph Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	27 September 1701.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas Roberts and Mary his Wife,	"	1 December 1701.
Samuell Son of James Seward and Edey his Wife,	"	7 April 1701.
Joseph Son of Joseph Skinner and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 April 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Joseph Simson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 April 1701.
Mary Daughter of Seth Smith and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	20 May 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of John Sharp and Mary his Wife,	"	26 June 1701.
Allexander Son of Allexander Seers and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 June 1701.
John Son of Joseph Snelling and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 July 1701.

Mary Daughter of Winsor Sandey and Mehitabell his Wife,	Born	19 July 1701.
Richard Son of William Snowton and Rachell his Wife,	"	22 July 1701.
Ebenezer Son of Clement Sumner and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 September 1701.
Grace Daughter of John Stevens and Grace his Wife,	"	1 September 1701.
Thomas Son of William Simson and Susana his Wife,	"	5 September 1701.
Rebecca Daughter of Rowland Storey and Ann his Wife,	"	28 August 1701.
John Son of John Sables and Prissilla his Wife,	"	26 September 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of John Smith and Jane his Wife,	"	2 September 1701.
James Son of James Smith and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 October 1701.
John Son of Joshua Scottow and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 November 1701.
Dorcas Daughter of Benjamin Snelling and Jamina his Wife,	"	13 December 1701.
Benjamin Son of Josiah Stone and Mary his Wife,	"	2 December 1701.
Winsor Son of Allexander Sherar and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 January 1701.
Sarah Daughter of William Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	1 January 1701.
Lidia Daughter of James Studson and Susana his Wife,	"	1 January 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Stevens and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 December 1701.
Judeth Daughter of Samuelli Sewall Esqr. and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 January 1701.
Mary Daughter of Thomas Savage and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	16 March 1701.
Ebenezer Son of Thomas Tyler and Meream his Wife,	"	31 March 1701.
Deborah Daughter of Samuelli Torrey and Abigall his Wife,	"	2 August 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Samuelli Tely and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 January 1701.
Ebenezer Son of Samuelli Turell and Lidia his Wife,	"	5 February 1701.
Mary Daughter of Henry Tomson and Mary his Wife,	"	9 February 1701.
Mary Daughter of Richard Thomas and Mary his Wife,	"	25 January 1701.
George Son of John Viler and Mary his Wife,	"	17 May 1701.
Jonathan Son of John Viall and Mary his Wife,	"	21 September 1701.
Daniell Son of James Updike and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 December 1701.
Elizabeth Daughter of Francis Whitman and Mary his Wife,	"	3 May 1701.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Wardwell and Katherin his Wife,	"	11 May 1701.
Nathaniell Son of Nathaniel Weeler and Mary his Wife,	"	25 May 1701.
Joseph Son of John Wakefeeld and Eliza : his Wife,	"	9 June 1701.
Rachell Daughter of Daniell Wormwell and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 June 1701.
Everill Son of James Waycomb and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 July 1701.
Abigall Daughter of Joseph Wadsworth and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 July 1701.

Mary Daughter of Jonathan Williams and Mary his Wife,	Born	4 August 1701.
Deborah Daughter of Andrew Waker and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 October 1701.
Christopher Son of John Wyate and Anna his Wife,	"	15 October 1701.
William Son of William White and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 October 1701.
Mary Daughter of Andrew Willet and Susana his Wife,	"	18 November 1701.
Mary Daughter of John Wharton and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 October 1701.
Sarah Daughter of Joseph Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 December 1701.
Elisha Son of Elisha Webb and Lidia his Wife,	"	16 November 1701.
Nathaniell Son of Nathaniell Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	5 December 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Wells and Rebecca his Wife,	"	3 January 1701.
James Son of Mathew Watters and Jane his Wife,	"	17 February 1701.
Lydia daughter of William Alden and Mary his Wife,	"	22th December 1701.
Stillborn of Joseph Allen and Ann his Wife,	"	6 August 1701.
Enoch Son of Thomas Creese and Rooksbey his Wife,	"	5th March 1701.
Mary daughter of John Carpenter and Mary his Wife,	"	28 April 1701.
William Son of Ezekiel Carvat and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 March 1701.
Damaris daughter of Ebenezar Dennis and Damaris his Wife,	"	8 July 1701.
William Son of Robert Ellis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 March 1701.
Lettice daughter of Henry Franckling and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 November 1701.
Jeremiah Son of Richard Gridley and Rebecca his Wife,	"	10 March 1701.
Hannah Daughter of Thomas Gyles and Martha his Wife,	"	4 February 1701.
Obediah Son of William Gill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 March 1701.
Jane daughter of John Halsey and Jane his Wife,	"	10 March 1701.
Edward Son of John Hobbie and Ann his Wife,	"	13 July 1701.
Wilmat daughter of Samuells Mould and Mary his Wife,	"	5th July 1701.
Huldah Mounjoy daughter of William Normand and Huldah his Wife,	"	23 December 1701.
Ephraim Son of William Randall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18th March 1701.
Mary daughter of David Jesse and Mary his Wife,	"	20 May 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	10 March 1701.
Mellows Son of Richard Thornton and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 March 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Tomlin and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 August 1701.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Wallise and Christian his Wife,	"	24 March 1701.
William Son of Daniell Willard and Mary his Wife,	"	1 February 1701.

William Son of Edward Winslow and Hannah his Wife,	Born	24 March 1701.
Mary daughter of Thomas Wright and Mary his Wife,	"	23 May 1701.
Joseph Son of John Wilkins and Eliza his Wife,	"	11 October 1701.
Ann daughter of George Worthylake and Ann his Wife,	"	14 October 1701.
Zacheriah Son of Zachry. Alden and Mary his Wife,	"	11 October 1701.
William Son of James Blyn and Margaret his Wife,	"	17 October 1701.
Mary daughter of William Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	3 July 1701.
Susanna daughter of James Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	30 September 1701.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Halsey and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 July 1701.
Timothy Son of Timothy Coningham and Ruth his Wife,	"	22 September 1701.
Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Cock and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 May 1701.
Jane daughter of Benjamin Davise and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 March 1701.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Gold and Mary his Wife,	"	5 December 1701.
Mary daughter of Thomas Gwin and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 July 1701.
Jane daughter of John German and Esther his Wife,	"	1 November 1701.
Margaret daughter of Samuella Haugh and Margaret his Wife,	"	10 March 1701.
Mary daughter of John Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	5 July 1701.
Benjamin Son of John Welch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 June 1701.
Phillip Son of Nathanll Rennolls and Ruth his Wife,	"	12 May 1701.
Joseph Son of Christor Capril and Tamzine his Wife,	"	25 September 1701.
William Son of John Greenough and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 July 1701.
Thomas Son of Thomas Palmer Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	5 November 1701.

1702.

Nathaniel Son of Joseph Adams and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	4 March 1701/2.
Mary Ann Daughter of Isaac Biscon and Ann his Wife,	"	21 February 1701/2.
William Son of Joseph Billings and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 January 1701/2.
Elizabeth Daughter of James Cock and Mary his Wife,	"	13 January 1701/2.
Divan Son of Thomas Berry and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 January 1701/2.
Thomas Son of John Edwards and Civell his Wife,	"	14 January 1701/2.
Abijah Son of John Adams and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 May 1702.
Thomas Son of Thomas Adkins and Ruth his Wife,	"	2 June 1702.
Hull Son of Moses Abbot and Rebecca his Wife,	"	15 June : 1702.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	24 June 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of John Allen and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 August 1702.

Prissilla daughter of Eliah Adams and Prissilla his Wife,	Born	1 July 1702.
Mary daughter of Newcombe Blague and Mary his Wife,	"	19 March 1702.
Peter Son of John Beauchamp and Margt. his Wife,	"	17 April 1702.
Thomas Son of Thomas Barnes and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 May 1702.
Samuell Son of William Brown and Mercy his Wife,	"	16 May 1702.
Mary Daughter of John Butt and Mary his Wife,	"	2 July 1702.
Margaret daughter of George Barstow and Mercy his Wife,	"	10 July 1702.
William Son of Samuell Barrat and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 June 1702.
Mary daughter of David Buckland and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 July 1702.
Abiah daughter of John Barrell and Abiah his Wife,	"	13 July 1702.
Joanna daughter of Thomas Burrington and Lydia his Wife,	"	7 August 1702.
Ellen daughter of Samuell Bridge and Christian his Wife,	"	6 August 1702.
Sarah daughter of John Barret and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 September 1702.
Edward Son of Peter Barbour and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 September 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Bridgham and Mercy his Wife,	"	27 September 1702.
George Son of George Ball and Katherine his Wife,	"	2 November 1702.
John Son of Timothy Batt and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 October 1702.
William Son of John Beer and Mary his Wife,	"	2 December 1702.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Brown and Mary his Wife,	"	12 December 1702.
Mary daughter of Daniel Bernardo and Mirian Milla his Wife,	"	30 December 1702.
Mary daughter of Anthony Bracket and Mary his Wife,	"	13 January 1702.
Samuel Son of Josiah Biles and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 January 1702.
William Son of Nicholas Bows and Dorcas his Wife,	"	28 January 1702.
Samuell Son of Joseph Birch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 February 1702.
Huldah daughter of John Buchanan and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 March 1702.
Deborah daughter of John Burnet and Deborah his Wife,	"	17 February 1702.
Mercy daughter of Edward Cruff and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 Aprill 1702.
John Son of John Cotta and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 March 1702.
John Son of Andrew Cuninghame and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 March 1702.
Ebenezar Son of John Clough and Mary his Wife,	"	5 Aprill 1702.
Hannah daughter of Richard Chever and Abigail his Wife,	"	5 July 1702.
Mary daughter of Francis Castle and Prissilla his Wife,	"	11 May 1702.
Mary daughter of John Carey and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 July 1702.
Sarah daughter of William Cotton and Anna his Wife,	"	11 August 1702.
Thomas Son of John Cerlile and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 June 1702.
Allexander Son of Allexr. Chamberlin: and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 August 1702.
Seth Son of Seth Cullever and Lydia his Wife,	"	23 September 1702.

James Son of Robert Calef and Margaret his Wife,	Born	21 December 1702.
Enoch Son of William Cleer and Bethia his Wife,	"	21 December 1702.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Cushing and Deborah his Wife,	"	12 January 1702.
Ebenezar Son of Ebenezar Clough and Thankfull his Wife,	"	27 January 1702.
Mary daughter of James Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	3 March 1702.
Sarah daughter of William Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 February 1702.
Hannah daughter of Samueller Copp and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 July 1702.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Draper and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 March 1702.
John Son of John Dolbeer and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 April 1702.
Abigail Daughter of Edward Durant and Ann his Wife,	"	15 May 1702.
John Son of Addington Davenport and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 May 1702.
Margaret } daughters: of Edmund Dolbeer and Agnis } Sarah his Wife,	"	20 May 1702.
Samueller Son of Charles Demery and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 June 1702.
William Son of William Daniel and Dorothy his Wife,	"	16 September 1702.
Ann daughter of Samuel Durham and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 September 1702.
Joseph Son of Benjamin Dyer and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 September 1702.
Joseph Son of Joseph Dowding and Ann his Wife,	"	7 November 1702.
John Son of Richard Draper and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 October 1702.
Rebecca daughter of William Dinsdale and Martha his Wife,	"	10 January 1702.
William Son of William Dopson and Prudence: his Wife,	"	27 October 1702.
Benjamin Son of William Endecot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10th April 1702.
Joshua Son of David Eustise and Rachell his Wife,	"	11 February 1702.
Samuel Son of Samueller Engs and Annah his Wife,	"	2 October 1702.
John Son of Jonathan Everard and Penelopee his Wife,	"	3 February 1702.
Joanna daughter of Joseph Flood and Joanna his Wife,	"	26 December 1702.
William Son of Benjamin Gibson and Mehitabell his Wife,	"	6 April 1702.
Mary daughter of John Goodwin and Mary his Wife,	"	21 April 1702.
Ann daughter of William Gibson and Mary his Wife,	"	5 May 1702.
Isaac Son of Samueller Greenwood and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 May 1702.
Rachell daughter of John Gerat and Susana his Wife,	"	27 May 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Gellings and Mary his Wife,	"	18 July 1702.
Sarah daughter of Samueller Grice and Prissila his Wife,	"	14 June 1702.
Sarah daughter of Noah Guille and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 November 1702.
Richard Son of John Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 November 1702.
Orchard Son of John Guy and Anna his Wife,	"	11 November 1702.

Ebenezar Son of Joshua Gee and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	22 December 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of William Gibbs and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 January 1702.
Mary daughter of Tobias Green and Mary his Wife,	"	28 January 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Gilbert and Lydia his Wife,	"	7 February 1702.
Susana daughter of Nathanll. Green and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 September 1702.
Edward Son of Edward Gray and Susana his Wife,	"	20 March 1702.
John Son of Nathaniell Holmes and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 Aprill 1702.
Mary daughter of William Hannah and Martha his Wife,	"	28 Aprill 1702.
Esther daughter of Joseph Heath and Mary his Wife,	"	25 July 1702.
Thomas Son of Joseph Hubbert and Thankfull his Wife,	"	4 August 1702.
Daniell Son of James Habersham and Mary his Wife,	"	20 August 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua Hewes and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 August 1702.
Joseph Son of Benjamin Hallaway and Mary his Wife,	"	22 November 1702.
Isaac Son of Francis Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	1th January 1702.
Joseph Son of John Hobbie and Ann his Wife,	"	29 December 1702.
Tabitha daughter of Nathanll. Hodgdon and Susana his Wife,	"	4 January 1702.
William Son of William Hasey and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 February 1702.
Mary daughter of Charles Hobbie and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 February 1702.
Benjamin Son of William Indecot and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 Aprill 1702.
Mara daughter of John Jones and Margaret his Wife,	"	6 May 1702.
Sarah daughter of John Ingram and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 July 1702.
Benjamin Son of Arthur Jeffry and Mary his Wife,	"	9 August 1702.
Prissilla daughter of Thomas Jackson and Prissilla his Wife,	"	27 August 1702.
Sarah daughter of William Ivory and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 October 1702.
Phinias Son of David Jesse and Mary his Wife,	"	24 December 1702.
Mercy daughter of John Jackson and Susana his Wife,	"	26 February 1702.
Rebecca daughter of John Kilbey and Rebecca his Wife,	"	30 March 1702.
Christopher Son of Christopher Kemball and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 September 1702.
Mary daughter of Solomon Kneeland and Mary his Wife,	"	15 October 1702.
Dudson Son of Roger Kileup and Abigall his Wife,	"	28 December 1702.
Sarah daughter of John Lawson and Ann his Wife,	"	26 March 1702.
Richard Son of Richard Lax and Mary his Wife,	"	18 Aprill 1702.
John Son of John Lowrey and Mary his Wife,	"	28 May 1702.

Joseph Son of Joseph Lowden and Mary his Wife,	Born	14 September 1702.
Knight Son of Thoms. Hudson Leverit and Rebecca his Wife,	"	1 January 1702.
Thomas Son of Thomas Lee and Deborah his Wife,	"	17 December 1702.
Mary daughter of Isaac Loreing and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 February 1702.
Margaret daughter of Florence Maccarty and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 March 1702.
Mary daughter of John Miles and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 April 1702.
Arthur Son of Arthur Mason and Mary his Wife,	"	14 May 1702.
John Son of Edward Martin and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 June 1702.
David Son of Timothy Mackue and Ann his Wife,	"	21 June 1702.
John Son of John Maxwel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1702.
Ann daughter of Samuella Mattock and Ann his Wife,	"	21 July 1702.
Ann daughter of Charles Morris and Esther his Wife,	"	23 September 1702.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Morss and Frances his Wife,	"	23 October 1702.
Benjamin Son of Thomas Mellens and Mary his Wife,	"	29 January 1702.
John Son of John Mountfort and Mary his Wife,	"	24 February 1702.
Samuella Son of John Marshall and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 February 1702.
Abigail daughter of Nathaniell Newell and Rest his Wife,	"	19 April 1702.
Hannah daughter of Darbey Ofling and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 April 1702.
Andrew Son of John Osborn and Mary his Wife,	"	6 July 1702.
Abigail daughter of James Oborn and Abigail his Wife,	"	7 March 1702.
Abigail daughter of John Phillips and Mary his Wife,	"	26 April 1702.
Sarah daughter of James Peirson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 July 1702.
John Son of John Petel and Rachell his Wife,	"	14 September 1702.
Ann daughter of Joseph Pitman and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 September 1702.
Esther daughter of Obediah Parry and Mary his Wife,	"	22 September 1702.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenr. Pemberton and Mary his Wife,	"	12 April 1702.
Mary daughter of John Plasteed and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 October 1702.
Hannah daughter of William Paine and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 January 1702.
George Son of George Peream and Mary his Wife,	"	19 April 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Roberts and Esther his Wife,	"	27 September 1702.
Ann daughter of Thomas Russell and Ann his Wife,	"	15 November 1702.
Hannah daughter of John Ruck and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 December 1702.
Mosly Son of John Ruggles and Martha his Wife,	"	22 February 1702.
Thomas Son of Thomas Rowel and Dorothy his Wife,	"	9 February 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of John Richardson and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 March 1702.
Mary daughter of Joseph Royall and Mary his Wife,	"	8 March 1702.
Mary daughter of Cyprian Southiack and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 April 1702.

Bartholomew Son of Daniell Stoddard and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	10 April 1702.
Grace daughter of Jeremiah Smith and Grace his Wife,	"	11 May 1702.
Grover Son of John Scolly and Lydia his Wife,	"	10 May 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Sill and Agnis his Wife,	"	16 June 1702.
Jeremiah Son of Rowland Storey and Ann his Wife,	"	2 July 1702.
Joseph Son of Joseph Slegg and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 July 1702.
Josiah Son of Benjamin Stone and Joanna his Wife,	"	25 July 1702.
Gibbins daughter of Gibbins Sharp and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 August 1702.
Mary daughter of Richard Stratton and Margaret his Wife,	"	7 September 1702.
Anna daughter of Isaac Spencer and Bethia his Wife,	"	9 October 1702.
John Son of John Simson and Rely his Wife,	"	24 October 1702.
Grace daughter of John Stevens and Grace his Wife,	"	18 December 1702.
Margaret daughter of Clemons Sumner and Margaret his Wife,	"	7 December 1702.
James Son of Joseph Simpson and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 January 1702.
Thomas Son of Thomas Simkins and Margry his Wife,	"	27 January 1702.
Susana daughter of Benjamin Swaine and Susana his Wife,	"	8 February 1702.
William Son of John Sharp and Mary his Wife,	"	25 February 1702.
Mary daughter of Joseph Soper and Margaret his Wife,	"	24 February 1702.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas Trarice and Hannah his Wife,	"	18 April 1702.
William Son of William Turner and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 April 1702.
Mary daughter of Henry Too and Mary his Wife,	"	12 June 1702.
Mary daughter of James Taylor and Rebecca his Wife,	"	15 July 1702.
Moses Son of John Tiler and Deborah his Wife,	"	23 July 1702.
Elisha Son of James Townsend and Alice his Wife,	"	26 December 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of James Townsend and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 January 1702.
Mary daughter of John Turner and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 January 1702.
Abigall daughter of William Thomas and Abigall his Wife,	"	26 September 1702.
Samuell Son of John Vallentine and Mary his Wife,	"	28 December 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Wilson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 April 1702.
William Son of William Wire and Ellinor his Wife,	"	26 March 1702.
Joseph Son of Samuell White and Ann his Wife,	"	9 April 1702.
Ezekiell Son of Ezekiel Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	12 May 1702.
Joseph Son of Joseph Wheeler and Eliza his Wife,	"	27 April 1702.
Edward Son of George Wright and Margaret his Wife,	"	11 May 1702.

Mary daughter of Jonathan Williams and Mary his Wife,	Born	14 June 1702.
Howard Son of Daniel Wyborn and Sarah his "Wife,	"	1 June 1702.
Sarah daughter of James Williams and Sarah his "Wife,	"	5 July 1702.
John Son of Ichabod Williston and Dorothy his "Wife,	"	7 September 1702.
Obediah Son of Obediah Wakefeeld and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 December 1702.
John Son of John Williams and Humilis his "Wife,	"	26 January 1702.
William Son of William Waters and Rebecca his "Wife,	"	10 Februdary 1702.
Samuel Son } of } Simon Willard and Eliza.		
Abigall daughter } of } his Wife,	"	19 January 1702.
John Son of John Wilson and Mary his Wife,	"	2 February 1702.
John Son of John Wells and Mary his Wife,	"	31 January 1702.
Robert Son of James Wacombe and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 February 1702.
William Son of Anthony Young and Rachell his Wife,	"	13 February 1702.
Hannah daughter of John Clampit and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 November 1702.
Sarah daughter of Jonathan Eustice and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 March 1702.
David Son of David Faulkner and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 March 1702.
William Son of Allexander Fullerton and Mary his Wife,	"	2 July 1702.
Mary daughter of Thomas Freeman and Alice his Wife,	"	1 June 1702.
Eliczur Son of John Flegg and Abiah his Wife,	"	12 February 1702.
Winsor Son of Winsor Golden and Elizabeth his "Wife,	"	22 March 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of John Gill and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 January 1702.
Mary daughter of Samuell Hood and Deborah his Wife,	"	11 March 1702.
Martha daughter of Peter Hauksworth and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 December 1702.
Jennet daughter of David Johnson and Priscilla his Wife,	"	10 March 1702.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Jackson and Mary his Wife,	"	4 April 1702.
William Son of James Ingles and Love his Wife,"	"	1 February 1702.
Christopher Son of Christor. Bridge and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 February 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of William Cook and Eliza his Wife,	"	5 January 1702.
Johanna daughter of Benja. Alford and Mary his Wife,	"	24 May 1702.
Sarah daughter of Elisha Audling and Mary his Wife,	"	20 February 1702.
Ruth daughter of Joseph Belknap and Abigall his Wife,	"	2 March 1702.
Richard Son of John Broccus and Ann his Wife,	"	20 November 1702.
Agnis daughter of Joshua Kent and Agnis his Wife,	"	25 September 1702.
Richard Son of Richard Mortemore and Mary his Wife,	"	18 March 1702.

Edward Son of Josue Marriner and Hannah his Wife,	Born	20 November 1702.
Samuel Son of Samuel Mould and Mary his Wife,	"	10 January 1702.
Ann daughter of William Merret and Ann his Wife,	"	20 April 1702.
Susana daughter of Edward Merret and Susana his Wife,	"	12 May 1702.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Norrise and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 July 1702.
Agnis daughter of Jacob Pearce and Rachel his Wife,	"	8 March 1702
Robert Son of Robert Price and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 January 1702.
Thomas Son of Allexandr. Sherar and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 March 1702.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuella Shrimpton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 August 1702.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Smith and Mercey his Wife,	"	4 November 1702.
John Son of Sampson Shore and Mary his Wife,	"	2 December 1702.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan Waldo and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 January 1702.
Mary daughter of William White and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 March 1702.
Margaret daughter of James Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1702.
Ann daughter of Roger Earl and Lydia his Wife,	"	22 August 1702.
Samuel Son of John Elliston and Lucey his Wife,	"	28 April 1702.
Katherine daughter of Benja. Gallop and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 July 1702.
Sarah daughter of Samuella Hurst and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 Aug. 1702.
Henry Son of William Robie and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 February 1702.
Sarah daughter of John Ruggles and Tabitha his Wife,	"	28 November 1702.
Mehitabel daughter of Peter Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	12 February 1702.
Dorothy daughter of George Thorold and Anna his Wife,	"	17 April 1702.
Nathanll. Son of Nathanll. Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	12 February 1702.
Mary daughter of George Sirey and Jane his Wife,	"	12 September 1702.
Susanna daughter of Wentworth Paxton and Faith his Wife,	"	27 June 1702.
Andrew Son of Andr. Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	30 January 1702.
John Son of Thomas Hobbs and Katherine his Wife,	"	25 February 1702.
Samuel Son of Samuel Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 May 1702.

1703.

Abigall daughter of Zachry Adams and Dinah his Wife,	Born	20 April 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Adams and Ann his Wife,	"	21 June 1703.
Ann daughter of Isaac Adams and Martha his Wife,	"	20 August 1703.
Samuella Son of Samuella Adams and Lydia his Wife,	"	7 November 1703.
Sarah daughter of John Baker and Mary his Wife,	"	31 March 1703.
James Son of Thomas Barnes and Lydia his Wife,	"	18 April 1703.
Anne daughter of Lewis Boucher and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 April 1703.

William Son of John Barnes and Rachel his Wife, Born	29 April 1703.
Mary daughter of Nicholas Buttolph and Mary his Wife, “	8 May 1703.
Jeremiah Son of William Brown and Mary his Wife, “	20 May 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of James Baynam and Bridget his Wife, “	28 June : 1703.
Benjamin Son of William Brown and Ann his Wife, “	2 July 1703.
William Son of William Briggs and Rebecca his Wife, “	30 April 1703.
Edward Son of Samuella Barrat and Sarah his Wife, “	28 May 1703.
Richard Son of Samuella Bason and Mary his Wife, “	21 January 1703.
John Son of Negro Boston and Jane his Wife, “	22 August 1703.
William Son of Adinah Bulfinch and Abigail his Wife, “	14 August 1703.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas Blatchford and Mary his Wife, “	4 September 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Bridgham and Lydia his Wife, “	1 October 1703.
Timothy Son of Timothy Burbanck and Rebecca his Wife, “	13 October 1703.
Nathaniel Son of Joseph Belcher and Hannah his Wife, “	5 October 1703.
Ebenezer Son of Daniell Berry and Mary his Wife, “	15 December 1703.
Anna Daughter of Samuella Bayley and Deliverance his Wife, “	6 January 1703.
Preserved daughter of Samll. Bayley and Deliverance : his Wife, “	“
Anna daughter of John Barrel and Abiah his Wife, “	26th January 1703.
Mary daughter of Thomas Berry and Elizabeth his Wife, “	17 February 1703.
Simon Son of Daniel Barnardo and Marion his Wife, “	5 March 1703.
Silvester Son of Mathew Carey and Mary his Wife, “	18 June 1703.
John Son of Androse Cannon and Sarah his Wife, “	21 August 1703.
Lydia daughter of Joseph Callender and Lydia his Wife, “	16 August 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Chubb and Eliza. his Wife, “	27 September 1703.
David Son of David Cutler and Abigail his Wife, “	28 September 1703.
John Son of David Craige and Deborah his Wife, “	27 September 1703.
Elisha Son of Elisha Cook and Jane his Wife, “	3 November 1703.
John Son of Samuella Clarke and Hannah his Wife, “	22 November 1703.
Samuella Son of Ezekiel Carvat and Elizabeth his Wife, “	15 December 1703.
Sarah daughter of Henry Chamlet and Eliza. his Wife, “	17 December 1703.
Sarah daughter of John Clark and Sarah his Wife, “	18 January 1703.
Mary daughter of Joseph Cowel and Eliza. his Wife, “	1 February 1703.
Mary daughter of John Cunniball and Martha his Wife, “	22 January 1703.
Peter Son of John Cotta and Sarah his Wife, “	7 March 1703.
John Son of John Coleman and Judeth his Wife, “	2 March 1703.
Barrat Son of Barrat Dyer and Hannah his Wife, “	19 October 1703.

John Son of Addington Davenport and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	21 November 1703.
Sands Son of Joseph Dowding and Ann his Wife,	"	28 February 1703.
Francis Son of Eliezur Darbey and Mary his Wife,	"	16 March 1703.
William Son of William Egleston and Doreas his Wife,	"	27 June 1703.
Connis Son of Anthony Eames and Naomi his Wife,	"	3 November 1703.
Ann daughter of John Edwards and Civill his Wife,	"	7 October 1703.
Samuell Son of Samuel Earl and Mary his Wife,	"	11 March 1703.
Lydia daughter of William Endecot and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 June 1703.
Samuell Son of Thomas Fitch and Abiel his Wife,	"	31 August 1703.
Jacob Son of John Floyd and Rachel his Wife,	"	11 September 1703.
Martha daughter of Thomas Foster and Martha his Wife,	"	21 October 1703.
Thomas Son of Josiah Frankling and Abia his Wife,	"	7th December 1703.
Hannah daughter of Richard Flood and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 December 1703.
Richard Son of Richard Frankling and Abigall his Wife,	"	12 February 1703.
Ann daughter of Allexander Fullerton and Mary his Wife,	"	5 February 1703.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Flood and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1703.
Mary daughter of James Gibson and Mary his Wife,	"	29 March 1703.
John Son of Samuel Gardener and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 April 1703.
John Son of John Goldthwaite and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 May 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Walter Gutradge and Anna his Wife,	"	14 July 1703.
Susanna daughter of Samuel Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	8 July 1703.
Samuel Son of Bartholomw. Green and Mary his Wife,	"	2 November 1703.
John Son of Jonathan Gatchel and Martha his Wife,	"	15 December 1703.
Timothy Son of Timothy Green and Mary his Wife,	"	6 December 1703.
Martha daughter of John Goodwin and Mary his Wife,	"	19 December 1703.
Martha daughter of John Glass and Martha his Wife,	"	3 January 1703.
Mary daughter of John Gyles and Mary his Wife,	"	24 January 1703.
Isaac Son of Richard Gritley and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 January 1703.
Katherine daughter of Noah Guille and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 February 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Grice and Priscilla his Wife,	"	8 March 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Allexandr. Hannah and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 May 1703.
Mercey daughter of John Hisket and Doreas his Wife,	"	29 April 1703.
Joshua Son of Joshua Hencha and Mary his Wife,	"	2 August 1703.
Jannet daughter of Thomas Hay and Bridget his Wife,	"	16 August 1703.
Mercey daughter of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	16 August 1703.

Ann daughter of William Harwood and Phebee his Wife,	Born	13 August 1703.
Michael Son of John Homer and Margery his Wife,	"	26 September 1703.
Benjamin Son of Samucl Hewes and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 November 1703.
Nathaniel Son of Nathanl. Holmes and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 December 1703.
Deborah daughter of Thomas Hetchbone and Frances his Wife,	"	25 January 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of John Holland and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 January 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Jacobs and Mary his Wife,	"	21 May 1703.
Lydia daughter of William Indecot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 June 1703.
Ebenezar Son of Mathew Joans and Susana his Wife,	"	11 November 1703.
Thomas Son of Timothy Kemball and Katherine his Wife,	"	29 May 1703.
Mary daughter of Joseph Kemball and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 May 1703.
Abigall daughter of Christoph. Kimbal and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 January 1703.
Allexander Son of James Lablond and Ann his Wife,	"	31 March 1703.
Nicholas Son of Robert Lash and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 April 1703.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Larkin and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 May 1703.
Mary daughter of Stephen Langley and Mary his Wife,	"	1 August 1703.
Bennet Son of John Love and Susana his Wife,	"	2 June 1703.
Daniel Son of Daniel Loreing and Priscilla his Wife,	"	25 October 1703.
Phillip Son of Phillip Lewis and Martha his Wife,	"	4 January 1703.
Mary daughter of Ezekiel Lewis and Mary his Wife,	"	21 January 1703.
Joseph Son of Joseph Lowden and Mary his Wife,	"	7 January 1703.
John Son of Ebenezar Lowle and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 March 1703.
John Son of Samuel Marrion and Mary his Wife,	"	5 April 1703.
Joseph Son of Thomas Marshall and Dorcas his Wife,	"	19 June 1703.
Ebenezar Son of Duncan Maycome and Mary his Wife,	"	4 September 1703.
David Son of Arthur Mason and Mary his Wife,	"	2 July 1703.
Richard Son of Edward Martine and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 September 1703.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Maylem and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 July 1703.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Morss and Frances his Wife,	"	3th November 1703.
William Son of Lazurus Manley and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 January 1703.
James Son of Samuel Meers and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1703.
Sarah daughter of Henry Nicholson and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 March 1703.
Thomas Son of George Nowel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 March 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen Norwood and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 May 1703.
John Son of John Northey and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 June 1703.
Mary daughter of John Noyse and Susana his Wife,	"	30 October 1703.

Abraham Son of Abraham Nicholls and Rebecca his wife,	Born	18 January 1703.
Stephen Son of Stephen North and Lydia his Wife,	"	6 March 1703.
Ebenezar Son of John Oliver and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 January 1703.
Daniel Son of Daniel Oliver and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 January 1703.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Pemberton and Mary his Wife,	"	14 Aprill 1703.
Mary daughter of John Pearse and Mary his Wife,	"	11 April 1703.
Bridget daughter of William Phillips and Deborah his Wife,	"	31 May 1703.
Abraham Son of Nathanll. Perkins and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 June 1703.
John Son of Edward Proctor and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 August 1703.
Ebenezar Son of William Parkman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 September 1703.
John Son of John Pitts and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 September 1703.
Rachel daughter of John Pettel and Rachel his Wife,	"	12 October 1703.
Joseph Son of Edward Porter and Abiel his Wife,	"	22 October 1703.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Phillips and Rebecca his Wife,	"	1 November 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Peck and Joanna his Wife,	"	24 October 1703.
Verrin Son of John Parker and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 May 1703.
John Son of Richard Proctor and Rachel his Wife,	"	29 December 1703.
James Son of James Pitts and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 December 1703.
John Son of Thomas Plats and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 December 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathan Presbee and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 January 1703.
Samuel Son of Thomas Prat and Mary his Wife,	"	27 January 1703.
Mehitabel daughter of Joseph Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	18th August 1703.
Mary daughter of Humphry Richards and Susana his Wife,	"	11 September 1703.
Alice daughter of William Reed and Alice his Wife,	"	19 October 1703.
Mary daughter of Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his Wife,	"	29 December 1703.
John Son of John Radmore and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1703.
John Son of William Snoton and Rachel his Wife,	"	10 Aprill 1703.
John Son of John Spencer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 August 1703.
John Son of John Simpkins and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 August 1703.
Abigall daughter of John Selly and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 August 1703.
Sarah daughter of Anthony Skeppell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 September 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Simpson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 September 1703.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Skinner and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 October 1703.
Edward Son of Wigglesworth Swicher and Ursilla his Wife,	"	3 October 1703.
Thomas Son of Thomas Savage and Margaret his Wife,	"	9 September 1703.
Deliverence daughter of Allexandr. Seers and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 October 1703.
Abigall daughter of William Shute and Martha his Wife,	"	9 August 1703.
Susana Daughter of Peter Stacey and Remember his Wife,	"	20 October 1703.
John Son of John Seacomb and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	19 November 1703.

Mehitabel daughter of John Sables and Priscilla his Wife,	Born	16 November 1703.
Peter Son of Peter Signac and Ann his Wife,	"	12 October 1703.
Susanna daughter of John Stevens and Grace his Wife,	"	16 January 1703.
Robert Son of Joseph Snelling and Rebecca his Wife,	"	10 January 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of John Smith and Jane his Wife,	"	4 November 1703.
John Son of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	2 February 1703.
William } Sons of Samuell Torry and Abigall his	"	29 May 1703.
Samuel } Wife,		
Nathaniel Son of John Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	17 August 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 December 1703.
Thomas Son of Thomas Townsend and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 January 1703.
Mercey daughter of Jeremiah Tay and Mercey his Wife,	"	5 July 1703.
James Son of John Vickers and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 July 1703.
John Son of James Varney and Jane his Wife,	"	24 September 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of John Valentine and Mary his Wife,	"	22 February 1703.
Abigal daughter of James Williams and Abigal his Wife,	"	2th Aprill 1703.
Ann daughter of Adam Winthrop and Ann his Wife,	"	4 May 1703.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Wheeler and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 May 1703.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Williams and Mary his Wife,	"	8 June 1703.
Mary daughter of Nathanll. Wheeler and Mary his Wife,	"	7 June 1703.
Elizabeth Daughter of John Wakefeeld and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 July 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of William Webber and Mary his Wife,	"	24 July 1703.
George Son of George Wadling and Rachel his Wife,	"	22 September 1703.
Joseph Son of Samuell White and Ann his Wife,	"	5 October 1703.
Sarah daughter of Daniell Willard and Mary his Wife,	"	12 June 1703.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Wardwel and Katherine his Wife,	"	19 October 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of John Wilkins and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 January 1703.
William Son of William Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	2 December 1703.
Sarah daughter of William Wheeler and Eliza his Wife,	"	30 January 1703.
Edward Son of Edward Winslow and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 February 1703.
Ruth daughter of George Worthyleg and Ann his Wife,	"	6 March 1703.
Mercey daughter of Thomas Walker and Rebecca his Wife,	"	1 March 1703.
Judeth daughter of Paul Collings and Mary his Wife,	"	9 Aprill 1703.
William Son of Thomas Daws and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 December 1703.

Richard Son of Samuel Green and Ann his Wife,	Born	15 March 1703.
Rebecca daughter of Nathanll. Gilbert and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 February 1703.
Isaac Son of Isaac Goose and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 February 1703.
Jeremiah Son of Nathanll. Green and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 March 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Halsey and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1703.
John Son of John Hughs and Deliverence his Wife,	"	9 March 1703.
Samuell Son of Samll. Hurst and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 January 1703.
Mary daughter of Grove Hirst and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 January 1703.
Samuell Son of Samuell Avise and Mary his Wife,	"	1 February 1703.
Ann daughter of John Broccus and Ann his Wife,	"	23 March 1703.
William Son of William Bowen and Mary his Wife,	"	1 March 1703.
Benjamin Son of Richard Barnerd and Katherine his Wife,	"	2 September 1703.
Samuel Son of David Copp and Patience his Wife,	"	8 March 1703.
Rooksbey daughter of Thomas Creese and Rooksby his Wife,	"	7 August 1703.
Margaret daughter of John Langdon and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 August 1703.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Palmer Esq and Abigal his Wife,	"	15 October 1703.
Daniel Son of Phillip Marret and Mary his Wife,	"	16 June 1703.
Eliza. daughter of John Greenough and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 July 1703.
Joanna daughter of Christor. Capril and Tamzine his Wife,	"	28 November 1703.
William Son of William Palfry and Abigall his Wife,	"	2 March 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Ezekiel Carver and Eliza his Wife,	"	9 April 1703.
Daniel Son of Daniel Johonot and Susana his Wife,	"	19 March 1703.
Gyles Son of William Goddard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 August 1703.
Thomas Son of William Eustice and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 November 1703.
Stutson Son of John Biles and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 November 1703.
Samuel Son of Joseph Johnson and Anna his Wife,	"	8 March 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Larkin and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 March 1703.
John Son of John Marlow and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 March 1703.
George Son of Stephen Minot and Mary his Wife,	"	29 January 1703.
George Son of George Norton and Mary his Wife,	"	25 April 1703.
Mary daughter of Robert Noaks and Mary his Wife,	"	29 April 1703.
Mary daughter of Robert Orange and Hannah his Wife,	"	31 January 1703.
Isaac Son of Isaac Perkins and Mary his Wife,	"	9 March 1703.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Pemberton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 December 1703.
Ruth daughter of John Ruggles and Martha his Wife,	"	7 March 1703.
Mary daughter of Robert Sanderson and Esther his Wife,	"	25 November 1703.
Edward Son of John Sunderland and Mary his Wife,	"	7 November 1703.
Elizabeth daughter of John Venteman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 January 1703.
Isaac Son of Richard Woody and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 March 1703.
Thomas Son of Thomas Wallice and Grace his Wife,	"	9 February 1703.

1704.

Moses son of Moses Abbot and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	28 March 1704.
Elijah Son of Eliah Adams and Rebecca his Wife,	"	8 June 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Adkins and Ruth his Wife,	"	19 July 1704.
Joseph Son of Joseph Allen and Ann his Wife,	"	7 August 1704.
Joseph Son of Joseph Adams and Eliza his Wife,	"	10 December 1704.
Christian daughter of John Aspinall and Christian his Wife,	"	2 August 1704.
Katherine daughter of John Alden and Eliza his Wife,	"	17 February 1704.
Edward Son of Edward Ball and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 April 1704.
Susanna daughter of Thomas Bowman and Margaret his Wife,	"	3 April 1704.
John Son of John Bennet and Hannah his Wife,	"	31 March 1704.
Samuell Son of Samuell Burrell and Martha his Wife,	"	17 April 1704.
Mary daughter of Anthony Bracket and Mary his Wife,	"	8 May 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Boon and Mary his Wife,	"	5 July 1704.
Joseph Son of Samuel Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 June 1704.
Mary daughter of John Bennet and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 July 1704.
Thomas Son of Thoms. Barbour and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1704.
Abigall daughter of Timothy Batt and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 July 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of John Brewer and Martha his Wife,	"	27 July 1704.
William Son of Willm. Butler and Mary his Wife,	"	21 September 1704.
Samuel Son of John Barr and Margaret his Wife,	"	2 October 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Baker and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 October 1704.
Mercy daughter of Joseph Bridgham and Mercy his Wife,	"	11 November 1704.
Robert Son of Alven Butcher and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 November 1704.
Abigall daughter of Nicholas Buttolph and Mary his Wife,	"	23 November 1704.
Mary daughter of John Beer and Mary his Wife,	"	17 November 1704.
Martha daughter of William Bowen and Mary his Wife,	"	19 December 1704.
Peter Son of James Blyn and Margaret his Wife,	"	16 January 1704.
John Son of Timothy Burbank and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 January 1704.
Clark Son of John Buccanan and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 February 1704.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Bridge and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 March 1704.
William Son of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	"	28 March 1704.
Mary daughter of Samuell Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 April 1704.
John Son of Thomas Cox and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 April 1704.
Thomas Son of John Clough and Mary his Wife,	"	20th April 1704.
Clement Son of Daniel Collins and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 May 1704.

Elizabeth daughter of Robert Calef and Margaret his Wife,	Born	7 May 1704.
John Son of Ebenr. Clough and Thankful his Wife,	"	18 May 1704.
Ebenezar Son of Jeremiah Cushing and Judeth his Wife,	"	25 May 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Camden and Ruth his Wife,	"	18 June 1704.
Rebecca daughter of William Clark and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 June 1704.
Phillip Son of Phillip Cooper and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 May 1704.
John Son of John Comer and Mary his Wife,	"	1 August 1704.
Mary daughter of John Campball and Mary his Wife,	"	23 July 1704.
Keats Son of Alexr. Chamberline and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 August 1704.
William Son of William Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 July 1704.
Hannah daughter of Francis Clark and Deborah his Wife,	"	2 September 1704.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Coleman and Anne his Wife,	"	1 September 1704.
William Son of William Champlin and Martha his Wife,	"	2 September 1704.
Sarah daughter of Noah Champney and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 October 1704.
Samuell Son of Thomas Colworthy and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 October 1704.
Ephraim Son of Samuell Copp and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 October 1704.
James Son of James Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	7 November 1704.
Deliverence daughter of John Corser and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 October 1704.
Nathaniel Son of David Craige and Deborah his Wife,	"	27 November 1704.
Abigall daughter of George Cabbot and Abigall his Wife,	"	4 December 1704.
Charles Son of Charles Chancey and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 January 1704.
Joanna daughter of Robert Cock and Agnis his Wife,	"	1 January 1704.
Samuel Son of Thomas Cushing and Deborah his Wife,	"	11 January 1704.
James Son of James Cock and Mary his Wife,	"	12 August 1704.
John Son of Thomas Carew and Anna his Wife,	"	19 January 1704.
Martha daughter of Paul Collings and Mary his Wife,	"	1 February 1704.
Hannah daughter of John Dinley and Sarah his Wife,	"	18th May 1704.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Dolbeer and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 July 1704.
Samuel Son of Samuel Drown and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 July 1704.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Dyer and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 November 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Addington Davenport and Ellza. his Wife,	"	20 December 1704.
Mary daughter of James Denmark and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 January 1704.
Mercey daughter of Joseph Dowding and Ann his Wife,	"	11 February 1704.

Still born } Sons of John Eastwick and Grizell his		
Still born { Wife,	Born	29 July 1704.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Eustice and Sarah his		
Wife,	"	1 January 1704.
Mary daughter of Samll. Eaton and Ruth his		
Wife,	"	1 May 1704.
John Son of Daniel Edwards and Martha his Wife,	"	9 February 1704.
Ann daughter of Benja. Fitch and Mary his Wife,	"	5 May 1704.
Hugh Son of Hugh Floyd and Eliner his Wife,	"	13 May 1704.
Margaret daughter of Henry Frankling and Margrt.		
his Wife,	"	19 June 1704.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Flood and Johanna his		
Wife,	"	8 August 1704.
Ann daughter of John Foster and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 February 1704.
Martha daughter of Thomas Fitch and Abiel his		
Wife,	"	25 September 1704.
Hannah daughter of Benja. Gold and Mary his		
Wife,	"	17 Aprill 1704.
Thomas Son of Thomas Godfrey and Esther his		
Wife,	"	15 Aprill 1704.
John Son of Samuel Gardener and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 June 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua Gee and Eliza his		
Wife,	"	14 June 1704.
Anna daughter of John German and Esther his		
Wife,	"	11 June 1704.
William Son of Benja. Gibson and Mehitabell his		
Wife,	"	25 June 1704.
Martha daughter of Thomas Gyles and Martha his		
Wife,	"	9 July 1704.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Green and Mary his		
Wife,	"	1 July 1704.
Mary daughter of John Gerard and Susana his		
Wife,	"	16 July 1704.
Sarah daughter of John Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 August 1704.
Thomas Son of Thomas Gwin and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 September 1704.
Windsor Son of Windsor Golding and Eliza. his		
Wife,	"	11 October 1704.
Benjamin Son of John Goldthwaite and Sarah his		
Wife,	"	25 November 1704.
Nathaniel Son of Edward Gellings and Mary his		
Wife,	"	12 December 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Samll. Green and Eliza. his		
Wife,	"	10 December 1704.
John Son of John Gill and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 February 1704.
John Son of John Hobbs and Susanna his Wife,	"	2 April 1704.
Rose daughter of Jacob Hallaway and Mary his		
Wife,	"	2 May 1704.
Thomas Son of Henry Hill and Mary his Wife,	"	11 June 1704.
Hannah daughter of Joshua Hewes and Eliza. his		
Wife,	"	6 June 1704.
Joseph Son of Nathanll. Hodgson and Susanna his		
Wife,	"	5 June 1704.
Mary daughter of Robert Hannah and Hanna his		
Wife,	"	21 June 1704.
John Son of John Horton and Ann his Wife,	"	5 July 1704.
John Son of Nathanll. Harrise and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 August 1704.
John Son of Thomas Holland and Ann his Wife,	"	19 August 1704.
Thomas Son of Ephraim Hunt and Joanna his		
Wife,	"	10 August 1704.
John Son of John Hisket and Dorcas his Wife,	"	30 August 1704.

Foster Son of Thomas Hutchinson and Sarah his Wife,	Born	18 September 1704.
Benjamin Son of Arthur Hale and Mary his Wife,	"	13 October 1704.
Mary daughter of John Halsey and Jane his Wife,	"	29 December 1704.
John Son of John Herridge and Dorothy his Wife.	"	6 January 1704.
Thomas Son of Thomas Hobbs and Katherine his Wife,	"	14 February 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Michael Hambleton and Mary his Wife,	"	4 March 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of David Jesse and Mary his Wife,	"	8 May 1704.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Jackson and Mary his Wife,	"	14 June 1704.
Lydia daughter of William Indecot and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 July 1704.
Ruth daughter of Abell Jones and Ruth his Wife,	"	18 September 1704.
John Son of John Ingram and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 January 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of John Ingolsbee and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 February 1704.
Phillipi daughter of James Lablond and Ann his Wife,	"	19 April 1704.
Joshua Son of Thomas Leveret and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 May 1704.
Byfield Son of Edward Lyde and Deborah his Wife,	"	27 March 1704.
Janet daughter of Roger Lawson and Janet his Wife,	"	14 July 1704.
John } Sons of John Lawson and Anne his Wife,	"	10 July 1704.
Savel }		
Nathaniel Son of Nathanll. Loreing and Susana his Wife,	"	1 September 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Loreing and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 September 1704.
Benjamin Son of Richard Lowden and Mary his Wife,	"	30 October 1704.
Edward Son of Samll. Lillie and Mehitabell his Wife,	"	20 November 1704.
Edward Son of Robert Lumley and Mary his Wife,	"	12 December 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Lemon and Thankfull his Wife,	"	25 November 1704.
Deborah daughter of Thomas Lee and Deborah his Wife,	"	5 October 1704.
Sarah daughter of David Landon and Martha his Wife,	"	7 February 1704.
Joanna daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 June 1704.
Esther daughter of Charles Morrise and Esther his Wife,	"	30 June 1704.
Sarah daughter of Anthony Mannakin and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 July 1704.
Alice daughter of Francis Millar and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 July 1704.
Anne daughter of John Mortemore and Hephseba his Wife,	"	16 August 1704.
John Son of Samuel Mould and Mary his Wife,	"	7 August 1704.
John Son of Richard Mortemore and Mary his Wife,	"	3 September 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Cotton Mather and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 July 1704.
James Son of John Meers and Ann his Wife,	"	31 October 1704.
Margaret daughter of Joseph Merefeeld and Margaret his Wife,	"	12 December 1704.

Edward Son of Duncan Maycom and Mary his Wife,	Born	15 December 1704.
Susanna daughter of Thomas Mellens and Mary his Wife,	"	22 January 1704.
John Son of John Maxwell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 January 1704.
Anna daughter of Oliver Noyes and Anna his Wife,	"	17 April 1704.
Zacheriah Son of George Nowell and Eliza his Wife,	"	20 August 1704.
John Son of Ezekiel Needham and Prissilla his Wife,	"	1 January 1704.
Sarah daughter of Walter Oglesbee and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 January 1704.
Randoll Son of Jacob Parker and Ann his Wife,	"	22 April 1704.
Sarah daughter of William Paine and Margaret his Wife,	"	15 June 1704.
Mary daughter of Abraham Pullen and Mary his Wife,	"	16 August 1704.
Nathaniel Son of William Phillips and Deborah his Wife,	"	14 August 1704.
Joseph Son of Joseph Perram and Rebecca his Wife,	"	18 October 1704.
Hannah daughter of John Paine and Bethiah his Wife,	"	19 October 1704.
Thomas Son of Thomas Paine and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 December 1704.
Susanna daughter of John Petel and Rachel his Wife,	"	26 January 1704.
Sarah daughter of John Phelps and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 January 1704.
Rebecca daughter of John Plasteed and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 January 1704.
Henry Son of Saml. Phillips and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 February 1704.
Thomas Son of Thomas Phillips and Rebecca his Wife,	"	23 February 1704.
Mary daughter of George Pream and Mary his Wife,	"	25 February 1704.
Woodmansie Son of John Richardson and Margaret his Wife,	"	17 July 1704.
Dorothy daughter of Thomas Rowell and Dorothy his Wife,	"	22 July 1704.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Rayner and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 July 1704.
Susanna daughter of James Rayner and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 August 1704.
John Son of John Ruggles and Tabitha his Wife,	"	20 August 1704.
Ruth daughter of Nathanl. Rennolls and Ruth his Wife,	"	1 September 1704.
Gamaliel } Sons of Joseph Rogers and Eliza. his	"	19 September 1704.
Benjamin } Wife,		
Samuel Son of Samuel Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 November 1704.
Nathaniel Son of Joseph Roberts and Esther his Wife,	"	29 November 1704.
Mercey daughter of William Robie and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 August 1704.
Obediah Son of Humphry Richards and Susana his Wife,	"	14 January 1704.
Sarah daughter of William Shepreeve and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 April 1704.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Stoddard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 March 1704.
Martha daughter of Josiah Sanders and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 April 1704.

James Son of Benjamin Snelling and Jamina his Wife,	Born	23 April 1704.
William Son of James Stutson and Susana his Wife,	"	26 April 1704.
Abigall daughter of Isaac Spencer and Bethiah his Wife,	"	24 May 1704.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Swaine and Susana his Wife,	"	5 June 1704.
Hanrah daughter of Joseph Soper and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 July 1704.
Mary daughter of Cyprian Southack and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 June 1704.
Mary daughter of William Sargent and Mary his Wife,	"	21 June 1704.
Mary daughter of John Sharp and Mary his Wife,	"	21 August 1704.
Michael Son of Richard Shoot and Lydia his Wife,	"	16 September 1704.
John Son of Wigglesworth Sweetser and Ursilla his Wife,	"	12 September 1704.
Olive daughter of John Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	"	2 October 1704.
Grover Son of John Scolley and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 October 1704.
William Son of Epaphras Shrimpton and Rebecca his Wife,	"	21 November 1704.
Nathaniel Son of John Sunderland and Mary his Wife,	"	10 November 1704.
Mary daughter of Richard Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	22 December 1704.
Rebecca daughter of Samuel Sewall and Rebecca his Wife,	"	30 December 1704.
Mary Ann daughter of Peter Signac and Ann his Wife,	"	26 January 1704.
Abigall daughter of John Simpson and Rely his Wife,	"	15 February 1704.
Habijah Son of Habijah Savage and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 February 1704.
Isaac Son of Isaac Townsend and Anna his Wife,	"	25 March 1704.
Lydia daughter of Soloman Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 May 1704.
John Son of John Taylor and Anne his Wife,	"	30 August 1704.
Alice daughter of James Townsend and Alice his Wife,	"	23 October 1704.
John Son of John Tiler and Deborah his Wife,	"	4 October 1704.
Mary daughter of John Turner and Eliza his Wife,	"	11 October 1704.
Anna daughter of George Thorold and Anna his Wife,	"	21 December 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Vering and Hannah Wife,	"	16 April 1704.
Mary daughter of John Vrieling and Mary his Wife,	"	10 April 1704.
John Son of Anthony Underwood and Jane his Wife,	"	10 August 1704.
Thomas Son of Ambrose Vincent and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 October 1704.
Henry Son of Henry Wilson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 March 1704.
Joseph Son of Andrew Willet and Susana his Wife,	"	1 May 1704.
Mary daughter of William Wormwall and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 May 1704.
William Son of William Waine and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 May 1704.
Isaac Son of Ezekiel Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	8 June 1704.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 June 1704.
Nathaniel Son of Nathanll. Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	31 July 1704.

Sarah daughter of John Wilson and Sarah his Wife, Born	12 June 1704.
Ann daughter of Adam Winthrop and Ann his Wife, "	18 June 1704.
Ireland Son of Obediah Wakefeeld and Rebecca his Wife, "	26 August 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Francis Whitman and Mary his Wife, "	8 September 1704.
Edward Son of Jonathan Waldo and Hannah his Wife, "	23 August 1704.
Mary daughter of John Wilson and Mary his Wife, "	8 November 1704.
Katherine daughter of Simon Willard and Eliza. his Wife, "	20 December 1704.
Ebenezar Son of John Welch and Eliza his Wife, "	27 January 1704.
Ann daughter of Edward Gray and Susana his Wife, "	16 March 1704.
Mary daughter of Joseph Hood and Judeth his Wife, "	10 March 1704.
Ebenezar Son of Francis Holmes and Rebecca his Wife, "	6 November 1704.
Joseph Son of John Marshall and Sarah his Wife, "	21 January 1704.
Joseph Son of John Northey and Sarah his Wife, "	15 March 1704.
Ebenezar Son of Ebenr. Pemberton and Mary his Wife, "	6 February 1704.
Katherine daughter of Edward Weavor and Mary his Wife, "	28 November 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of John Cronenshelt and Eliza. his Wife, "	3 June 1704.
Obediah Son of Samuel Engs and Anna his Wife, "	21 July 1704.
Samuel Son of Samll. Parker and Mary his Wife, "	6 March 1704.
John Son of Edward Richards and Mary his Wife, "	20 June 1704.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Barret and Sarah his Wife, "	10 July 1704.
Peirses daughter of Samuell Torrey and Abigall his Wife, "	4 October 1704.
John Son of John Powell and Abigall his Wife, "	2 January 1704.
Jane daughter of John Ela and Jane his Wife, "	25 February 1704.
Martha daughter of Thomas Palmer Esqr. and Abigal his Wife, "	21 January 1704.
Roger Son of Wentworth Paxton and Faith his Wife, "	13 November 1704.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Savage and Margaret his Wife, "	29 September 1704.
Mary daughter of Richard Tyhurst and Mary his Wife, "	2 November 1704.
Thomas Son of John Green and Bethiah his Wife, "	27 July 1704.
Mary daughter of Robert Ellis and Eliza. his Wife, "	9 July 1704.
Susanna daughter of Andr. Sigourney and Mary his Wife, "	27 December 1704.

1705.

Hannah daughter of John Adams and Hannah his Wife, Born	12 August 1705.
Joseph Son of Eliah Adams and Rebecca his Wife, "	26 October 1705.
Mary daughter of Isaac Adams and Martha his Wife, "	23 January 1705.
Abigall daughter of Joseph Allen and Ann his Wife, "	11 February 1705.
Mary daughter of Henry Brightman and Abiel his Wife, "	22 March 1704-5.

William Son of John Burnet and Deborah his Wife, Born	22 April 1705.
Joseph Son of Moses Bradford and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	14 May 1705.
Abraham Son of Joseph Belknap and Abigail his	
Wife, “	2 May 1705.
John Son of John Barret and Sarah his Wife	17 May 1705.
Harborne } Sons of Thomas Bannister and Frances his	
Torshel } Wife, “	4-5 June 1705.
John Son of William Brown and Mercy his Wife, “	5 May 1705.
Thomas Son of John Baker and Mary his Wife, “	24 May 1705.
Nathaniel Son of Adino Bulfinch and Abigall his	
Wife, “	17 May 1705.
Alice daughter of Charles Bridger and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	27 June 1705.
Robert Son of John Barnes and Rachel his Wife, “	15 July 1705.
Mary daughter of Joseph Briscow and Mariah his	
Wife, “	23 August 1705.
John Son of John Brick and Ann his Wife, “	31 August 1705.
Soloman Son of Soloman Blake and Abigal his	
Wife, “	12 September 1705.
Joseph Son of Thomas Barnes and Lydia his Wife, “	20 September 1705.
John Son of John Ballentine and Mary his Wife, “	1 October 1705.
Mary daughter of Samuel Bason and Mary his	
Wife, “	27 September 1705.
George Son of George Brock and Mary his Wife, “	8 October 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of Samucl Burnel and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	8 November 1705.
Ann daughter of William Briggs and Ann his	
Wife, “	22 November 1705.
Daniel Son of Daniel Ballard and Dorcas his Wife, “	7 December 1705.
Deborah daughter of John Burnet and Johana his	
Wife, “	12 December 1705.
James Son of Daniel Barnardo and Marian his	
Wife, “	20 December 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah Bumsteed and Eliza.	
his Wife, “	24 December 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of John Biles and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	2 February 1705.
Abigall daughter of Benja. Brown and Mary his	
Wife, “	4 February 1705.
Ruth daughter of Thomas Barbour and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	15 February 1705.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas Boon and Mary his Wife, “	8 February 1705.
John Son of Samucl Burrel and Martha his Wife, “	16 March 1705.
Lydia daughter of Joseph Callender and Lydia his	
Wife, “	7 April 1705.
Jonathan Son of David Cutler and Abigall his	
Wife, “	7 April 1705.
Rachell daughter of John Cerlile and Hannah his	
Wife, “	25 March 1705.
John Son of Jeremiah Cushing and Judeth his	
Wife, “	4 July 1705.
Katherine daughter of William Crow and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	2 July 1705.
Sands Son of Ezekial Carvat and Eliza. his Wife, “	8 August 1705.
Lydia daughter of William Cook and Lydia his	
Wife, “	21 August 1705.
Meddlecot Son of Elisha Cook and Jane his Wife, “	13 August 1705.
Thomas Son of Thomas Cooper and Mehitabel his	
Wife, “	20 August 1705.

John Son of David Coleson and Hannah his Wife,	Born	1 September 1705.
Richard Son of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	"	2 November 1705.
Deborah daughter of Francis Clark and Deborah his Wife,	"	31 October 1705.
Rebecca daughter of Henry Chamlet and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 November 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of Michael Coes and Rachel his Wife,	"	23 January 1705.
Margaret daughter of James Cook and Mary his Wife,	"	22 February 1705.
Masten Son of George Cabbot and Abigall his Wife,	"	20 February 1705.
John Son of Joseph Cowell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 March 1705.
Thomas Son of Paul Dudley Esqr. and Lucey his Wife,	"	13 April 1705.
Thomas Son of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 July 1705.
James Son of John Dolbeer and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 October 1705.
Edward Son of Richard Draper and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 September 1705.
Timothy Son of Seth Dwight and Abigall his Wife,	"	9 December 1705.
Samuel Son of David Eustice and Rachell his Wife,	"	23 April 1705.
Edward Son of Edward Eades and Martha his Wife,	"	6 June, 1705.
Samuell Son of John Edwards and Sibell his Wife,	"	21 June 1705.
Richard Son of Joseph Emmons and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 July 1705.
John Son of John Eastwick and Grizzel his Wife,	"	6 August, 1705.
Mary daughter of Samuel Earl and Mary his Wife,	"	9 September 1705.
Thomas Son of Thomas Freeman and Alice his Wife,	"	25 July 1705.
James Son of James Freeman and Rachel his Wife,	"	11 July 1705.
Abigall daughter of Richard Flood and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 December 1705.
Mary daughter of Henry Frankling and Margart. his Wife,	"	20 February 1705.
Samuel Son of Samuella Frankling and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 March 1705.
William Son of Nathanll. Gilbert and Eilza. his Wife,	"	9 March 1705.
Thomas Son of Nathaniel Green and Ann his Wife,	"	4 June 1705.
Mary daughter of John Gyles and Mary his wife,	"	9 June 1705.
Thomas Son of Nathanll Goodwin and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 July 1705.
Margaret daughter of John Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 August 1705.
George Son of Joseph Giddings and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 November 1705.
Josiah Son of Samuel Grice and Prissilla his Wife,	"	18 August 1705
Benjamin Son Benjamin Gallop and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 November 1705.
Noyse Son of Thomas Godfrey and Esther his Wife,	"	10 December 1705.
Hannah daughter of John Goff and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 February 1705.
Mellows Son of Jonathan Gatchel and Martha his Wife,	"	12 February 1705.

Elias Son of John Garret and Susana his Wife,	Born	11 February 1705.
Bickford Son of David Greenlief and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1705.
John Son of Joshua Hensha and Mary his Wife,	"	15 April 1705.
Fortune Son of Ann Hartgrove Servt. of Savil Simpson,	"	19 May 1705.
Susana daughter of Nathanll Hodsdon and Susana his Wife,	"	8 July 1705.
Grigory Son of John Hobbs and Susana his Wife,	"	1 August 1705.
William Son of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	31 August 1705.
Martha daughter of Joseph Hubbert and Thankful his Wife,	"	27 August 1705.
Margaret daughter of Peter Hauksworth and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 September 1705.
Sarah daughter of Sammel Hood and Deborah his Wife,	"	14 September 1705.
Nathaniel Son of William Hasie and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 October 1705.
Mary daughter of Hendrick Hurst and Mary his Wife,	"	10 October 1705.
Ann daughter of John Horton and Ann his Wife,	"	29 September 1705.
Samuel Son of Grove Hirst and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 October 1705.
Nathanll. Son of Francis Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 November 1705.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim Hunt and Johanna his Wife,	"	15 December 1705.
Ann daughter of Thomas Holland and Ann his Wife,	"	23 January 1705.
James Son of Thomas Hunt and Mary his Wife,	"	23 January 1705.
John Son of Joseph Hall and Blanch his Wife,	"	4 February 1705.
Ebenezar Son of Henry Hill and Mary his Wife,	"	15 February 1705.
Andrew Son of Daniell Johnnot and Susana his Wife,	"	20 June 1705.
Sarah daughter of William Indecot and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 August 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of John Jackson and Susana his Wife,	"	15 October 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Jackson and Mary his Wife,	"	26 November 1705.
Susana daughter of David Jesse and Mary his Wife	"	13 January 1705.
Christopher Son of John Kilbee and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 May 1705.
Abigall daughter of Stephen Kingsley and Lydia his Wife,	"	16 November 1705.
James Son of Nathanll. Kettle and Johanna his Wife,	"	9 January 1705.
Abigall daughter of Samuall Kenney and Abigal his Wife,	"	4 January 1705.
John Son of John King and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 January 1705.
Alice daughter of Peter Leech and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 April 1705.
Thomas Son of Stephen Langley and Mary his Wife,	"	23 June 1705.
Robert Son of Robert Lumley and Mary his Wife,	"	3 November 1705.
John Son of John Love and Susana his Wife,	"	19 August 1705.
Isaac Son of Daniel Loreing and Prissilla his Wife,	"	30 November 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert Lash and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 January 1705.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Leveret and Rebecca his Wife,	"	11 January 1705.
Samuel Son of Phillip Lewis and Martha his Wife,	"	10 February 1705.
Susanna daughter of John Mountfort and Mary his Wife,	"	1 April 1705.

John Son of John Miles and Sarah his Wife,	Born	27 March 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of John Mason and Prudence his Wife,	"	18 April 1705.
Hannah daughter of Josue Marriner and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 July 1705.
John Son of Debone Maison and Mary his Wife,	"	30 July 1705.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Marshall and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 August 1705.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Morss and Frances his Wife,	"	29 September 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of James Marshall and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 December 1705.
Sampson Son of Arthur Mason and Mary his Wife,	"	31 December 1705.
Katherine daughter of John Minzes and Eadey his Wife,	"	29 January 1705.
Joseph Son of Samuel Marrion and Mary his Wife,	"	22 July 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 January 1705.
Powers Son of William Marriott and Ann his Wife,	"	25 March 1705.
Mary daughter of Daniel Needham and Mary his Wife,	"	6 April 1705.
Susana daughter of John Noyes and Susana his Wife,	"	15 June 1705.
Oliver Son of Oliver Noyes and Anna his Wife,	"	4 July 1705.
Lydia daughter of George Nowel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 December 1705.
Thomas Son of Thomas Norrise and Martha his Wife,	"	24 September 1705.
John Son of Nathanll. Newel and Rest his Wife,	"	22 October 1705.
Jacob Son of Abraham Nicholls and Rebecca his Wife,	"	6 January 1705.
John Son of Jonah Perry and Susana his Wife,	"	15 April 1705.
William Son of John Pitts and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 May 1705.
Thomas Son of John Parker and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 May 1705.
Josiah Son of John Pearce and Mary his Wife,	"	18 May 1705.
Mary daughter of James Pitts and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 May 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of James Perry and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 May 1705.
Thomas Son of Edward Proctor and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 June 1705.
John Son of John Peirse and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 September 1705.
Hannah daughter of Edward Porter and Abiel his Wife,	"	4 September 1705.
Richard Son of Isaac Perkins and Mary his Wife,	"	12 September 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of James Pearson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 September 1705.
Susana daughter of Jacob Pearse and Rachel his Wife,	"	15 November 1705.
Abraham Son of Abraham Pullen and Mary his Wife,	"	9 December 1705.
Samuel Son of Joseph Prout and Mary his Wife,	"	31 January 1705.
William Son of Benjamin Pemberton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 January 1705.
Charles Son of Charles Packer and Mary his Wife.	"	15 June 1705.
Abigail daughter of Nathaniel Perkins and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 February 1705.
Sarah } daughters of William Randall and Eliza. his	"	7 April 1705.
Mary } Wife,		
Rebecca daughter of William Russell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 April 1705.
Prissilla daughter of Samuell Royall and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 April 1705.

Thomas Son of Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	11 May 1705.
Samuell Son of Thomas Rowell and Dorothy his Wife,	"	19 May 1705.
Susana daughter of John Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	13 June 1705.
Margaret daughter of Gyles Roberts and Margaret his Wife,	"	25 March 1705.
Thomas Son of Joseph Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	11 July 1705.
Clement Son of Charles Reneuf and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 August 1705.
Thomas Son of Thomas Russell and Ann his Wife,	"	1 September 1705.
Esther daughter of Richard Reed and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 February 1705.
Rebecca daughter of John Ransford and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 March 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of John Spencer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 April 1705.
Mary daughter of Joseph Simpson and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 April 1705.
Mary daughter of James Seward and Edey his Wife,	"	1 May 1705.
Mary daughter of John Sables and Prissilla his Wife,	"	26 May 1705.
Rachel daughter of John Smith and Jane his Wife,	"	20 July 1705.
Simon Son of Simon Slocome and Abigall his Wife,	"	26 July 1705.
Margaret daughter of Clemons Sumner and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 July 1705.
Francis Son of Thomas Sargent and Ruth his Wife,	"	17 July 1705.
Dorothy } daughters of John Scott and Mary his	"	} 22 July 1705.
Mary { Wife,		
Susana daughter of Joseph Shaw and Mercy his Wife,	"	4 September 1705.
James Son of James Scolley and Deborah his Wife,	"	8 August 1705.
Peter Son of Peter Stacey and Remember his Wife,	"	8 September 1705.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Simpson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 September 1705.
Margaret daughter of Richard Stratton and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 October 1705.
Hannah daughter of John Stevens and Grace his Wife,	"	12 October 1705.
Samuel Son of Benjamin Stone and Johanna his Wife,	"	20 October 1705.
Ebenezar Son of Wigglesworth Sweetser and Ursilla his Wife,	"	13 November 1705.
Abigall daughter of Josiah Stone and Mary his Wife,	"	29 January 1705.
William Son of Cyprian Southack and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 January 1705.
William Son of William Shepreeve and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 December 1705.
Elizabeth daughter of James Smith and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 January 1705.
Agnis daughter of Thomas Sill and Agnis his Wife,	"	1 February 1705.
Samuel Son of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	29 November 1705.
Rebecca daughter of Elias Townsend and Rebecca his Wife,	"	31 March 1705.
Mary daughter of Thomas Tomlin and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 June 1705.
George Son of Peter Thomas and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 July 1705.

Sarah daughter of Miles Thompson and Abigal his Wife,	Born	30 October 1705.
Mary daughter of Thomas Thurber and Mary his Wife,	"	4 November 1705.
Soloman Son of Soloman Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 October 1705.
Andrew Son of Thomas Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 November 1705.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin Tolman and Ruth his Wife,	"	30 October 1705.
William Son of Thomas Townsend and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 December 1705.
Ebenazar Son of Isaac Townsend and Anna his Wife,	"	2 January 1705.
Mehitabel daughter of Jabez Uter and Mary his Wife,	"	12 September 1705.
Hennerina daughter of John Vryling and Mary his Wife,	"	10 February 1705.
Ann daughter of Robert Wing and Mary his Wife,	"	12 June 1705.
Mary daughter of William Webber and Mary his Wife,	"	15 May 1705.
Henry Son of Henry Wakefeeld and Ann his Wife,	"	8 July 1705.
Joshua Son of Joshua Wells and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 July 1705.
James Son of James Williams and Abigall his Wife,	"	20 August 1705.
Abigall daughter of Nathanll. Wheeler and Mary his Wife,	"	29 July 1705.
Samuell Son of Edward Winslow and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 May 1705.
Miles Son of John Wakefeeld and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 September 1705.
Robert Son of William White and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 October 1705.
Joseph Son of Samuel Willise and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 November 1705.
Mehitable daughter of Daniel Willard and Mary his Wife,	"	12 January 1705.
Nathaniel Son of Samuel White and Ann his Wife,	"	12 January 1705.
Joseph Son of William Wheeler and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 January 1705.
Daniel Son of Daniel Wormwall and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 February 1705.
Mary daughter of Zachry Wyre and Mary his Wife,	"	16 December 1705.
Ann daughter of Nathaniel Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	11 March 1705.
Joseph Son of Thomas Walker and Rebecca his Wife,	"	18 February 1705.
Sarah daughter of Jacob Waters and Katherine his Wife,	"	24 February 1705.
Sendall Son of Jonathan Williams and Mary his Wife,	"	26 February 1705.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Waldo and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 February 1705.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Bomer and Margaret his Wife,	"	13 March 1705.
Joseph Son of Samuel Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 February 1705.
John Son of Joseph Bridgham and Mercy his Wife,	"	23 February 1705.
Mary daughter of John Cotta and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 December 1705.
Rebecca daughter of Samuel Eaton and Ruth his Wife,	"	14 December 1705.
Mary daughter of Samuel Engs and Anna his Wife,	"	21 February 1705.

Benjamin Son of John Jepson and Aphia his Wife, Born	21 March 1705.
Sarah daughter of Edward Loyd Esq. and Deborah his Wife,	“ 15 February 1705.
Mary Ann daughter of James Lablond and Ann his Wife,	“ 4 March 1705.
Lazurus Son of Lazurus Manley and Sarah his Wife,	“ 17 March 1705.
Mary daughter of Boston Negro and Jane his Wife,	“ 18 March 1705.
James Son of James Robinson and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 13 March 1705.
John Son of Thomas Webber and Mehitabel his Wife,	“ 29 January 1705.
Mary daughter of William Willet and Mary his Wife,	“ 15 March 1705.
James Son of Samuel Adams and Lydia his Wife,	“ 14 November, 1705.
Samuel Son of Joseph Grant and Mary his Wife,	“ 13 October 1705.
David Son of William Snowton and Rachel his Wife,	“ 18 April 1705.
Mary daughter of Ambrose Vincent and Sarah his Wife,	“ 10 February 1705.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Williston and Judeth his Wife,	“ 1 September 1705.
Sarah daughter of Benja. Hallaway and Mary his Wife,	“ 1 September 1705.
Eliza. daughter of Henry Allen and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 3 August 1705.
Nathaniel Son of Nathanll. Coney and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 18 December 1705.
James Son of Gibbins Sharp and Sarah his Wife,	“ 7 August 1705.
John Son of John Benning and Sarah his Wife,	“ 24 November 1705.
Abigall daughter of John Greenough and Eliza. his Wife	“ 8 August 1705.
Miles Son of Samll. Greenwood and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 15 April 1705.
Samuel Son of Samuel Keeling and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 23 August 1705.
John Son of George Norton and Mary his Wife,	“ 27 July 1705.
Christopher Son of Christopher Nicholson and Sarah his Wife,	“ 22 December 1705.
Edward Son of Robert Orainge and Hannah his Wife,	“ 24 January 1705.
Thomas Son of Paul Dudley Esqr. and Lucy his Wife,	“ 13 April 1705.
Mary daughter of Robert Fare and Sarah his Wife,	“ 19 September 1705.
Sarah daughter of Jonathan Squire and Sarah his Wife,	“ 15 May 1705.
Mary daughter of Samll. Deming and Hannah his Wife,	“ 10 August 1705.
Gershom son of John Flagg and Abiel his Wife,	“ 20 April 1705.
Thomas Son of Robert Ellis and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 23 January 1705.
Abigall daughter of Thomas Peirson and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 20 September 1705.

1706.

Ebenezar Son of Ebenezar Ager and Abigal his Wife, Born	23 April 1706.
Hannah daughter of Mathew Armstrong and Margaret his Wife,	“ 2 May 1706.
Mary daughter of Samuel Avise and Mary his Wife,	“ 30 April 1706.
Esther } Gimi of Thomas Androse and Esther his	
Martha } Wife,	“ 9 June 1706.
William Son of William Antram and Abigal his Wife,	“ 11 June 1706.

Mary daughter of William Alden and Mary his Wife,	Born	12 June 1706.
Samuel Son of Silence Allen and Esther his Wife,	"	7 September 1706.
Richard Son of Thomas Adkins and Ruth his Wife,	"	14 October 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of John Adams and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 January 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	7 December 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of Moses Abbot and Rebecca his Wife,	"	10 March 1706.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas Buttolph and Mary his Wife,	"	13 May 1706.
Ann daughter of William Brown and Ann his Wife,	"	22 June 1706.
Ware Son of John Brewer and Martha his Wife,	"	20 July 1706.
Phillip Son of Newcombe Blague and Mary his Wife,	"	18 August 1706.
Hannah daughter of John Brewer and Ann his Wife,	"	19 August 1706.
John Son of John Ballard and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 September 1706.
John Son of Matthew Butler and Rachel his Wife,	"	20 September 1706.
Samuel Son of Timothy Burbank and Rebecca his Wife,	"	16 October 1706.
Henretta daughter of Thomas Bridgwater and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 October 1706.
Joseph Son of Joseph Burch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 October 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Bickford and Eliza. his wife,	"	6 November 1706.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas Bowes and Dorcas his Wife,	"	4 November 1706.
Sarah daughter of Timothy Batt and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 November 1706.
Ephraim Son of Thomas Berry and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 November 1706.
Jonathan Son of Henry Bridgham and Lydia his Wife,	"	10 December 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah Bumsteed and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 December 1706.
Richard Son of Richard Bordman Negro and Ann his Wife,	"	18 January 1706.
Andrew Son of Jonathan Belcher and Mary his Wife,	"	7 November 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of James Barnerd and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 January 1706.
John Son of John Baker and Mary his Wife,	"	10 February 1706.
Zebdiel Son of Zebdiel Boylston and Jerusha his Wife,	"	10 February 1706.
Jane daughter of John Chamberline and Jane his Wife,	"	29 March 1706.
Samuel Son of Samuel Copp and Hannah his Wife,	"	18 April 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of John Clough and Mary his Wife,	"	20 May 1706.
Benjamin Son of Thomas Chubb and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 June 1706.
John Son of John Cookson and Rachel his Wife,	"	2 July 1706.
Mary daughter of John Cronenshelt and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 July 1706.
Mary daughter of Thomas Creese and Rooksbee his Wife,	"	29 June 1706.
Martha daughter of John Clark Esqr. and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 June 1706.

Samuel Son of Daniel Collings and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	13 September 1706.
William Son of William Cleer and Bethia his Wife,	"	24 November 1706.
John Son of James Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	18 December 1706.
Jacob Son of Thomas Cox and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 December 1706.
Mary daughter of Charles Chauncey and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 December 1706.
Soloman Son of Samuel Drown and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 March 1706.
Anna daughter of Robert Darbey and Martha his Wife,	"	11 November 1706.
Thomas Son of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 January 1706.
Hannah daughter of John Emms and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 April 1706.
William Son of John Ellisit and Grace his Wife,	"	30 September 1706.
Andrew Son of Andrew Eliot and Ruth his Wife,	"	10 November 1706.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan Eustice and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 December 1706.
Susanna daughter of David Eustice and Rachel his Wife,	"	1 February 1706.
Nathaniel Son of Nathanll. Fadree and Isanna his Wife,	"	23 April 1706.
Adam Son of Benjamin Flood and Mary his Wife,	"	19 May 1706.
Thomas Son of Thomas Foster and Martha his Wife,	"	26 May 1706.
Abigal daughter of Joseph Flood and Joanna his Wife,	"	29 May 1706.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Fitch and Mary his Wife,	"	25 September 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of John Fisher and Dorcas his Wife,	"	5 October 1706.
Mary daughter of Thomas Fitch and Abiel his Wife,	"	28 October 1706.
Thomas Son of Jabez Fox and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 December 1706.
Samuel Son of James Freeman and Rachel his Wife,	"	26 January 1706.
Mary daughter of Thomas Flagg and Esther his Wife,	"	20 February 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah Fenwick and Ann his Wife,	"	23 February 1706.
Mehitabel daughter of Benja. Gibson and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	5 August 1706.
James Son of James Gibson and Mary his Wife,	"	1 April 1706.
Samuel Son of Timothy Green and Mary his Wife,	"	21 April 1706.
Sarah daughter of John Grant and Dorothy his Wife,	"	1 June 1706.
John Son of Robert Gutridge and Mary his Wife,	"	8 September 1706.
Samuel Son of James Goodwin and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 October 1706.
Mehitabel daughter of Benja. Goold and Mary his Wife,	"	5 October 1706.
Sarah daughter of Winsor Golding and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 October 1706.
Daniel Son of William Goddard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 December 1706.
Robert Son of Robert Gutridge and Rebecca his Wife,	"	10 November 1706.
Joseph Son of John Goldthwait and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 November 1706.
Thomas Son of Walter Gutridge and Anna his Wife,	"	19 November 1706.
Deborah daughter of Bartholo Green and Mary his Wife,	"	9 November 1706.
Peirsis daughter of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	10 January 1706.

Robert Son of John Homer and Margary his Wife,	Born	29 March 1706.
Frances daughter of Thomas Hetchbone and Frances his Wife,	"	16 May 1706.
George Son of William Hannah and Martha his Wife,	"	18 May 1706.
Hannah daughter of John Hughes and Deliverence his Wife,	"	18 July 1706.
Joseph Son of John Herridge and Dorothy his Wife,	"	16 August 1706.
Patience daughter of Nathanll. Hodsdon and Susana his Wife,	"	30 August 1706
Joseph Son of Stephen Hunewell and Mary his Wife,	"	26 August 1706.
Sarah daughter of Jacob Hasie and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 October 1706.
Abigall daught'er of Joseph Hasie and Elizabth. his Wife,	"	5 November 1706.
John Son of John How and Abigall his Wife,	"	7 November 1706.
Jack Son of Ann Hartgrove Servt. of Savil S:	"	13 December 1706.
Experience daughter of Michael Hamelton and Mary his Wife,	"	28 December 1706.
James Son of Joshua Hensha and Mary his Wife,	"	17 February 1706.
Eliza. daughter of John Heminway and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 March 1706.
Broughton Son of William Johnson and Mary his Wife,	"	6 May 1706.
Marianna daughter of Daniel Johonot and Susanna his Wife,	"	17 August 1706.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim Jones and Hephseba his Wife,	"	20 September 1706.
Ruth daughter of Abel Jones and Ruth his Wife,	"	21 October 1706.
Mary daughter of John Ireland and Eliner his Wife,	"	27 October 1706.
Sarah daughter of William Indecot and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 November 1706.
Edward Son of Jonathan Jackson and Mary his Wife,	"	3 January 1706.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremi Jackson and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 January 1706.
William Son of Soloman Kneeland and Mary his Wife,	"	30 March 1706.
Samuel Son of Christopher Kilbee and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 October 1706.
Thomas Son of Thomas Kempton and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 January 1706.
Daniel Son of Timothy Kembal and Katherine his Wife,	"	14 February 1706.
Abigal daughter of Samll. Lillie and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	26 April 1706.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Look and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 May 1706.
John Son of Thomas Larkin and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 May 1706.
Abigal daughter of Ezekiel Lewise and Abigal his Wife,	"	12 June 1706.
Hannah daughter of John Lobdale and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 June 1706.
William Son of William Lee and Mercey his Wife,	"	27 June 1706.
George Son of Thomas Lee and Deborah his Wife,	"	21 July 1706.
Mary daughter of Joseph Lowden and Mary his Wife,	"	2 July 1706.
Mary } Gimmi of Timothy Lindall and Jane his Elizabeth } Wife,	"	2 August 1706.

Joseph Son of Nathanll. Loreing and Susanna his Wife,	Born	23 October 1706.
Abigall daughter of Henry Lowder and Abigall his Wife,	"	5 August 1706.
John Son of John Love and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 December 1706.
John Son of Edward Martine and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 May 1706.
Mary daughter of Charles Morrise and Esther his Wife,	"	15 June 1706.
Mary daughter of Thomas Minner and Mary his Wife,	"	14 June 1706.
Mary daughter of Thomas Marshall and Mary his Wife,	"	11 October 1706.
Mary daughter of Daniel Mero and Frances his Wife,	"	16 September 1706.
Deborah daughter of Josue Marriner and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 October 1706.
Joshua Son of John Mountfort and Mary his Wife,	"	16 September 1706.
William Son of William Moor and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 January 1706.
Nicholas Son of John Miles and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 February 1706.
Henry Son of Henry Nicholson and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 May 1706.
Eunice daughter of David Norton and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 January 1706.
Daniel Son of Daniel Needham and Mary his Wife,	"	25 January 1706.
Andrew Son of Daniel Oliver and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 March 1706.
Israel Son of Thomas Oliver and Bethia his Wife,	"	3 January 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of John Pitts and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 April 1706.
Moses Son of William Paine and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 April 1706.
Abigall daughter of William Palfrey and Abigal his Wife,	"	1 July 1706.
Mary daughter of Samll. Parker and Mary his Wife,	"	26 June 1706.
Thomas Son of Thomas Porter and Prudence his Wife,	"	24 July 1706.
Rebecca daughter of John Plasteed and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 August 1706.
Jonathan Son of Samll. Pitcher and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 August 1706.
Eliza. daughter of John Petel and Rachel his Wife,	"	27 September 1706.
Jacob Son of Jacob Parker and Ann his Wife,	"	24 September 1706.
William Son of William Paine and Margart. his Wife,	"	19 September 1706.
Mary daughter of George Peream and Mary his Wife,	"	15 December 1706.
Timothy Son of Edward Proctor and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 January 1706.
Stephen Son of Stephen Parker and Margaret his Wife,	"	16 January 1706.
Mary daughter of John Pitts and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 January 1706.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Robinson and Mary his Wife,	"	23 April 1706.
Rebecca daughter of David Ridley and Honour his Wife,	"	1 July 1706.
John Son of John Ruck and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 May 1706.
Joseph Son of William Rouse and Lydia his Wife,	"	14 July 1706.
Bethia daughter of Jeremiah Ruggles and Mehitabell his Wife,	"	18 July 1706.
Henry Son of Henry Rich and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 September 1706.
Ann daughter of Thomas Rusnell and Ann his Wife,	"	7 October 1706.
Naomi daughter of Nathanll. Renolds and Ruth his Wife,	"	27 October 1706.
Mary daughter of Edward Richards and Mary his Wife,	"	16 November 1706.

Mary daughter of John Richards and Mary his Wife,	Born	17 November 1706.
John Son of John Reed and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 December 1706.
Samuel Son of John Ruggles and Tabitha his Wife,	"	25 December 1706.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Rowell and Dorothy his Wife,	"	26 February 1706.
James } Gimi: of Benja. Snelling and Jamina his		
Mary } Wife,	"	16 May 1706.
Joseph Son of John Seacom and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	14 June 1706.
Zachariah Son of Rowland Storey and Ann his Wife,	"	27 June 1706.
William Son of John Savil and Prissilla his Wife,	"	8 June 1706.
Furnell Son of John Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	"	3 May 1706.
Rebecca daughter of Robert Sharp and Mary his Wife,	"	16 July 1706.
Joshua Son of Alexr. Sherrar and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 July 1706.
Samuel Son of Samll. Smith and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 September 1706.
Nicholas Son of William Spencer and Mary his Wife,	"	6 September 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of Benja. Simpson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 August 1706.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Short and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 September 1706.
Ebenr. Son of John Simpson and Rely his Wife,	"	17 October 1706.
Deborah daughter of William Skinner and Deborah his Wife,	"	8 November 1706.
John Son of James Studson and Susana his Wife,	"	19 December 1706.
Susanna daughter of John Stevens and Grace his Wife,	"	29 January 1706.
Abigal daughter of John Sharp and Mary his Wife,	"	27 February 1706.
Mary daughter of Zachary Thare and Mary his Wife,	"	28 June 1706.
Deborah daughter of Joshua Thomas and Ann his Wife,	"	4 July 1706.
Susana daughter of James Townsend and Alice his Wife,	"	15 September 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of John Turner and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 October 1706.
William Son of William Thomas and Abigal his Wife,	"	21 January 1706.
Prudence daughter of John Viven and Prudence his Wife,	"	16 April 1706.
Mary daughter of John Venteman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1706.
Sarah daughter of Mathew Vibert and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 August 1706.
James Son of James Varney and Jane his Wife,	"	8 August 1706.
Ann daughter of Ezekiel Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	25 May 1706.
Joseph Son of Joseph Wadsworth and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 April 1706.
Mary daughter of Joseph White and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 May 1706.
Lydia daughter of Joseph Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 May 1706.
Christopher Son of George Wadling and Rachel his Wife,	"	13 July 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Wyborn and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 July 1706.

Susana daughter of Henry Wilson and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	19 July 1706.
Hannah daughter of William Wright and Hannah Wife,		
Ellis Son of John Wilson and Mary his Wife,	"	15 August 1706.
Mary daughter of Edward Weavor and Mary his Wife,	"	27 September 1706.
Seward Son of William Waters and Rebecca his Wife,	"	12 September 1706.
Mary daughter of John White and Mary his Wife,	"	2 September 1706.
Ann daughter of Henry Wakefeeld and Ann his Wife,	"	2 November 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of James Williams and Abigall his Wife,	"	5 January 1706.
Lydia daughter of Ebenr. Winburn and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 January 1706.
Rebecca daughter of William Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	13 February 1706.
James Son of John Allen and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 March 1706.
Lydia daughter of Thomas Barnes and Lydia his Wife,	"	26 February 1706.
Mather Son of Josiah Biles and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 March 1706.
Philip Son of George Brock and Mary his Wife,	"	15 March 1706.
Elizabeth Daughter of John Beer and Mary his Wife,	"	18 February 1706.
George Son of Samuella Barret and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 March 1706.
James Son of James Bridgham and Mercy his Wife,	"	11 June 1706.
William Son of Ebenezer Clough and Thankful his Wife,	"	21 March 1706.
Abigail Daughter of David Cutler and Abigail his Wife,	"	21 February 1706.
Elizabeth Daughter of William Clark and Rebecca his Wife,	"	21 February 1706.
William Son of David Copp and Patience his Wife,	"	7 March 1706.
Thomas Son of Thomas Gwin and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 March 1706.
John Son of Joshua Gee and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 June 1706.
Aaron Son of Moses Ingram and Mary his Wife,	"	23 March 1706.
Mary daughter of John Lorey and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1706.
Thomas Son of John May and Anna his Wife,	"	6 March 1706.
Mary daughter of Isaac Pirkins and Mary his Wife,	"	3 March 1706.
Elias Son of Timothy Robinson and Dorothy his Wife,	"	16 March 1706.
James Son of James Raymor and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 March 1706.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 March 1706.
Mary daughter of John Scot and Mary his Wife,	"	4 November 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of William Syms and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 March 1706.
William Son of Samuel Torrey and Abigall his Wife,	"	20 March 1706.
Patience daughter of Negro Exeter Turner and Lucey his Wife,	"	23 April 1706.
George Son of Symon Willard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 March 1706.
Eunice daughter of Thomas Wallis and Grace his Wife,	"	14 February 1706.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel Carver and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 October 1706.
	"	26 November 1706.

Benjamin Son of Josiah Frankling and Abiah his Wife,	Born	6 January 1706.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Green and Ann his Wife,	"	10 April 1706.
Eliza. daughter of Grove Hirst and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 October 1706.
Jane daughter of Ebenr Pemberton and Mary his Wife,	"	15 November 1706.
Elizabeth daughter of John King and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 January 1706.
Hannah daughter of Richard Palfrey and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 February 1706.
Thomas Son of Thomas Banister and Frances his Wife,	"	2 June 1706.
Deliverence daughter of John Brewster and Deliverence his Wife,	"	15 September 1706.
Eliazur Son of Christor. Capril and Tamzine his Wife,	"	16 June 1706.
Rachel daughter of John Hurst and Rachell his Wife,	"	7 March 1706.
Samll. Son of Mr. Cotton Mather and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 October 1706.
Susana daughter of Phillip Marret and Mary his Wife,	"	9 April 1706.
Eliza. daughter of Richard Tyhurst and Mary his Wife,	"	13 April 1706.
Lucy daughter of Paul Dudley Esqr. and Lucy His Wife,	"	5 May 1706.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Colsworthy and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 September 1706.
Elias Son of Peter and Mary Sorien	"	17 March 1706.

1707.

Eliza. daughter of Gibbins Sharp and Sarah his Wife,	Born	3 March 1706-7.
Ebenr. Son of John Flagg and Abiel his Wife	"	9 March 1706-7.
William Son of William Haley and Sarah his Wife	"	17 March 1706-7.
Peter Son of Andr. and Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	1 March 1706-7.
Ebenr. Son of Richard White and Abigall his Wife,	"	7 March 1706-7.
Thomas Son of William Antram and Abigail his Wife,	"	6 September 1707.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Allen and Ann his Wife,	"	6 September 1707.
Mary daughter of John Aires and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 September 1707.
Samuell Son of Samuell Avise and Mary his Wife,	"	27 October 1707.
Jonathan Son of Samuell Adams and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 November 1707.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Adams and Joanna his Wife,	"	9 March 1707.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas Blyth and Ann his Wife,	"	14 May 1707.
Solomon } Gemni. of Solomon Blake and Abigail Abigaill } his Wife	"	30 May 1707.
Susanna daughter of Hugh Babel and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 May 1707.
Mary daughter of John Bennet and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 June 1707.
Hannah daughter of Peter Butler and Mary his Wife,	"	5 July 1707.

Lydia daughter of Samuëll Barret and Sarah his Wife,	Born	25 May 1707.
John Son of John Barrel and Abiah his Wife,	"	9 August 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuëll Burnel and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 March 1707.
one Daughter of John Buccanan and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1707.
James Son of Moses Bradford and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 September 1707.
John Son of John Briggs and Katherine his Wife,	"	10 September 1707.
John Son of Daniel Barnardo and Maryan his Wife,	"	27 September 1707.
Samuëll Son of Samuel Belknap and Elizath. his Wife,	"	27 September 1707.
Hannah daughter of David Buckland and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 October 1707.
James Son of Joseph Belcher and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 October 1707.
Mary daughter of Josiah Biles and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 November 1707.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Brown and Loise his Wife,	"	12 December 1707.
John Son of John Barret and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 December 1707.
Mary daughter of Thomas Bell and Mary his Wife,	"	31 December 1707.
Mary daughter of Richard Brooks and Mary his Wife,	"	1 November 1707.
Thomas Son of John Burnet and Deborah his Wife,	"	31 January 1707.
Thomas Son of Thomas Barnard and Silence his Wife,	"	11 February 1707.
Mary daughter of Daniel Berry and Mary his Wife,	"	23 February 1707.
Mary daughter of Thomas Baker and Thankfull his Wife,	"	17 February 1707.
Robert Son of John Brick and Ann his Wife,	"	16 July 1707.
John Son of Ezekiel Cravat and Elizath. his Wife,	"	28 April 1707.
Judeth daughter of John Colman and Judeth his Wife,	"	1 May 1707.
William Son of William Clark and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 June 1707.
Mary daughter of David Colson and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 May 1707.
John Son of William Cowel and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 July 1707.
Sarah daughter of John Coser and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 July 1707.
Nathaniel Son of Joseph Clough and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 August 1707.
Lydia daughter of William Cook and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 August 1707.
William Son of Jeremiah Condey and Susana his Wife,	"	15 August 1707.
Rachell daughter of John Cookson and Rachell his Wife,	"	10 September 1707.
Joseph Son of Noah Champney and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 September 1707.
Mathew Son of Mathew Collings and Dorcas his Wife,	"	8 September 1707.
Eliza. daughter of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	"	8 September 1707.
John Son of John Cotta and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 September 1707.
Eliza. daughter of Peter Cutler and Ruth his Wife,	"	22 October 1707.
Elizath daughter of William Champlin and Martha his Wife,	"	25 January 1707.

William Son of James Cock and Mary his Wife,	Born	29 October 1707.
Phinias Son of Phinias Colefix and Jamina his Wife,	"	9 January 1707.
Abigail daughter of George Cabbot and Abigail his Wife,	"	29 January 1707.
Elisha Son of Benjamin Dyer and Hannah his Wife,	"	31 March 1707.
Abigail daughter of Thomas Dudley and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 April 1707.
Samll. Son of John Dolbeer and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 May 1707.
John Son of Eliezur Darby and Mary his Wife,	"	27 May 1707.
Ann daughter of Thomas Davise and Lydia his Wife,	"	27 May 1707.
Rebecca daughter of Addington Davenport and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 May 1707.
Mehitabel daughter of John Downing and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 July 1707.
Samuel Son of Richard Draper and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 June 1707.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph Dowding and Ann his Wife,	"	8 September 1707.
Joseph Son of John Edwards and Sivill his Wife,	"	11 June 1707.
Sarah daughter of Samuell Edwards and Katherine his Wife,	"	3 August 1707.
John Son of Edward Eades and Martha his Wife,	"	3 November 1707.
Samuell Son of William Eustice and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 January 1707.
Annah daughter of Samll. Engs and Annah his Wife,	"	2 February 1707.
Ruth daughter of Samuell Eaton and Ruth his Wife,	"	2 November 1707.
William Son of John Foster and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 Aprill 1707.
Mary daughter of Richard Flood and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 Aprill 1707.
Esther daughter: of Josiah Flynt and Mary his Wife,	"	13 May 1707.
John Son of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 May 1707.
John Son of John Flood and Susana his Wife,	"	23 Jnne 1707.
William Son of William Frathingham and Esther his Wife,	"	21 July 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of Hopestill Foster and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 August 1707.
John Son of John Fisher and Dorcas his Wife,	"	7 February 1707.
Sarah daughter of Tobias Green and Mary his Wife,	"	2 April 1707.
Joseph Son of Joseph Gray and Rebecca his Wife,	"	9 April 1707.
Susanna daughter of Benjamin Gallop and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 April 1707.
John Son of William Goddard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 April 1707.
Rufus Son of Nathaniel Green and Ann his Wife,	"	30 May 1707.
John Son of Thomas Gwin and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 June 1707.
Samuel Son of Samuel Goff and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 July 1707.
Lydia daughter of Thomas Gilbert and Lydia his Wife,	"	9 July 1707.
William Son of John Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 July 1707.
Buttolph Son of Robert Gutridge and Mary his Wife,	"	16 September 1707.
Joseph Son of Joseph Giddings and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 October 1707.
Mary daughter of Walter Gutridge and Anna his Wife,	"	26 October 1707.
Freelove daughter of Thomas Goodwin and Free-love his Wife,	"	3 November 1707.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Godfrey and Esther his Wife,	"	28 September 1707.
Nathaniel Son of Benjamin Gallop and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 March 1707.

William Son of William Holberton and Mary his Wife,	Born	3 April 1707.
Ann daughter of Arthur Head and Esther his Wife,	"	17 April 1707.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Hood and Judeth his Wife,	"	25 July 1707.
Samuel Son of Samuel Hurst and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 July 1707.
Joseph Son of William Hasie and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 August 1707.
Mehitabel daughter of Henry Hurst and Mary his Wife,	"	30 August 1707.
Ann daughter of John Hook and Margaret his Wife,	"	29 August 1707.
Sarah daughter of John Horton and Ann his Wife,	"	9 November 1707.
Samuel Son of Benja. Halaway and Mary his Wife,	"	25 November 1707.
Mary daughter of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	2 December 1707.
Hannah daughter of John Haies and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 December 1707.
Judeth daughter of Ephraim Hunt and Joanna his Wife,	"	29 December 1707.
Thomas Son of Thomas Holland and Ann his Wife,	"	24 February 1707.
Martha daughter of Joseph Hubbert and Thankful his Wife,	"	12 January 1707.
Mary daughter of John Haukins and Abigail his Wife,	"	23 August 1707.
Benjamin Son of John Ingram and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 April 1707.
John Son of John Jefferyes and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 August 1707.
John Son John Jent and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 August 1707.
Mary daughter of John Jarvise and Mary his Wife,	"	17 October 1707.
William Son of William Johnson and Mary his Wife,	"	12 December 1707.
Edward Son of Jonathan Jackson and Mary his Wife,	"	26 February 1707.
James Son of Natl. Kettle and Joanna his Wife,	"	13 April 1707.
Benja. Son of Solomon Kneeland and Mary his Wife,	"	22 July 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of Roger Kileup and Frances his Wife,	"	25 October 1707.
Mary daughter of Robert Lumley and Mary his Wife,	"	31 March 1707.
Lydia daughter of William Lowder and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 April 1707.
Eliza. daughter of Jonathan Loreing and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 April 1707.
Isaac Son of Isaac Lewise and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 July 1707.
Jane daughter of Timothy Lyndal and Jane his Wife,	"	19 August 1707.
William Son of Thomas Lee and Deborah his Wife,	"	24 September 1707.
William Son of Ezekiel Lewis and Abigall his Wife,	"	28 November 1707.
Ann daughter of Edward Lyde Esqr. and Deborah his Wife,	"	27 December 1707.
Susanah daughter of Peter Leech and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 January 1707.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Lyndal and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 February 1707.
Abigall daughter of Thomas Lyndall and Abigall his Wife,	"	14 March 1707.
Thomas Son of Thomas Melladge and Mary his Wife,	"	4 April 1707.

Thomas Son of Joseph Merrefeeld and Margaret his Wife,	Born	29 March 1707.
Katherine Daughter of John Maxwell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 May 1707.
John Son of John Mason and Prudence his Wife,	"	26 May 1707.
William Son of Thomas Mellens and Mary his Wife,	"	13 June 1707.
Benja. Son of Benja. Marshall and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 June 1707.
James Son of James Marshall and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 May 1707.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim More and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 June 1707.
John Son of John Northey and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 April 1707.
Osborn Son of Henry Nicholson and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 July 1707.
Mary daughter of William Nicholson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 August 1707.
Oliver Son of Oliver Noyes and Anna his Wife,	"	1 September 1707.
Rebecca daughter of Abraham Nichols and Rebecca his Wife,	"	6 September 1707.
Jeffs Son of George Nowel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 October 1707.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel Needham and Prissilla his Wife,	"	24 September 1707.
Jane daughter of John Needham and Ann his Wife,	"	6 January 1707.
James Son of James Oborn and Abigall his Wife,	"	10 September 1707.
John Son of Richard Pitcher and Grace his Wife,	"	17 June 1707.
Mary daughter of James Pearson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 June 1707.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Plats and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 April 1707.
Sarah daughter of John Porter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 June 1707.
Lydia daughter of James Pits and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 July 1707.
John Son of John Parker and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 July 1707.
Samuel Son of John Pain and Bethia his Wife,	"	29 June 1707.
Mary daughter of Thomas Pranket and Mary his Wife,	"	1 August 1707.
Abiel daughter of Edward Porter and Abiel his Wife,	"	22 June 1707.
Mary daughter of Benja. Pemberton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 August 1707.
Joseph Son of Thomas Pain and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 August 1707.
Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Perkins and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 August 1707.
John Son of Richard Pitcher and Grace his Wife,	"	11 September 1707.
Joseph Son of Joseph Prout and Mary his Wife,	"	29 September 1707.
Samuel Son of Samuel Pike and Mary his Wife,	"	18 November 1707.
William Son of William Payne and Margaret his Wife,	"	26 January 1707.
Mary Susana daughter of Roger Pattenson and Judeth his Wife,	"	4 February 1707.
James Son of James Perry and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 January 1707.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Pickman and Abigall his Wife,	"	28 January 1707.
Mary daughter of John Petail and Rachel his wife,	"	20 February 1707.
Hannah daughter of John Ruggles and Martha his Wife,	"	20 April 1707.
Abiel daughter of Fortune Redduck and Abiel his Wife,	"	5 June 1707.
John Son of Joseph Roberts and Esther his Wife,	"	25 June 1707.
Skinner Son of Joseph Russel and Mary his Wife,	"	29 September 1707.
William Son of William Rouse and Lydia his Wife,	"	8 November 1707.

Boylston Son of Rebecca Robinson	Born 21 November 1707.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Ruggles and Mehitabel his Wife,	" 28 October 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of William Shepreeve and Eliza. his Wife,	" 11 April 1707.
Sarah daughter of John Smith and Jane his Wife,	" 5 May 1707.
Hannah daughter of John Sunderland and Mary his Wife,	" 11 May 1707.
John Son of John Shaw and Mercy his Wife,	" 3 June 1707.
Arthur Son of Daniel Stoddard and Eliza. his Wife,	" 7 June 1707.
Sarah daughter of John Staniford and Sarah his Wife,	" 12 June 1707.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Smith and Christian his Wife,	" 7 August 1707.
Mary daughter of John Salmon and Abiel his Wife,	" 11 August 1707.
Joseph Son of Thomas Savage and Margaret his Wife,	" 27 August 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of Clemans Sumner and Margaret his Wife,	" 8 October 1707.
Eliza. daughter of Edward Sanders and Eliza. his Wife,	" 21 October 1707.
Benjamin Son of Rowland Storey and Ann his Wife,	" 15 November 1707.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Salter and Sarah his Wife,	" 9 December 1707.
Samuel Son of John Sables and Priscilla his Wife,	" 15 December 1707.
Abigall daughter of William Snowton and Rachel his Wife,	" 9 December 1707.
William Son of George Sirey and Jane his Wife,	" 27 December 1707.
William Son of William Skinner and Deborah his Wife,	" 10 January 1707.
Abigall daughter of Simon Slocome and Abigall his Wife,	" 14 January 1707.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Simpson and Mary his Wife,	" 24 February 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	" 7 April 1707.
Edward Son of Edward Tuttle and Joanna his Wife,	" 21 July 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Tew and Mary his Wife,	" 20 August 1707.
John Son of John Thompson and Martha his Wife,	" 28 August 1707.
John Son of Samuel Torrey and Abigall his Wife,	" 29 November 1707.
Mary daughter of Zacheriah Thayer and Mary his Wife,	" 14 January 1707.
Hanna daughter of Negro Exeter Turner and Lucey Wife,	" 1 February 1707.
Lydia daughter of Cornelius Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	" 6 March 1707.
Ann daughter of Ambrose Vincent and Sarah his Wife,	" 10 April 1707.
Lydia daughter of Benja. Varney and Sarah his Wife,	" 14 August 1707.
Eliza. daughter of John Vryland and Mary his Wife,	" 12 October 1707.
Allen Son of Allen Wild and Eliza. his Wife,	" 28 March 1707.
William Son of William Watters and Loise his Wife,	" 10 April 1707.
John Son of Robert Wing and Mary his Wife,	" 5 May 1707.
Thomas Son of Thomas Webber and Mehitabel his Wife,	" 8 April 1707.

Amey daughter of Nathaniel Wheeler and Mary his Wife,	Born	25 May 1707.
John Son of Thomas Walker and Rebecca his Wife,	"	2 July 1707.
William Son of William Willet and Mary his Wife,	"	9 July 1707.
Daniel Son of Isaac Webb and Abigall his Wife,	"	4 July 1707.
Samuel Son of John Wakefeild and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 July 1707.
Rebecca daughter of Obadiah Wakefield and Rebecca his Wife,	"	27 August 1707.
Anne daughter of Adam Winthrop and Anne his Wife,	"	17 September 1707.
Lydia daughter of Daniel Wear and Mary his Wife,	"	9 September 1707.
Joseph Son of Joseph Webb and Deborah his Wife,	"	13 September 1707.
Dorothy daughter of Ichabod Williston and Dorothy his Wife,	"	11 September 1707.
William Son of Nathaniel Wardel and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 October 1707.
Daniel Son of Joseph Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 November 1707.
Mary daughter of Nathl. Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	20 January 1707.
Hepzeba daughter of James Williams and Abigall his Wife,	"	2 January 1707.
Martha daughter of Ebenezer Williston and Judeth his Wife,	"	5 January 1707.
George Son of George Worthylake and Ann his Wife,	"	12 February 1707.
William Son of Edward Winslow and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 February 1707.
Eliza daughter of William Whetcomb and Rebecca his Wife,	"	20 December 1707.
John Son of John Wilson and Mary his Wife,	"	21 January 1707.
Nathl. Son of Isaac Adams and Martha his Wife,	"	25 February 1707.
Thomas Son of John Alden and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 March 1707.
David Son of Phillip Britton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 March 1707.
Japeth Son of Japeth Brown and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 March 1707.
James Son of James Bodwin and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 May 1707.
Anna daughter of Thomas Bridg and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 October 1707.
Eliza. daughter of William Brown and Lydia his Wife,	"	5 November 1707.
Jane daughter of Benja. Colman and Jane his Wife,	"	25 February 1707.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Edwards and Hannah Wife,	"	24 June 1707.
Abiah daughter of John Goodwin and Mary his Wife,	"	19 February 1707.
John Son of John Gibson and Mary his Wife,	"	12 October 1707.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Hood and Deborah his Wife,	"	6 March 1707.
William Son of John Hobbie and Ann his Wife,	"	13 August 1707.
Samuel Son of Jeremiah Jackson and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 March 1707.
Joseph Son of Nathanll. Kettle and Joanna his Wife,	"	11 March 1707.
Samuel Son of Samuel Kenny and Abigall his Wife,	"	28 February 1707.

Joshua Son of Josue Marriner and Hannah his Wife,	Born 19 September 1707.
John Son of Milam Macklowd and Martha his Wife,	“ 27 September 1707.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Hanna his Wife,	“ 22 October 1707.
James Son of James Manson and Joanna his Wife,	“ 8 January 1707.
Robert Son of Robert Mires and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 6 January 1707.
Eliza. daughter of Duncan Maycome and Mary his Wife,	“ 13 October 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of John Plasteed and Sarah his Wife,	“ 28 February 1707.
Samuel Son of Edward Proctor and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 20 March 1707.
Mehitabel daughter of John Seacomb and Mehitabel his Wife,	“ 21 February 1707.
William Son of Isaac Spencer and Bethia his Wife,	“ 3 March 1707.
Mary daughter of Ambrose Vincent and Sarah his Wife,	“ 22 March 1707.
Elizabeth daughter of William White and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 15 March 1707.
Jonathan Son of William Wheeler and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 8 March 1707.
Rebecca daughter of William Webster and Mary his Wife,	“ 5 March 1707.
William Son of William Webber and Mary his Wife,	“ 15 March 1707.
Hannah daughter of Peter Clark and Katherine his Wife,	“ 8 August 1707.
John Son of Thomas Banister and Frances his Wife,	“ 7 June 1707.
Still-born Son of Ebnr. Dennise and Susana his Wife,	“ 17 September 1707.
Peirses daughter of Edward Gray and Susana his Wife,	“ 14 December 1707.
Nathanll. Son of Samll. Greenwood and Eliza, his Wife,	“ 27 March 1707.
Nathanll. Son of Mr. Cotton Mather and Eliza his Wife,	“ 16 May 1707.
Abigall daughter of George Norton and Mary his Wife,	“ 29 July 1707.
Abigal daughter of Robert Orainge and Hannah his Wife,	“ 10 November 1707.
Charles Son of Wentworth Paxton and Faith his Wife,	“ 28 February 1707.
Joseph Son of Paul Dudley Esqr. and Lucy his Wife,	“ 14 October 1707.
Samll. Son of Samll. Bridgham and Mary his Wife,	“ 7 July 1707.
Elias Son of Robert Cock and Agnis his Wife,	“ 28 March 1707.
Thomas Son of Simon Record and Grace his Wife,	“ 3 July 1707.
Bethiah daughter of John Green and Bethiah his Wife,	“ 19 July 1707.
Eliza. daughter of John Lane and Prudence his Wife,	“ 19 October 1707.
Daniel Son of Richard Tucker and Bethiah his Wife,	“ 10 October 1707.
Ruth daughter of Zachry. Wire and Mary his Wife,	“ 3 December 1707.
Christian daughter of Benja. Bridge and Christian his Wife,	“ 12 October 1707.
Sarah daughter of Robert Ellis and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 15 September 1707.
Joseph Son of Joseph Wakefeeld and Esther his Wife,	“ 9 February 1707.
Thomas Son of Thomas Sargent and Ruth his Wife,	“ 25 February 1707.
Mehitabel daughter of John Harrod and Mehitabel his Wife,	“ 26 April 1707.

1708.

Jacob Son of Jacob Alley and Priscilla his Wife,	Born	3 May 1708.
David Son of Joseph Adams and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 May 1708.
Mary daughter of John Adams and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 July 1708.
Susanna } Gimi. of William Antram and Abigail his Eliza. } Wife,	"	11 November 1708.
Drewry Son of William Alden and Mary his Wife,	"	12 May 1708.
Richard Son of Moses Abbot and Rebecca his Wife,	"	18 February 1708.
Rebecca daughter of Eliah Adams and Rebecca his Wife,	"	8 March 1708.
Jeremiah Son of Jer. Bumsted and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 March 1708.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Belknap and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 April 1708.
Benja. Son of Benjamin Brown and Mary his Wife,	"	27 May 1708.
Joseph Son of Joseph Briscow and Marya his Wife,	"	29 May 1708.
Peter Son of James Brown and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 June 1708.
Timothy Son of Timothy Batt and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 June 1708.
John Son of Samuel Barret and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 June 1708.
Mehitabel daughter of John Barr and Margaret his Wife,	"	10 June 1708.
John Son of John Brewer and Martha his Wife,	"	22 July 1708.
Susanna daughter of Hugh Babell and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 August 1708.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Boman and Margaret his Wife,	"	29 August 1708.
Eliza } Gimmi. of James Bodwin and Sarah his Mary } Wife,	"	27 June 1708.
Andrew Son of John Barnes and Rachel his Wife,	"	31 August 1708.
Thomas Son of Thomas Berry and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 August 1708.
Mary daughter of George Brock and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1708.
Timothy Son of William Brown and Ann his Wife,	"	1 November 1708.
Thomas Son of John Brentnel and Phebee his Wife,	"	17 October 1708.
Edward Son of John Buckley and Mary his Wife,	"	10 November 1708.
James Son of James Barnard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 August 1708.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Briant and Abigail his Wife,	"	9 December 1708.
Richard Son of Samuel Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 December 1708.
Ephraim Son of John Baker and Mary his Wife,	"	19 December 1708.
Sarah daughter of John Bucannan and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 December 1708.
Marey daughter of Benja. Bronsdon and Mary his Wife,	"	30 January 1708.
Peter Son of Peter Butler and Mary his Wife,	"	21 January 1708.
Anthony Son of Anthony Bracket and Mary his Wife,	"	25 January 1708.
Mary daughter of Joseph Burch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 January 1708.
Thomas Son of Thoms Baker and Thankfull his Wife,	"	17 February 1708.
Samuel Son of John Brick and Ann his Wife,	"	1 March 1708.
Rebeca daughter of Samuell Burnell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 February 1708.

Sarah daughter of John Clark and Sarah his Wife, Born	11 May 1708.
Ann daughter of Robert Calef and Margaret his Wife, “	7 July 1708.
Matha daughter of Ebenr. Chamberlin and Martha his Wife, “	31 July 1708.
Eliza. daughter of John Cookson and Rachell his Wife, “	10 October 1708.
Mary daughter of Joseph Callender and Lydia his Wife, “	8 September 1708.
William Son of David Craig and Deborah his Wife, “	18 October 1708.
Mary daughter of Peter Cutler and Ruth his Wife, “	20 December 1708.
Mary daughter of Jonathn. Collings and Mary his Wife, “	25 January 1708.
Deborah daughter of Francis Clark and Deborah his Wife, “	31 January 1708.
Jeremiah Son of Jer. Condey and Susana his Wife, “	9 February 1708.
Sarah daughter of John Colman and Judeth his Wife, “	14 February 1708.
John Son of Samll. Copp and Hannah his Wife, “	3 February 1708.
Rebecca daughter of William Clark and Rebecca his Wife, “	28 January 1708.
Abigal daughter of Seth Dwight and Abigal his Wife, “	8 August 1708.
Ambrose son of Thoms. Dawes and Sarah his Wife, “	30 September 1708.
Susanna daughter of Ebenr. Dennis and Susana his Wife, “	22 October 1708.
John Son of John Dorrel and Rachel his Wife, “	6 September 1708.
Thomas Son of Thomas Diamond and Ann his Wife, “	19 November 1708.
Sarah daughter of Benja. Dyer and Hannah his Wife, “	13 December 1708.
Benjamin Son of John Dolbeer and Sarah his Wife, “	4 December 1708.
Thomas Son of Samll. Drown and Eliza. his Wife, “	23 December 1708.
Elizabeth daughter of Zebadiah Daniel and Eliza. his Wife, “	18 January 1708.
James Son of Jona. Eustice and Sarah his Wife, “	24 November 1708.
Ruth daughter of Andrew Eliot and Ruth his Wife, “	29 September 1708.
Hopestill } Gimmi of Hopestill Foster and Eliza. his Eliza. } Wife, “	28 June 1708.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his Wife, “	18 July 1708.
Katherine daughter of John Foster and Sarah his Wife, “	10 August 1708.
Joseph Son of Joseph Flood and Joanna his Wife, “	6 August 1708.
Lydia daughter of Josiah Frankling and Abiah his Wife, “	8 August 1708.
James Son of Benja. Flood and Mary his Wife, “	4 September 1708.
William Son of Henry Frankling and Margt. his Wife, “	15 September 1708.
Mary daughter of Edward Gellings and Mary his Wife, “	27 April 1708.
Newman Son of John Greenough and Eliza. his Wife, “	6 May 1708.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Gatchel and Martha his Wife, “	5 June: 1708.
John Son of Timothy Green and Mary his Wife, “	20 July 1708.
John Son of Stephen Greenlief and Mary his Wife, “	12 July 1708.
Elizabeth daughter of David Greenlief and Mercy his Wife, “	26 June 1708.

Ann daughter of Thomas Gwin and Sarah his Wife,	Born	1 September 1708.
Hannah daughter of John Grant and Dorothy his Wife,	"	27 July 1708.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Goff and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 August 1708.
Joseph Son of Joseph Gilbert and Mary his Wife,	"	8 September 1708.
Samuel Son of Samuel Green and Ann his Wife,	"	18 September 1708.
Thomas Son of John Gaud and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 October 1708.
Rebecca daughter of Richd. Gridly and Rebecca his Wife,	"	2 November 1708.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph Gray and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 November 1708.
Sarah daughter of John Goldthwaite and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 September 1708.
John Son of Samll. Grice and Priscilla his Wife,	"	27 February 1708.
Robert Son of Nathanll. Holmes and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 March 1708.
Samuell Son of Francis Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 April 1708.
Thomas Son of Thoms. Hetchbon and Frances his Wife,	"	30 June 1708.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanll. Hodgdon and Susana his Wife,	"	1 July 1708.
Samuel Son of Samuel Hurst and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 July 1708.
Atherton Son of Samuel Haugh and Margaret his Wife,	"	29 July 1708.
Abigall daughter of John How and Abigall his Wife,	"	11 September 1708.
Jonathan Son of Jona. Hunlock and Abigall his Wife,	"	31 October 1708.
William Son of Joshua Hensha and Mary his Wife,	"	26 November 1708.
Hannah daughter of Grove Hirst and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 May 1708.
James Son of Michael Hamelton and Mary his Wife,	"	28 January 1708.
John Son of John Holland and Susana his Wife,	"	23 January 1708.
Elisha Son of Edward Hutchinson and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 February 1708.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Hall and Blanch his Wife,	"	18 February 1708.
Eliza. daughter of John Jepson and Aphia his Wife,	"	17 August 1708.
Joseph Son of Joseph Jewel and Mary his Wife,	"	1 September 1708.
Grace daughter of Thoms. Jackson and Grace his Wife,	"	30 August 1708.
Sarah daughter of John Jent and Abigall his Wife,	"	21 December 1708.
Sarah daughter of John Ingram and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 February 1708.
Samuel Son of John Jones and Margaret his Wife,	"	9 February 1708.
Timothy Son of Timothy King and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 August 1708.
Nicholas Son of John Kilbey and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 July 1708.
Sarah daughter of Christopher Kilbey and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 July 1708.
Mary daughter of Peter King and Mary his Wife,	"	17 February 1708.
Mary daughter of Thomas Larkin and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 May 1708.
Mary daughter of Richard Lyne and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 September 1708.
John Son of Isaac Lewise and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 January 1708.
Nathaniel Son of Daniel Loreing and Priscilla his Wife,	"	19 February 1708.

Edey daughter of John Minzes and Edey his Wife, Born	9 April 1708.
John Son of John Milk and Mary his Wife, "	23 June 1708.
Amos Son of Amos Morrel and Rachel his Wife, "	26 July 1708.
Thomas Son of Joseph Merrefeeld and Margaret his Wife, "	8 August 1708.
Dorothy daughter of Charles Morrise and Esther his Wife, "	15 October 1708.
Lydia daughter of Joseph Morgan and Mercy his Wife, "	19 November 1708.
Abigal daughter of Francis Millar and Abigall his Wife, "	22 August 1708.
Thomas Son of Ephraim More and Eliza. his Wife, "	29 January 1708.
Susana daughter of Edward Martyn and Sarah his Wife, "	24 February 1708.
Ruth daughter of John Marshall and Martha his Wife, "	1 March 1708.
Elizabeth daughter of William Nicholson and Eliza. his Wife, "	3 August 1708.
Jane daughter of Boston Negro and Jane his Wife, "	8 August 1708.
John Son of George Nowell and Eliza. his Wife, "	7 December 1708.
David Son of David Pulsifer and Susana his Wife, "	7 May 1708.
Hannah daughter of Isaac Perkins and Mary his Wife, "	4 Aprill 1708.
Edward Son of Charles Pursley and Rachel his Wife, "	21 Aprill 1708.
Joseph Son of Stephen Parker and Margaret his Wife, "	29 Aprill 1708.
Joseph Son of William Palfrey and Abigal his Wife, "	23 May 1708.
James Son of Samuel Parker and Mary his Wife, "	13 July 1708.
Deborah daughter of Israel Phippeny and Sarah his Wife, "	30 August 1708.
William Son of Thomas Porter and Prudence his Wife, "	25 July 1708.
Mary daughter of William Perry and Hanna his Wife, "	30 September 1708.
Jeffs Son of William Peirse and Sarah his Wife, "	18 October 1708.
Abiel daughter of Edward Porter and Abiel his Wife, "	15 November 1708.
Rebecca daughter of Jacob Parker and Ursilla his Wife, "	25 February 1708.
John } Gimmi: of James Robinson and Eliza. his	
Grace } Wife, "	3 May 1708.
Peter Son of John Ruck and Hannah his Wife, "	4 July 1708.
Mary daughter of William Rolison and Eliza his Wife, "	29 July 1708.
Richard Son of Richard Reed and Hannah his Wife, "	26 August 1708.
Walter Son of Henry Rich and Eliza his Wife, "	14 August 1708.
Anna daughter of James Reed and Eliza. his Wife, "	24 June 1708.
William Son of William Ross and Eliza. his Wife, "	1 July 1708.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Rand and Sarah his Wife, "	15 December 1708.
Robert Son of John Ruggles and Tabitha his Wife, "	20 December 1708.
John Son of Fortune Reddock and Abiel his Wife, "	3 January 1708.
Mary daughter of Robert Rowles and Grace his Wife, "	10 February 1708.
Mosely Son of John Ruggles and Martha his Wife, "	9 February 1708.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Snelling and Rebecca his Wife, "	5 Aprill 1708.
Knight Son of Jeremi Sprague and Priscilla his Wife, "	9 May 1708.

Mary daughter of Thomas Short and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	8 April 1708.
Anna daughter of Robert Sanderson and Esther his Wife,	"	9 June 1708.
Mary daughter of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	30 May 1708.
Mary daughter of William Spencer and Mary his Wife,	"	28 June 1708.
Deborah daughter of James Scolly and Deborah his Wife,	"	22 August 1708.
Richard Son of Richd. Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	25 August 1708.
Peirses daughter of Erasmus Stevens and Peirses his Wife,	"	20 October 1708.
William Son of John Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	"	6 October 1708.
Benja. Son of James Seward and Eda his Wife,	"	6 January 1708.
Hannah daughter of Abijah Savage and Hanna his Wife,	"	29 January 1708.
William Son of Humphry Salsbury and Mary his Wife,	"	17 April 1708.
John Son of Miles Thomson and Abigall his Wife	"	11 April 1708.
Jeremiah Son of Solomon Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 April 1708.
Davise Son of James Townsend and Agnis his Wife,	"	16 July 1708.
Lucee daughter of John Turner and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 July 1708.
Joshua Son of Joshua Thomas and Ann his Wife,	"	12 August 1708.
Mary daughter of James Tileston and Mary his Wife,	"	20 December 1708.
Lydia daughter of Thomas Townsend and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 January 1708.
Samuel Son of Thomas Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 March 1708.
Peter Son of Isaac Virgoose and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 July 1708.
Joseph Son of Joseph White and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 April 1708.
Ann daughter of Jonathan Waldo and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 April 1708.
Ann daughter of John Williams and Humalis his Wife,	"	19 May 1708.
George Son of George Wadling and Rachel his Wife,	"	6 July 1708.
John Son of Thomas Wallise and Christian his Wife,	"	21 July 1708.
Michael Smith Son of Isaac Webb and Abigall his Wife,	"	31 August 1708.
Samuel Son of Ezekiel Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 September 1708.
Mary daughter of John Winthrop and Ann his Wife,	"	18 September 1708.
Barnabas Son of Henry Wilson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 November 1708.
Samuel Son of Samuel Willise and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 April 1708.
Sarah daughter of John Willise and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 November 1708.
Nathanll. } Gimmi of Nathanall. Williams and Samll. } Ann his Wife,	"	1 January 1708.
Abigal daughter of John Wilson and Mary his Wife,	"	2 March 1708.
Abigall daughter of Adina Bulfinch and Abigall his Wife,	"	22 June 1708.
Peter Son of Paul Collings and Mary his Wife,	"	20 February 1708.
Hannah daughter of Samll. Goff and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 January 1708.

Sarah daughter of Thomas Hutchinson and Sarah his Wife,	Born	29 March 1708.
Jonatn Son of John Mountfort and Mary his Wife,	"	20 September 1708.
John Son of Ebenr. Pemberton and Mary his Wife,	"	25 January 1708.
William Son of Thoms. Payn and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 February 1708.
Ebenr. Son of Ebenr. Tolman and Mary his Wife,	"	2 November 1708.
Welthen daughter of William Walter and Loise his Wife,	"	7 February 1708.
Sarah daughter of John Benning and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 November 1708.
Richard Son of John Cronenshilt and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 December 1708.
Anna daughter of Christor. Capril and Tamzine his Wife,	"	22 October 1708.
Sarah daughter of Abram. Clark and Mary his Wife,	"	23 January 1708.
Nathanl. Son of Willm. Eustice and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 December 1708.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Glazier and Mary his Wife,	"	15 September 1708.
Edward Son of John Hobbie and Ann his Wife,	"	11 January 1708.
Benjamin Son of Willm. Indecot and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 February 1708.
Eliza. daughter of Capt. Samll. Keeling and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 August 1708.
Elisha Son of Elisha Odling and Mary his Wife,	"	2 February 1708.
Eliakim Son of Thomas Palmer Esqr. and Abigail his Wife,	"	22 March 1707/8.
Francis Son of William Skinner and Deborah his Wife,	"	14 February 1708.
James Son of James Carey and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 August 1708.
Lucy daughter of Paul Dudley Esqr. and Lucy his Wife,	"	12 March 1708.
Hannah daughter of Jabez Fox and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 June 1708.
Ruth daughter of Nathanll. Green and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 August 1708.
Martha daughter of John Smith and Martha his Wife,	"	7 December 1708.
John Son of James Varney and Jane his Wife,	"	1 July 1708.
Mary daughter of Alexr. Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 January 1708.
Hannah daughter of John Flagge and Abiel his Wife,	"	14 October 1708.
Eliza. daughter of Nathll. Harrise and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 September 1708.
Ruth daughter of Stephen Kempton and Ruth his Wife,	"	23 June 1708.
Thomas Son of Thomas Couverly and Mary his Wife,	"	30 May 1708.
Mary dau ^r of William Haley and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 May 1708.
sarah dau ^r of Jonathan Belcher and Mary his Wife,	"	22 April 1708.

1709.

Maccarty Son of Ames Anger and Margaret his Wife,	Born	11 March 1708 /0.
Eliza. daughter of Jeremiah Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	31 March 1709.
Joseph Son of Silence Allen and Esther his Wife,	"	26 April 1709.
William Son of Samuel Avise and Mary his Wife,	"	20 May 1709.
Jonathan Son of Joseph Allen and Anne his Wife,	"	20 September 1709.
Henry Son of Henry Allen and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 December 1709.
Benjamin Son of Adam Bath and Mary his Wife,	"	15 March 1708/0

Bartholomew Son of Daniel Ballard and Dorcas his Wife,	Born	20 March 1708/0.
Dorcas daughter of Nicholas Bows and Dorcas his Wife,	"	19 May 1709.
Anna daughter of Stephen Boutineau and Mary his Wife,	"	24 Aprill 1709.
Abiah daughter of John Barrel and Abiah his Wife,	"	28 May 1709.
Katherine daughter of John Briggs and Katherine his Wife,	"	29 May 1709.
John Son of John Beal and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 June 1709.
John Son of Zebdiel Boylston and Jerusha his Wife,	"	23 March 1708/9.
Eliza. daughter of Alwin Butcher and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 July 1709.
Joseph Son of Soloman Blake and Abigall his Wife,	"	10 August 1709.
John Son of James Boudoin and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 August 1709.
Wife,	"	6 October 1709.
Hannah daughter of Barthol Barrat and Rebecca his Wife,	"	31 July 1709.
Joseph Son of Timothy Breed and Eunice his Wife,	"	24 September 1709.
Thomas Son of Thomas Barbour and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 October 1709.
Susanna daughter of Jonathan Burnel and Susana his Wife,	"	25 October 1709.
Daniel Son of Daniel Blyn and Mercy his Wife,	"	9 November 1709.
Sarah daughter of John Beers and Mary his Wife,	"	24 October 1709.
Sarah daughter of Joshua Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 November 1709.
Benja. Son of Samuel Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 November 1709.
Thomas Son of y ^e Revd. Thoms. Bridge and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 October 1709.
Esther daughter of James Barnerd and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 August 1709.
Joanna daughter of Stephen Butler and Joanna his Wife,	"	11 December 1709.
George Son of George Brock and Mary his Wife,	"	17 December 1709.
Amose Son of James Ball and Mary his Wife,	"	20 January 1709.
Josiah Son of Nathanll. Breed and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 January 1709.
Josiah Son of Josiah Biles and Abigall his Wife,	"	14 January 1709.
Lydia daughter of Joseph Belknap and Abigal his Wife,	"	17 January 1709.
Ann daughter of Nicholas Blith and Ann his Wife,	"	20 February 1709.
David Son of David Colson and Hanah his Wife,	"	19 March 1708/9.
Jonathan Son of David Cutler and Abigall his Wife,	"	21 March 1708/9.
Rebecca daughter of Daniel Collings and Rebecca his Wife,	"	9 March 1708/9.
Peter Son of Peter Clarke and Katerine his Wife,	"	30 April 1709.
Mary daughter of William Champlin and Martha his Wife,	"	9 May 1709.
William Son of William Clark and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 May 1709.
Hannah daughter of William Cowel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 May 1709.
William Son of William Cook and Lydia his Wife,	"	9 July 1709.
William Son of James Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	24 July 1709.
Jonathan Son of David Copp and Patience his Wife,	"	5 August 1709.
Summers Son of Josiah Clark and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 August 1709.
Gidian Son of James Cox and Mary his Wife,	"	15 August 1709.
Daniel Son of Nathanll. Coney and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 October 1709.
John Son of John Corser and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 October 1709.
Susana daughter of Ebenr. Clough and Thankfull his Wife,	"	23 August 1709.
Bethia daughter of John Cotta and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 January 1709.

Isaac Son of Charles Chauncey and Sarah his Wife	Born	1 December 1709.
Obadiah Son of John Cookson and Rachell his Wife,	"	1 February 1709.
Lucey daughter of Paul Dudley Esq. and Lucey his Wife,	"	12 March 1708/9.
John Son of John Draper and Joanna his Wife,	"	24 May 1709.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Dowding and Ann his Wife,	"	29 September 1709.
Thomas Son of Robert Darbey and Martha his Wife,	"	20 November 1709.
Abraham Son of Isaac Decoster and Mary his Wife,	"	13 November 1709.
Mary daughter of John Dixwell and Mary his Wife,	"	14 December 1709.
Eleazur Son of Addington Davenport Esq. and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 November 1709.
Mary daughter of Zebadiah Daniel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 January 1709.
Mary daughter of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 December 1709.
Benjamin Son of Eleazur Darbey and Mary his Wife,	"	18 March 1709.0
Jonathan Son of Edward Eades and Martha his Wife,	"	2 August 1709.
Joseph Son of Jonathan Evans and Mary his Wife,	"	25 August 1709.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Fax and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 April 1709.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Farnum and Ann his Wife,	"	2 July 1709.
Mary daughter of John Fisher and Dorcas his Wife,	"	24 September 1709.
James Son of Benja. Flood and Mary his Wife,	"	13 October 1709.
John Son of Thomas Fitch and Abiel his Wife,	"	19 October 1709.
Eliza. daughter of Robert Fethergill and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 January 1709.
Samuel Son of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 March 1709/0.
Hannah daughter of Benja. Gibson and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	24 March 1708/9.
Nathanl. Son of Nathanl. Green and Ann his Wife,	"	14 May 1709.
Sarah daughter of Samll. Gardener and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 May 1709.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Goodwin and Freelove his Wife,	"	18 June 1709.
James Son of Hill Green and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 July 1709.
William Son of Edward Goddard and Susana his Wife,	"	22 March 1708/9.
Sarah daughter of John Goff and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 August 1709.
Joseph Son of John Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 September 1709.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Goold and Mary his Wife,	"	11 September 1709.
Thomas Son of Thoms. Gyles and Martha his Wife,	"	29 September 1709.
Ephraim Son of Joseph Giddings and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 November 1709.
Eliza. daughter of Bartholl. Gusier and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 January 1709.
Joseph Son of Benja. Gallop and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 December 1709.
Hannah daughter of Samll. Greenlief and Martha his Wife,	"	7 January 1709.
Eliza. daughter of Joshua Gee junior and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 January 1709.
Mehitabel daughter of Henry Hurst and Mary his Wife,	"	26 May 1709.
Ann daughter of Arthur Hed and Esther his Wife,	"	15 May 1709.

Nathaniel Son of John Hobbs and Susana his Wife, Born	27 July 1709.
Abigall daughter of Thomas Hutchinson and Sarah his Wife,	“ 2 August 1709.
Jacob Son of Jacob Hasie and Hannah his Wife,	“ 24 August 1709.
John Son of Francise Hudson and Mary his Wife,	“ 12 September 1709.
Nathanll. Son of Thomas Hetchbone and Frances his Wife,	“ 28 October 1709.
John Son of John Hayes and Hannah his Wife,	“ 12 January 1709.
Ann daughter of Joseph Hood and Judeth his Wife,	“ 22 December 1709.
Abraham Son of Thomas Holland and Ann his Wife,	“ 31 January 1709.
Katherine daughter of Nathan Howell and Kathern. his Wife,	“ 10 January 1709.
Sarah daughter of Abell Jones and Ruth his Wife,	“ 7 Mar: 1708/9
John Son of John Jeffers and Sarah his Wife,	“ 25 Mar: 1709.
George Son of George Ingerson and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 27 Aprill 1709.
William Son of Arthur Jeffery and Silence his Wife,	“ 25 June 1709.
Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah Jackson and Hannah his Wife,	“ 14 July 1709.
Thomas Son of Mathew Jones and Sarah his Wife,	“ 5 August 1709.
Thomas Son of Thomas Jackson and Grace his Wife,	“ 15 February 1709.
James Son of Nathaniel Kettle and Joanna his Wife,	“ 22 Mar. 1708/9.
Hannah daughter of Solomon Kneeland and Mary his Wife,	“ 10 Aprill 1709.
Nathaniel Son of Nathanll. Kenny and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 5 May 1709.
Henry Son of Henry Kelly and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 13 May 1709.
Mary daughter of Timothy Kemball and Kathern. his Wife,	“ 5 August 1709.
William Son of John King and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 31 August 1709.
Mary daughter of Samuel Kenney and Abigall his Wife,	“ 17 November 1709.
Mary daughter of Thomas Lowler and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 1 March 1708/9.
Joseph Son of John Lothrop and Joanna his Wife,	“ 28 May 1709.
Mercy daughter of Willm. Lee and Mercy his Wife,	“ 9 July 1709.
Pool Son of Timothy Lendall and Jane his Wife,	“ 10 August 1709.
Mary daughter of Stephen Labbe and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 29 October 1709.
Thomas Son of Thomas Larkin and Sarah his Wife,	“ 18 November 1709.
Michael Son of Ebenr. Lowle and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 22 December 1709.
Elizabeth daughter of Arthur Laughame and Rebecca his Wife,	“ 22 January 1709.
Nicholas Son of Richard Morrise and Mary his Wife,	“ 4 March 1708/9.
Jonn Son of Caesar Mitchell and Tabatha his Wife,	“ 24 March 1708/9.
Eliza. daughter of Christopher Marvel and Jane his Wife,	“ 10 Aprill 1709.
William Son of Willm Mallard and Abigal his Wife,	“ 16 July 1709.
Thomas Son of Thomas Marshall and Mary his Wife,	“ 8 September 1709.
Josue Son of Josue Marriner and Hanna his Wife,	“ 10 October 1709.
Susanna daughter of John Maxwell and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 6 October 1709.
Prudence daughter of John Mason and. Prudence his Wife,	“ 10 October 1709.
Lydia daughter of Francise Moor and Mary his Wife,	“ 10 October 1709.

Rebecca daughter of Duncan Maycome and Mary his Wife,	Born	23 November 1709.
Ruth daughter of Thomas Mellens and Mary his Wife,	"	10 January 1709.
Susanna daughter of John Needham and Mary his Wife,	"	16 March 1708/9.
David Son of John Northey and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 March 1709.
Mary daughter of Francis Nicholson and Abigll. his Wife,	"	9 June 1709.
Belcher Son of Oliver Noyes and Anna his Wife,	"	10 October 1709.
Jonathan Son of David Norton and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 November 1709.
Abraham Son of Abrm. Nicholls and Rebecca his Wife,	"	23 October 1709.
Bethiah daughter of Samuel Okes and Jamina his Wife,	"	14 September 1709.
John Son of John Orne and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 February 1709.
Eliza. daughter of John Pearce and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 Aprill 1709.
Isaac Son of Isaac Pearce and Grace his Wife,	"	12 Aprill 1709.
Edward Son of William Payn and Margaret his Wife,	"	17 March 1708/9.
Phillip Son of Samuel Pike and Mary his Wife,	"	27 March 1709.
Eliza. daughter of John Porter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 Aprill 1709.
Richard Son of Richd. Palfrey and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 Aprill 1709.
Susanna daughter of James Pecker and Susanna his Wife,	"	30 May 1709.
Moses Son of Moses Peirse and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 May 1709.
Sarah daughter of James Pemberton and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 June 1709.
Sarah daughter of Jacob Parker and Ann his Wife,	"	17 August 1709.
Richard Son of John Pitts and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 August 1709.
Robert Son of Thomas Potts and Martha his Wife,	"	23 August 1709.
Benjamin Son of Joseph Prout and Mary his Wife,	"	24 September 1709.
Eliphalet Son of Stephen Parker and Margaret his Wife,	"	9 September 1709.
Nathanll. Son of Edward Proctor and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 September 1709.
William Son of James Peirson and Eliza. his Wife.	"	22 October 1709.
Thomas Son of Thomas Plasteed and Mary his Wife,	"	9 December 1709.
Eliza. daughter of Timo. Prout and Lydia his Wife,	"	31 July 1709.
Samuel Son of John Reed and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 Aprill 1709.
Budd Son of Timothy Robinson and Dorothy his Wife,	"	29 March 1709.
Iannah daughter of Thomas Rowell and Dorothy his Wife,	"	15 Aprill 1709.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Russell and Ann his Wife,	"	7 July 1709.
Jonathan Son of Joseph Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	9 August 1709.
James Son of Thomas Reed and Mary his Wife,	"	16 September 1709.
Eliza. daughter of John Ruck and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 November 1709.
Love daughter of John Rawlings and Love his Wife,	"	29 July 1709.
Robert Son of Robert Rand and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 January 1709.
Thomas Son of Thomas Ruck and Mary his Wife,	"	19 February 1709.

Sarah daughter of Gibbins Sharp and Sarah his Wife,	Born	15 March 1708/9.
Charles Son of Samuel Sanders and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 April 1709.
Abigall daughter of Wigglesworth Sweetsir and Ursilla his Wife,	"	5 March 1708/9.
Samuel Son of John Shaw and Mercy his Wife,	"	17 May 1709.
Ann daughter of James Smith and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 August 1709.
Samuel Son of Clemans Sumner and Margaret his Wife,	"	31 August 1709.
John Son of Simon Slocome and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 September 1709.
Samuel Son of Samuel Soper and Mary his Wife,	"	1 November 1709.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Simpson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 June 1709.
Jacob Son of Jeremiah Sprague and Priscilla his Wife,	"	21 November 1709.
Sarah daughter of William Snoton and Rachell his Wife,	"	9 December 1709.
Samuel Son of Erasmus Stevens and Peirses his Wife,	"	15 December 1709.
Joseph Son of Joseph Shattuck and Mary his Wife,	"	22 December 1709.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	24 January 1709.
Margaret daughter of William Thomas and Abigall his Wife,	"	4 March 1708/9.
Joanna daughter of Edward Tuttle and Joanna his Wife,	"	22 August 1709.
Sarah daughter of John Trask and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 February 1709.
Abraham Son of Abram. Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	19 February 1709.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel Vial and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 May 1709.
Bethseda daughter of James Varney and Jane his Wife,	"	16 October 1709.
Mosely Son of Jonathan Williams and Rebecca his Wife,	"	15 March 1708/9.
Edward Son of William Waine and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 April 1709.
Jacob Son of William Wormwall and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 March 1708/9.
Susanna daughter of Nathanll. Wheeler and Mary his Wife,	"	18 May 1709.
Mary daughter of Thomas Willet and Mary his Wife,	"	8 May 1709.
John Son of John Warrick and Susana his Wife,	"	25 June 1709.
Benjamin Son of John Wakefield and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 June 1709.
Robert Son of James Williams and Abigall his Wife,	"	24 July 1709.
Mary daughter of John Welch and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 August 1709.
John Son of John Wakefeeld and Ann his Wife,	"	4 August 1709.
Zedekiah Son of John Wiat and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 August 1709.
Isaac Son of Edward Winslow and Hanna his Wife,	"	2 May 1709.
Josiah Son of Jonathn. Waldo and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 August 1709.
Mary daughter of William Willet and Mary his Wife,	"	31 August 1709.
Mary daughter of Joseph Webb and Deborah his Wife,	"	3 October 1709.
Mary daughter of Daniel Wear and Mary his Wife,	"	11 October 1709.

Ann daughter of Adam Winthrop and Ann his Wife,	Born	9 August 1709.
Ann daughter of John Winthrop and Ann his Wife,	"	13 December 1709.
Laughton Son of Joseph Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 July 1709.
William Son of Edward White and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 February 1709.
Ebenr. Son of Samuel White and Ann his Wife,	"	4 March 1709/0.
Mary daughter of William Young and Mary his Wife,	"	2 October 1709.
Ann daughter of John Brewster and Deliverence his Wife,	"	28 March 1709.
Susanna daughter of Mathew Butler and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 November 1709.
Eliza. daughter of William Cleer and Bethia his Wife,	"	2 April 1709.
John Son of Stephen Cross and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 June 1709.
Thomas Son of John Dorrel and Rachel his Wife,	"	8 January 1709.
William Son of Samll. Goff and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 February 1709.
Joseph Son of Samll. Greenwood and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 June 1709.
Joseph Son of Joseph Hubbert and Thankfull his Wife,	"	8 January 1709.
Richard Son of Joseph Lowden and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 February 1709.
Allexander Son of James Lablond and Ann his Wife,	"	1 September 1709.
Archdale Son of Thomas Palmer Esqr. and Abigll. his Wife,	"	3 July 1709.
James Son of James Reed and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 November 1709.
Jane daughter of Thomas Steel and Jane his Wife,	"	20 April 1709.
Gamaliel Son of Thomas Wallice and Grace his Wife,	"	24 September 1709.
Eunice daughter of William Brown and Lydia his Wife,	"	11 May 1709.
Hannah daughter of John Jackson and Susana his Wife,	"	9 October 1709.
Susanna daughter of John Love and Susana his Wife,	"	8 March 1708/9.
Henry Son of Henry Lowder and Abigall his Wife,	"	20 May 1709.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Phelps and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 July 1709.
Mary daughter of Samll. Bridgham and Mary his Wife,	"	16 November 1709.
Ruth daughter of Robert Cock and Agnis his Wife,	"	9 November 1709.
Hannah daughter of Samll. Deming and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 March 1708/9.
Susanna daughter of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	9 December 1709.
John Son of Richard Tucker and Bethiah his Wife,	"	27 Sept ^r 1709.
Robert Son of Robert Ellis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 June 1709.
Abigall dau ^r of Thom ^s Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	11 August 1709.
Mary dau ^r of Andr ^s Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	1 Aug. 1709.
Deliverance dau ^r of Joseph Wakefeld and Esther his Wife,	"	23 Jan ^y 1709.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Hannah Moulin,	"	6 Sept. 1709.
Sarah dau ^r of William and Ann Play,	"	5 Nov. 1709.
John Son of Peter and Mary Sorien,	"	10 June 1709.

1710.

William Son of John Alden and Eliza. his Wife, Born	9 May 1710.
Eliza. daughter of Isaac Adams and Martha his	
Wife, "	19 May 1710.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Allen and Mary his Wife, "	7 August 1710.
John Son of John Adams and Mary his Wife, "	10 October 1710.
Daniel Son of Benja. Alford and Rachel his Wife, "	9 February 1710.
Mercy daughter of John Alkin and Mercy his Wife, "	10 April 1710.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Bell and Mary his	
Wife, "	6 March 1709/0.
William Son of John Bennet and Hannah his Wife, "	19 March 1709/0.
Nathanll. Son of John Brewer and Martha his	
Wife, "	10 April 1710.
Abigall daughter of Benjamin Brown and Mary his	
Wife, "	10 April 1710.
Eliza. daughter of John Barret and Sarah his Wife, "	13 May 1710.
Katherine daughter of James Berry and Susana his	
Wife, "	22 May 1710.
Mary daughter of George Boyd and Mary his	
Wife, "	25 May 1710.
Peter Son of John Buckley and Mary his Wife, "	21 May 1710.
John Son of Samuel Belknap and Eliza. his Wife, "	17 May 1710.
Elizabeth daughter of Zabdiel Boylston and Jerusha	
his Wife, "	29 June 1710.
Mary daughter of Joseph Briscow and Mariah his	
Wife, "	20 June 1710.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Banister and Frances his	
Wife, "	14 June 1710.
John Son of John Beech and Abigal his Wife, "	27 July 1710.
Huldah daughter of James Barnes and Mary his Wife, "	13 July 1710.
Mary daughter of Benja. Bronsdon and Mary his	
Wife, "	12 August 1710.
Ann daughter of John Brewster and Deliverence his	
Wife, "	17 May 1710.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard Bill and Sarah his	
Wife, "	8 September 1710.
Samuel Son of Samll. Bligh and Ann his Wife, "	12 March 1709/0.
Eliza. daughter of Jonathn. Bull and Eliza. his Wife, "	30 September 1710.
Mary daughter of John Baker and Mary his Wife, "	5 December 1710.
John Son of Mathew Butler and Sarah his Wife, "	29 December 1710.
Mary daughter of John Briggs and Kathern. his	
Wife, "	16 December 1710.
Susana daughter of Jer. Bumsted and Eliza. his Wife, "	7 December 1710.
Jonathn. Son of Jonathn. Belcher and Mary his	
Wife, "	23 July 1710.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Barnerd and Silence his	
Wife, "	13 December 1710.
Josiah Son of Jonathan Brown and Loise his Wife, "	23 April 1710.
Samuel Son of Peter Butler and Mary his Wife, "	12 January 1710.
James Son of Stephen Boutineau and Mary his Wife, "	27 January 1710.
Abigal daughter of James Butler and Abigal his	
Wife, "	26 January 1710.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Bill and Sarah his	
Wife, "	12 February 1710.
David Son of John Benning and Sarah his Wife, "	25 February 1710.
Nathanll Son of Thomas Chubb and Eliza. his Wife, "	3 March 1709/0.
Mary daughter of John Charnock and Mary his Wife, "	9 March 1709/0.
Ebenr. Son of Jeremiah Cushing and Judeth his	
Wife, "	3 May 1710.

Eliza. daughter of Thomas Chamberlin and Sara his Wife,	Born	12 May 1710.
Abigal daughter of Samll. Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 September 1710.
Margaret daughter of Robert Calef and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 October 1710.
Edward Son of Edward Cooper and Abigall his Wife,	"	16 October 1710.
Charles Son of William Champlin and Martha his Wife,	"	23 October 1710.
Eliza. daughter of Androse Cannon and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 October 1710.
Josiah Son of Josiah Clark and Priscilla his Wife,	"	29 November 1710.
Susarna daughter of Willm. Crouch and Susana his Wife,	"	9 November 1710.
Eliza. daughter of John Chamberlin and Anna his Wife,	"	26 September 1710.
Benjamin Son of John Colman and Judeth his Wife,	"	28 October 1710.
Henry Son of Thomas Crump and Anna his Wife,	"	19 January 1710.
Ruth daughter of John Center and Ruth his Wife,	"	19 January 1710.
Eliza. daughter of John Clark Esqr. and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 February 1710.
John Son of John Clough and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	13 March 1710/11.
Eliza. daughter of Stephen Cross and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 February 1710.
Mary daughter of John Dolbear and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 May 1710.
John Son of John Demery and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 December 1710.
John Son of Henry Dillaway and Abigall his Wife,	"	8 January 1710.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Dennise and Susana his Wife,	"	18 January 1710.
Johanna daughter of Daniel Emorson and Jane his Wife,	"	2 October 1710.
Daniel Son of Daniel Epes and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 November 1710.
Abigall daughter of Jonathn. Eustice and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 January 1710.
James Son of Joseph Flood and Johanna his Wife,	"	27 April 1710.
Susana daughter of Gidian Florence and Susana his Wife,	"	20 August 1710.
John } Sons of John Foster and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 December 1710.
William }		
Abraham Son of Abram. Francise and Hanna his Wife,	"	16 January 1710.
Samll. Son of Richd. Flood and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 February 1710.
Robert Son of Henry Franklin and Margart. his Wife,	"	21 January 1710.
Mary daughter of Joseph Goff and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 March 1709/0.
Nathanll. Son of Timothy Green and Mary his Wife,	"	20 March 1709/0.
Stephen Son of Stephen Greenlief and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1709/0.
Jonathn. Son of Jonathn. Gatchel and Martha his Wife,	"	13 August 1710.
John Son of James Gibson and Mary his Wife,	"	3 August 1710.
Thomas Son of John Greenough and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 May 1710.
William Son of Willm. Grubb and Lydia his Wife,	"	19 August 1710.
Bethiah daughter of Edward Gray and Susana his Wife,	"	24 August 1710.
James Son of James Goold and Mary his Wife,	"	22 September 1710.
Jane daughter of Samll. Grice and Priscilla his Wife,	"	27 September 1710.

Joseph Son of Samll. Greenwood and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	18 August 1710.
Hannah daughter of Samll. Gerrish and Mary his Wife,	"	10 November 1710
Rebecca daughter of Samll. Green and Ann his Wife,	"	26 November 1710.
Ruth daughter of Samll. Gardener and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 December 1710.
Richd. Son of Benja. Gallop and Hanna his Wife,	"	17 December 1710.
Richard Son of Richd. Gridley and Rebecca his Wife,	"	3 January 1710.
John Son of John Grant and Dorothy his Wife,	"	4 December 1710.
Samll. Son of Joseph Gray and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 January 1710.
Lydia daughter of John Horton and Ann his Wife,	"	4 March 1709/0.
Abigal daughter of Abram. Hasie and Abigal his Wife,	"	19 March 1709/0.
Mary daughter of Willm. Holberton and Mary his Wife,	"	22 Aprill 1710.
James Son of James Hill and Mary his Wife,	"	9 Aprill 1710.
Anna daughter of Samll. Haugh and Margaret his Wife,	"	10 May 1710.
Susana daughter of John Holland and Susana his Wife,	"	4 June 1710.
John Son of Willm. Hasie and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 July 1710.
Thomas Son of Thomas Hunt and Mary his Wife,	"	2 August 1710.
Lydia daughter of Edward Hutchinson and Lydia his Wife,	"	26 July 1710.
Still-born Son of Nathanll. Henschman and Dorothy his Wife,	"	29 July 1710.
Phillip Son of Phillip Harley and Susana his Wife,	"	2 September 1710.
James Son of James Habersham and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	28 October 1710.
Abigall daughter of James How and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 October 1710.
Susana daughter of Henry Howel and Martha his Wife,	"	28 September 1710.
Susana daughter of Benja. Haley and Susana his Wife,	"	21 November 1710.
Abigal daughter of Benja. Hart and Faith his Wife,	"	30 November 1710.
William Son of Willm. Heydon and Dinah his Wife,	"	13 December 1710.
Susana daughter of Samll. Hurst and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 December 1710.
Kathrn. daughter of William Haley and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 January 1710.
William Son of William Hutton and Ann his Wife,	"	5 February 1710.
Abigal daughter of John Jemeson and Abigal his Wife,	"	18 May 1710.
John Son of Richard Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	15 July 1710.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Jepson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 December 1710.
John Son of John Ireland and Elinor his Wife,	"	14 December 1710.
Martha daughter of Soloman Kneeland and Mary his Wife,	"	19 March 1709/0.
John Son of Richd. Kemball and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 November 1710.
Edward Son of Nathanll. Kenney and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 December 1710.

Nathanll. Son of Peter King and Mary his Wife,	Born	15 February 1710.
William Son of Joseph Leighton and Abigal his Wife,	"	21 March 1709/0.
John Son of John Lovel and Priscilla his Wife,	"	1 April 1710.
Sarah daughter of Ezekiel Lewis and Abigall his Wife,	"	21 May 1710.
John Son of John Lathrop and Johanna his Wife,	"	22 June 1710.
Sarah daughter of Peter Lamark and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 September 1710.
John Son of John Langley and Mary his Wife	"	12 October 1710.
Mary daughter of Timothy Lindall and Jane his Wife,	"	3 October 1710.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Lobdale and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 November 1710.
Mary daughter of James Lowell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 November 1710.
Hannah daughter of Isaac Lewis and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 October 1710.
Jane daughter of John Lorey and Mary his Wife,	"	9 January 1710.
Rachel daughter of Nathanll. Loreing and Susana his Wife,	"	14 December 1710.
Lucey daughter of Thomas Leechmer and Ann his Wife,	"	5 March 1710/11.
Thomas Son of Peter Mires and Mary his Wife,	"	29 May 1710.
Lydia daughter of Amos Morrel and Rachel his Wife,	"	15 June 1710.
Sarah daughter of Richard Morgan and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 July 1710.
Mary daughter of Joseph Meryfeeld and Margt. his Wife,	"	13 August 1710.
Joseph Son of James Marshall and Sarra his Wife,	"	6 September 1710.
Joseph Son of Joseph Morgan and Mercy his Wife,	"	7 October 1710.
Jonathan Son of Jona. Mountfort and Hanna his Wife,	"	20 November 1710.
Sarah daughter of Nathanll. Morss and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 December 1710.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Marshal and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 September 1710.
Ann daughter of Daniel Mero and Frances his Wife,	"	7 January 1710.
John Son of Robert Mires and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 January 1710.
Experience daughter of Phillip Marret and Mary his Wife,	"	27 January 1710.
James Son of John Milk and Mary his Wife,	"	31 January 1710.
Hannah daughter of John Mountfort and Mary his Wife,	"	14 January 1710.
Sarah daughter of Oliver Noyes and Anna his Wife,	"	21 October 1710.
Mehitabel daughter of Francis Nicholson and Abigal his Wife,	"	25 January 1710.
Burnel Son of Francis Norrise and Mary his Wife,	"	10 February 1710.
Robert Son of Robert Orainge and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 September 1710.
Mary daughter of Samuel Okes and Jamina his Wife,	"	11 February 1710.
Jerusha daughter of Peter Oliver and Jerusha his Wife,	"	17 December 1710.
James Son of Phillip Pereway and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 March 1709/0.

Roger Son of Roger Patteson and Judeth his Wife,	Born	3 April 1710.
John Son of Obadiah Perry and Mary his Wife,	"	15 May 1710.
Beamsly Son of John Perkins and Mary his Wife,	"	27 April 1710.
Sarah daughter of Isaac Pearce and Grace his Wife,	"	22 May 1710.
Eliza. daughter of John Porter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 June 1710.
Joseph Son of Joseph Pulsefer and Mary his Wife,	"	19 June 1710.
Lydia daughter of William Palfrey and Abigal his Wife,	"	19 June 1710.
John Son of William Peirse and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 July 1710.
Sarah daughter of John Preston and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 August 1710.
John Son of John Payn and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 July 1710.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Palmer Esqr. and Abigal his Wife,	"	4 September 1710.
Ann daughter of John Pecker and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 August 1710.
Susanna daughter of Edward Porter and Abiel his Wife,	"	22 September 1710.
Timothy Son of Timothy Prout and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 October 1710.
Eliazur Son of Eliazur Phillips and Lydia his Wife,	"	25 September 1710.
William Son of Benjamin Pickman and Abigal his Wife,	"	1 October 1710.
Susanna daughter of Stephen Payn and Mary his Wife,	"	7 December 1710.
Francis Son of Francis Plasteed and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 December 1710.
James Son of James Peneman and Mary his Wife,	"	10 January 1710.
Joseph Son of John Pitts and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 December 1710.
Hannah daughter of William Parkman and Hanna his Wife,	"	4 February 1710.
Ursilla daughter of Jacob Parker and Ursilla his Wife,	"	14 February 1710.
Daniel Son of Daniel Ross and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 March 1709/10.
Mercey daughter of John Rolston and Dorothy his Wife,	"	21 July 1710.
Francis Son of Francis Righton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 August 1710.
William Son of John Ripner and Ruth his Wife,	"	8 September 1710.
Martha daughter of James Raymer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 September 1710.
Mary daughter of Robert Rand and Susanna his Wife,	"	14 November 1710.
Samuel Son of Samuel Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 November 1710.
John Son of Samuel Ramsdale and Abigal his Wife,	"	25 December 1710.
Susanna } Gimi. of William Rowlston and Eliza. his	"	9 March 1710/11.
Abigal } Wife,		
Gamaliel Son of Gamaliel Rogers and Mery his Wife,	"	8 March 1710/11.
Nathaniel Son of John Simpson and Rely his Wife,	"	4 March 1709/10.
Samuel Son of Samuel Salter and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 April 1710.
Lydia } Gimi. of John Strong and Lydia his	"	9 May 1710.
Mary } Wife,		
Mary daughter of John Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	"	11 May 1710.
Benjamin Son of James Scolly and Deborah his Wife,	"	19 June 1710.
John Son of Jonathn. Simpson and Mary his Wife,	"	9 July 1710.
Gaſſon Son of John Stevens and Grace his Wife,	"	28 June 1710.
Joseph Son of Joseph Savill and Margaret his Wife,	"	15 April 1710.

Eliza. daughter of Charles Shepreeve and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	26 June 1710.
Zachry. Son of William Skinner and Deborah his Wife,	"	10 July 1710.
Abraham Son of Abrm. Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	13 July 1710.
Mary daughter of Willm. Shepreeve and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 July 1710.
Eliza. daughter of John Sharp and Mary his Wife,	"	16 August 1710.
Doreas daughter of Sampson Shepeot and Doreas his Wife,	"	1 August 1710.
Hannah daughter of Cyprian Southack and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 July 1710.
Eliza. daughter of Benja. Snelling and Margt. his Wife,	"	10 September 1710.
William Son of William Spencer and Mary his Wife,	"	28 September 1710.
Abigall daughter of John Savill and Priscilla his Wife,	"	8 October 1710.
Thomas Son of John Simkins and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 December 1710.
Thomas Son of Habijah Savage and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 January 1710.
William Son of William Smallage and Ruth his Wife,	"	1 January 1710.
James Son of Joseph Snelling and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 January 1710.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph Shattuck and Mary his Wife,	"	20 January 1710.
Joseph Son of Joseph Savill and Margaret his Wife,	"	27 January 1710.
Rebecca daughter of George Thomas and Susanna his Wife,	"	7 April 1710.
James Son of James Townsend and Alice his Wife,	"	20 April 1710.
Elias Son of Peter Thomas and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 June 1710.
Christopher Son of Joseph Thorn and Deborah his Wife,	"	6 July 1710.
Nathanll. Son of Cornelius Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	"	17 July 1710.
Elias Son of Elias Townsend and Rebecca his Wife,	"	27 October 1710.
Eliza. daughter of Joshua Thomas and Ann his Wife,	"	11 December 1710.
Henry Son of Henry Timberlake and Mary his Wife,	"	27 January 1710.
Thomas Son of Miles Thompson and Abigal his Wife,	"	4 March 1710/11.
Sarah daughter of John Vryling and Mary his Wife,	"	5 May 1710.
Thomas Son of Benja. Varney and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 October 1710.
Ann daughter of Nathanll. Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	23 March 1709/0.
Thomas Son of Ebenr. Williston and Judeth his Wife,	"	21 April 1710.
Abigal daughter of Joseph White and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 July 1710.
George Son of George Worthylake and Ann his Wife,	"	5 July 1710.
Isaac Son of William White and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 July 1710.
Thomas Son of Ezekiell Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	16 August 1710.
Thomas Son of Samuel Willise and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 August 1710.
Susanna daughter of Henry Wakefeeld and Ann his Wife,	"	22 August 1710.
Eliza. daughter of John Welland and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 August 1710.

Sarah daughter of Peter White and Sarah his Wife,	Born	6 October 1710.
Jane daughter of John Williams and Humilis his Wife,	"	5 December 1710.
Sarah daughter of Abrm. Wacome and Abigal his Wife,	"	9 December 1710.
Eliza. daughter of William Whetcomb and Mary his Wife,	"	18 December 1710.
Thomas Son of Thomas Walker and Jane his Wife,	"	1J anuary 1710.
Sarah daughter of William Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	15 January 1710.
Mary daughter of Cornelius Youngman and Mary his Wife,	"	3 August 1710.
Isabella daughter of Eliezur Armitage and Isabella his Wife,	"	6 November 1710.
Sarah daughter of James Cary and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 November 1710.
Lucy daughter of Paul Dudley Esqr. and Lucy his Wife,	"	6 December 1710.
John Son of Samuel Green and Eliza his Wife,	"	31 December 1710.
Ezekiel Son of John Goldthwaite and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 July 1710.
Palsgrove Son of Ephraim Hunt and Joanna his Wife,	"	23 February 1710.
William Son of Francis Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	12 June 1710.
Johanna daughter of John Heminway and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 March 1709/10.
Eliza. daughter of Daniel Morss and Amorill his Wife,	"	28 February 1710.
Cumby Son of Thomas Mires and Rebecca his Wife,	"	9 February 1710.
Ann daughter of Abrm. Nicholls and Rebecca his Wife,	"	26 February 1710.
Henry Son of Edmund Perkins and Mary his Wife,	"	20 August 1710.
Abigal daughter of Ebenr. Rand and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 January 1710.
Mary daughter of John Ripner and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 December 1710.
Rebecca daughter of John Smith and Martha his Wife,	"	31 July 1710.
Mary daughter of William Sentall and Joanna his Wife,	"	29 September 1710.
Pool Son of James Varney and Jane his Wife,	"	8 January 1710.
Samuel Son of Samuel Bridgham and Mary his Wife,	"	7 September 1710.
William Son of William Dillaway and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 May 1710.
Ebenr. Son of John Flagg and Abiel his Wife,	"	27 October 1710.
Sarah daughter of Nathanll. Harrise and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 September 1710.
Abigall daughter of Stephen Kempton and Ruth his Wife,	"	18 October 1710.
Abigall daughter of Clement Norman and Abigal his Wife,	"	26 July 1710.
Martha daughter of Mathew Nazaro and Mary his Wife,	"	10 September 1710.

Cornelius Son of Simon Record and Grace his Wife,	Born	3 April 1710.
Simon Son of Simon Record and Grace his Wife,	"	29 Jan ^{ry} 1710.
Sarah dau ^r of Nathan ^l Brick and Martha his Wife,	"	23 Nov ^r 1710.
Mary dau ^r of Thomas Couverly and Mary his Wife,	"	8 Jan ^{ry} 1710.
John Son of John Lane and Prudence his Wife,	"	12 May 1710.
Margaret dau ^r of Lewis Mallet and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 Jan ^{ry} 1710.
Lemuel Son of Thomas Trott and Zibiah his Wife,	"	30 March 1710.
Hannah dau ^r of Benj ^a Bridge and Christian his Wife,	"	1 May 1710.
Jonathan Son of Jonath ⁿ Kemball and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 Oct ^r 1710.
Mary dau ^r of John Jepson and Aphia his Wife	"	17 March 1710.
Mary dau ^r of Thomas Colsworthy and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 Sept ^r . 1710.
Eliza. dau ^r of William Payn and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 June 1710.
Hannah dau ^r of Thomas and Hannah Moulin,	"	20 Feb. 1710.
Richard Son of John and Sarah Merrett,	"	25 Feb. 1710.
Hannah dau ^r of Thomas and Hannah Walker,	"	5 July 1710.

1711.

Susanna daughter of John Allen and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	17 June 1711.
Robert Son of Robert Adams and Jane his Wife,	"	15 July 1711.
Moses Son of Moses Abbot and Rebecca his Wife,	"	3 August 1711.
Timothy Son of Thomas Adkins and Ruth his Wife,	"	19 December 1711.
John Son of William Alden and Mary his Wife,	"	22 January 1711.
Deborah daughter of Jeremiah Belknap and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 March 1711.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Bridge and Mary his Wife,	"	15 March 1710/11.
Eliza. daughter of Ebenr. Barges and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 March 1710/11.
Charles Son of Jonathn. Bill and Ann his Wife,	"	22 March 1710/11.
Jane daughter of Benja. Ballard and Jane his Wife,	"	31 March 1711.
Mary daughter of John Buttolph and Mehitabell his Wife,	"	5 May 1711.
Daniel Son of Daniel Bell and Abigall his Wife,	"	4 May 1711.
Hannah daughter of John Brett and Ann his Wife,	"	9 May 1711.
Edmund Son of John Brick and Ann his Wife,	"	17 June 1711.
John Son of John Bushnel and Mary his Wife,	"	7 June 1711.
Susanna daughter of Thomas Bomer and Margart. his Wife,	"	5 July 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Soloman Blake and Abigal his Wife,	"	16 July 1711.
Susanna daughter of Jonathn. Burnel and Susanna his Wife,	"	28 July 1711.
Eliza. daughter of John Barnes and Rachel his Wife,	"	30 July 1711.
Lydia daughter of William Brown and Lydia his Wife,	"	27 July 1711.
John Son of George Brock and Mary his Wife,	"	29 July 1711.
Phillip Son of Newcomb Blague and Mary his Wife,	"	3 September 1711.
Edward Son of John Beal and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 August 1711.
John Son of Hugh Babell and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 August 1711.
Mary daughter of James Barnerd and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 August 1711.
Samuel Son of Thomas Berry and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 August 1711.
Joseph Son of Daniel Ballard and Dorcas his Wife,	"	11 June 1711.

Hannah daughter of Richd. Brooks and Mary his Wife,	Born	13 March 1710/11.
Katherine daughter of John Beers and Mary his Wife,	"	13 October 1711.
Samuel Son of William Brown and Ann his Wife,	"	20 October 1711.
Peter Son of James Bowdine and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 May 1711.
Lydia daughter of Henry Bridgham and Lydia his Wife,	"	18 January 1711.
Kellon Son of Nicholas Bly and Ann his Wife,	"	30 December 1711.
Beunet Son of Stephen Butler and Joanna his Wife,	"	4 January 1711.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Bramley and Dorcas his Wife,	"	15 January 1711.
James Son of James Barnes and Mary his Wife,	"	17 February 1711.
Mary daughter of John Brewster and Deliverence his Wife,	"	7 March 1711/12.
Mindwell daughter of Benja. Bird and Ann his Wife,	"	8 March 1711/12.
John Son of Abrm. Billins and Lydia his Wife,	"	9 March 1711/12.
Sarah daughter of Nathanll. Coney and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 March 1710/11.
Eliza. daughter of Jeremiah Condey and Susana his Wife,	"	7 March 1710/11.
Joseph Son of Joseph Cluley and Mary his Wife,	"	12 Aprill 1711.
Gedny Son of Francis Clark and Deborah his Wife,	"	5 Aprill 1711.
Richard Son of William Clark and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 May 1711.
Reubin Son of John Cookson and Rachell his Wife,	"	10 May 1711.
John Son of Samll. Cunnibal and Abigall his Wife,	"	24 May 1711.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Clough and Thankfull his Wife,	"	25 June 1711.
William Son of William Cowell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 August 1711.
Mary daughter of William Clark and Rebecca his Wife,	"	20 August 1711.
Ann daughter of John Cotta and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 September 1711.
Mary daughter of John Corser and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 October 1711.
Josiah Son of Mathew Collings and Dorcas his Wife,	"	19 October 1711.
Sarah daughter of James Cock and Mary his Wife,	"	4 November 1711.
Eliza. daughter of James Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	9 February 1711.
James Son of Robert Calefe and Margaret his Wife,	"	24 February 1711.
Mary daughter of John Diamond and Mary his Wife,	"	19 March 1710/11.
William Son of Thomas Diamond and Ann his Wife,	"	23 March 1710/11.
Sarah daughter of James Davise and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 May 1711.
Lydia daughter of Daniel Dupee and Lydia his Wife,	"	28 June 1711.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 July 1711.
Benja. Son of John Dolbear and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 July 1711.
John Son of Ralph Ditchfeeld and Margt. his Wife,	"	29 July 1711.
Hannah daughter of Rowland Dyke and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 September 1711.
Abigall daughter of Gasper Downing and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 December 1711.
Martha daughter of Robert Darby and Martha his Wife,	"	14 January 1711.

Martha daughter of Edward Eads and Martha his Wife,	Born	26 May 1711.
Ann daughter of John Ellet and Theodora his Wife,	"	18 September 1711.
Ruth daughter of Andrew Eliot and Ruth his Wife,	"	20 September 1711.
Henry Son of Thomas Freeman and Alice his Wife,	"	7 March 1710/11.
John Son of Robert Fare and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 March 1710/11.
Elisha Son of Hopestill Foster and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 May 1711.
Susanna daughter of Jonathn. Farnum and Ann his Wife,	"	16 June 1711.
William } Gimmi of William Fletcher and Margt. Margaret } his Wife,	"	13 July 1711.
John Son of Thomas Fauks and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 August 1711.
Jerusha daughter of John Fairwether and Jerusha his Wife,	"	21 August 1711.
Judeth daughter of Jabez Fox and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 August 1711.
Miles Son of Benja. Flood and Mary his Wife,	"	13 January 1711.
William Son of Nathanll. Green and Ann his Wife,	"	3 May 1711.
Abigall daughter of Jacob Gale and Abigall his Wife,	"	5 May 1711.
Mary daughter of Edward Goddard and Susana his Wife,	"	4 June 1711.
Sarah daughter of Samll. Goff and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 May 1711.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Green and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 June 1711.
Sarah daughter of John Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 July 1711.
Mary daughter of John Glass and Martha his Wife,	"	2 August 1711.
Mercy daughter of David Greenlief and Mercy his Wife,	"	26 August 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Obadiah Gore and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 October 1711.
John Son of Samll. Grice and Priscilla his Wife,	"	20 December 1711.
Margaret daughter of John Goldthwaite and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 December 1711.
Jerusha daughter of John Greenough and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 December 1711.
Samll. Son of Benja. Gibson and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	31 October 1711.
Mary Anna daughter of Robert Guteridge and Mary his Wife,	"	2 September 1711.
Susanna daughter of Samuel Gardener and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 March 1711/2.
Mary daughter of James Humphry and Judeth his Wife,	"	16 March 1710/11.
Richard Son of Thomas Hetchbon and Frances his Wife,	"	10 March 1710/11.
Ann daughter of John Hobbie and Ann his Wife,	"	27 March 1711.
Still-Born Son of Nathanll. Henchman and Dorothy his Wife,	"	11 July 1711.
Samuel Son of Joshua Hensha and Mary his Wife,	"	4 August 1711.
Thomas Son of John Holland and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 September 1711.
James Son of James Hincks and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 September 1711.
Michael Son of Michael Hamelton and Mary his Wife,	"	2 October 1711.

John Son of Edward Hutchinson and Lydia his Wife,,	Born	27 September 1711.
Joshua Son of James Hill and Mary his Wife,	"	21 October 1711.
Mary daughter of Francis Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 June 1711.
Abigal daughter of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	29 December 1711.
Charles Midleot Son of Joseph Horsman and Esther his Wife,	"	12 January 1711.
Thomas Son of Capt. Thoms. Hutchinson and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 September 1711.
Mary daughter of John Heminway and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 May 1711.
John Son of John Hayes and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 February 1711.
John Son of John Jent and Abigall his Wife,	"	11 May 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Jewel and Mary his Wife,	"	31 May 1711.
Abm. Son of George Ingerson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 July 1711.
Samuell Son of Samll. Jones and Katherine his Wife,	"	29 September 1711.
Sarah daughter of John Jameson and Abigal his Wife,	"	8 October 1711.
John Son of Arthur Jeffery and Silence his Wife,	"	28 November 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Jackson and Grace his Wife,	"	7 December 1711.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Jones and Bethiah his Wife,	"	12 December 1711.
John Son of John Jones and Margaret his Wife,	"	21 January 1711.
Ruth daughter of Abell Jones and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 March 1711/12.
Eliza. daughter of William Keen and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 March 1710/11.
Ebenr. Son of John Kilby and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 June 1711.
Stephen Son of Stephen Kingsly and Lydia his Wife,	"	23 July 1711.
Richard Son of John King and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 October 1711.
Rebecca daughter of Samll. Kirby and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 November 1711.
Henry Son of Henry King and Martha his Wife,	"	15 February 1711.
Edward Son of Nathanll. Kenny and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 February 1711.
Joseph Son of Thomas Lee and Deborah his Wife,	"	23 March 1710/11.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanll. Lyndall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 April 1711.
William Son of William Lowder and Mary his Wife,	"	24 May 1711.
David Son of James Lenix and Mary his Wife,	"	20 August 1711.
William } Gimmi of Henry Lowder and Abigall		
Mary } his Wife,	"	2 September 1711.
Katherine daughter of Kathrn. Long,	"	12 October 1711.
Mary daughter of John Legg and Martha his Wife,	"	16 October 1711.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Lowden and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 February 1711.
Stephen Son of John Mullens and Ann his Wife,	"	13 April 1711.
Charles Son of Charles Morrisse and Esther his Wife,	"	8 June 1711.
Nathanll. Son of Nathanll. Mason and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 July 1711.
Rebecca daughter of John Marshall and Martha his Wife,	"	28 August 1711.
John Son of John Maverick and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 September 1711.

Ann daughter of Duncan Maycom and Mary his Wife, Born	27 September 1711.
Mary daughter of Joseph Mason and Mary his Wife, "	23 October 1711.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim More and Eliza. his Wife, "	28 November 1711.
Nathanll. Son of Edward Martyn and Sarah his Wife, "	13 December 1711.
Jonathan Son of Samll. Mason and Abigall his Wife, "	19 February 1711.
Spiller Son of Daniel Munden and Ann his Wife, "	7 March 1711/12.
Samuel Son of Samll. Maxwell and Seferanna his Wife, "	2 March 1711/12.
James Son of James Nash and Sarah his Wife, "	27 October 1711.
Eliza. daughter of William Nicholson and Eliza. his Wife, "	1 February 1711.
John Son of Francis Nicholson and Abigal his Wife, "	4 March 1711/12.
Sarah daughter of John Oliver and Alice his Wife, "	30 March 1711.
John Son of John Oliver and Martha his Wife, "	6 June 1711.
Martha daughter of Nathanll. Oliver and Martha his Wife, "	28 July 1711.
Peter Son of Daniel Oliver and Eliza. his Wife, "	15 August 1711.
Eliza. daughter of John Orne and Eliza his Wife, "	22 September 1711.
Hannah daughter of Robert Orrange and Hannah his Wife, "	30 January 1711.
Dorcas daughter of Nathan Presbery and Eliza his Wife, "	10 March 1710/11.
Mary daughter of Thoms. Plasted and Mary his Wife, "	14 April 1711.
Thomas } Gimi. of Thomas Phillips and Mary his Howard } Wife, "	17 April 1711.
Hannah daughter of James Pecker and Susanna his Wife, "	21 July 1711.
John Son of John Perkins and Remembr his Wife, "	4 August 1711.
Abiah Son of Joseph Pulsefer and Mary his Wife, "	15 September 1711.
John Son of John Plasted and Sarah his Wife, "	14 September 1711.
Samll. Son of Joseph Parsons and Eliza. his Wife, "	13 September 1711.
Joseph Son of Joseph Peck and Mary his Wife, "	16 September 1711.
Samll. Son of Abrm. Pullen and Mary his Wife, "	30 September 1711.
Mary daughter of Samll. Pike and Mary his Wife, "	15 October 1711.
Abigal daughter of Elias Purrington and Sarah his Wife, "	28 November 1711.
Mary daughter of Joseph Perram and Rebecca his Wife, "	15 December 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Bryant Parrot and Eliza. his Wife, "	24 December 1711.
Rachel daughter of Ebenr. Prat and Rachel his Wife, "	12 January 1711.
Abrm. Son of Phillip Perreway and Joanna his Wife, "	13 January 1711.
Thoms. Son of Thomas Palmer Esqr. and Abigal his Wife, "	2 December 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Henry Rich and Eliza. his Wife, "	2 March 1710/11.
Margaret daughter of John Ruck and Hannah his Wife, "	6 April 1711.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Reed and Sarah his Wife, "	12 May 1711.
Hannah daughter of Richd. Reed and Hannah his Wife, "	17 June 1711.
Thomas Son of Robert Rand and Eliza. his Wife, "	28 May 1711.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Rowel and Dorothy his Wife, "	28 July 1711.
Sarah daughter of John Ruggles and Martha his Wife, "	27 August 1711.

John Son of Daniel Rosey and Lydia his Wife,	Born	6 September 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Edward Richards and Mary his Wife,	"	3 September 1711.
Mary daughter of Thomas Ruck and Mary his Wife,	"	11 September 1711.
Eliza. daughter of John Rouse and Martha his Wife,	"	18 September 1711.
Samuel Son of Humphry Richards and Susanna his Wife,	"	17 December 1711.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	8 September 1711.
James Son of James Robinson and Patience his Wife,	"	1 March 1711/12.
Mildred daughter of James Smith and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 March 1710/11.
Richard Son of George Shore and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 April 1711.
John Son of John Salmon and Abiel his Wife,	"	15 April 1711.
Simmos Son of John Sacome and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	17 May 1711.
Benjamin Son of Clemons Sumner and Margt. his Wife,	"	28 May 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Simon Slocomb and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 August 1711.
Elhanan Son of Samll. Soper and Mary his Wife,	"	3 October 1711.
Mehitabel daughter of Jacob Sheafe and Mary his Wife,	"	4 September 1711.
Joseph Son of John Savill and Priscilla his Wife,	"	3 October 1711.
Eliza. daughter of John Spike and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1711.
John Son of William Sanders and Bridget his Wife,	"	24 November 1711.
Peirses daughter of Erasmus Stevens and Peirses his Wife,	"	21 November 1711.
Joseph Son of William Seers and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 November 1711.
Eliza. daughter of George Stewart and Mary his Wife,	"	14 December 1711.
Margaret daughter of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	3 December 1711.
Elnathan Son of Elnathan Satly and Martha his Wife,	"	31 December 1711.
Abigall daughter of Joseph Scot and Deliverence his Wife,	"	12 January 1711.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Smith and Rebecca his Wife,	"	11 December 1711.
Eneas Son of Samll. Salter and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 February 1711.
Samuel Son of Samll. Sarvice and Johanna his Wife,	"	4 February 1711.
Mary daughter of Robert Sharp and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1711.
William Son of Edward Tuttle and Joanna his Wife,	"	10 April 1711.
Zachry Son of Zachry Thayer and Mary his Wife,	"	23 February 1711.
Nathanll. Son of Abraham Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	31 May 1711.
David Son of John Trask and Sarah his wife,	"	23 May 1711.
Joseph Son of James Tileston and Mary his Wife,	"	12 August 1711.
Thomas Son of William Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 September 1711.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Thwing and Rebecca his Wife,	"	30 October 1711.
John Son of Noah Tucker and Mary his Wife,	"	20 November 1711.
Jeremiah Son of Isaac Townsend and Anna his Wife,	"	12 November 1711.
Samll. Son of Thomas Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 February 1711.

Mary daughter of Nathanl. Vial and Sarah his Wife,	Born	23 August 1711.
Mary daughter of James Varney and Jane his Wife,	"	14 January 1711.
Margaret daughter of John Vryling and Mary his Wife,	"	14 January 1711.
Katherine a third } John Winthrop and Ann his daughter of } Wife,	"	9 March 1710/11.
Stephen Son of Stephen Willise and Martha his Wife,	"	8 March 1710/11.
Susanna daughter of John Wakefeeld and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 March 1710/11.
John Son of John Wakefield and Ann his Wife,	"	9 April 1711.
Hannah daughter of John Wilcot and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 April 1711.
Henry Son of William Welsteed and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 April 1711.
Ebenr. Son of Jonathn. Williams and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 May 1711.
Mary daughter of James Watson and Mary his Wife,	"	4 August 1711.
Ann daughter of Alexr. Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	8 August 1711.
John Son of John Welch and Hanna his Wife,	"	19 August 1711.
Abigall daughter of Jonathan Waldo and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 September 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Welch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 September 1711.
Francis Son of Jonathn. Wardwel and Frances his Wife,	"	12 October 1711.
John Son of Obadiah Wakefield and Rebecca his Wife,	"	8 October 1711.
Mary daughter of Thomas Worth and Mary his Wife,	"	29 October 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Nathanll. Woodward and Priscilla his Wife,	"	16 November 1711.
Eliza. daughter of John Warwick and Susanna his Wife,	"	25 November 1711.
John Son of Adam Winthrop and Ann his Wife,	"	11 December 1711.
Nathanl. Son of Nathanll. Wheeler and Mary his Wife,	"	17 December 1711.
John Son of John Welland and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 January 1711.
Ann daughter of Edward White and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 January 1711.
Benja Son of John Waldo and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 February 1711.
Anne daughter of Samll. Burnel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 June 1711.
Esther daughter of Thomas Flagg and Esther his Wife,	"	12 March 1710/1.
Samuel Son of Samll. Greenwood and Philippi his Wife,	"	4 December 1711.
Eliza. daughter of Samll. Greenlief and Martha his Wife,	"	8 August 1711.
Harrison Son of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	24 February 1711.
Sarah daughter of Benja. Haley and Susanna his Wife,	"	23 February 1711.
Obadiah Son of Nathanll. Morss and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 February 1711.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim Marshall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 September 1711.

Ann dau ^r of William Payn and Margaret his Wife, Born	8 June 1711.
Sarah dau ^r of Daniel Ross and Hannah his Wife, "	26 Feb ^y 1711.
Eliza. dau ^r of Benj ^a Simpson and Eliza. his Wife, "	21 June 1711.
Wilmot Son of John Wass and Anne his Wife, "	9 Feb ^y 1711.
Sarah dau ^r of Abr ^m Wacome and Abigall his Wife, "	9 Feb ^y 1711.
Mary dau ^r of Thomas Webber and Mehitabel his Wife, "	27 Octo ^r 1711.
Mary dau ^r of Stephen Greenlief and Mary his Wife, "	9 Jan ^y 1711.
Henry Son of Henry Howel and Martha his Wife, "	9 Octo ^r 1711.
Mary dau ^r of Thomas Hunt and Mary his Wife, "	3 Aug. 1711.
Eliakim Son of Will ^m Hutchinson and Eliza. his Wife, "	5 June 1711.
Edward Son of Edward Pell and Sarah his Wife, "	20 July 1711.
Thomas Son of Thomas Steel and Jane his Wife, "	4 May 1711.
Eliza. dau ^r of Cornelius Waldo and Faith his Wife, "	17 Nov ^r 1711.
Adam Son of David Colson and Hannah his Wife, "	7 April 1711.
Mary dau ^r of Benj ^a Gerrish and Mehitabel his Wife, "	12 Octo ^r 1711.
Charles Son of And ^r Sigourney and Mary his Wife, "	22 April 1711.
Sarah dau ^r of Eben ^r Scot and Sarah his Wife, "	2 May 1711.
William Son of William Short and Eliza. his Wife born at Road Island, "	13 July 1711.
Benonie Son of Samuel Eaton and Ruth his Wife, "	7 Aug. 1711.
Sarah dau ^r of Samuel Kenney and Abigall his Wife, "	8 March 1711.
Jerusha daughter of Zabdiel Boylston and Jerusha his Wife, "	5 November 1711.
Robert Son of Robert and Rejoyce Lee, "	27 June 1711.

1712.

Abigall daughter of John Alkin and Mercy his Wife, Born	5 June 1712.
Edward Son of Edward Allexander and Lydia his Wife, "	17 June 1712.
Isaac Son of Samuel Avise and Mary his Wife, "	11 September 1712.
William Son of Jeremiah Allen and Mary his Wife, "	12 September 1712.
Sarah daughter of John Adams and Hannah his Wife, "	8 September 1712.
Mary daughter of Robert Anderson and Mary his Wife, "	19 October 1712.
Joseph Son of Oliver Atwood and Anna his Wife, "	22 October 1712.
Mercey daughter of Isaac Adams and Martha his Wife, "	26 November 1712.
Patience daughter of Milam Alcock and Mary his Wife, "	30 January 1712.
Eliza. daughter of James Butler and Abigall his Wife, "	3 March 1711/2.
Joseph Son of Thomas Baker and Thankfull his Wife, "	4 March 1711/2.
Ruth daughter of Samll, Bill and Sarah his Wife, "	18 March 1711/2.
Eliza. daughter of Jonathan Bull and Eliza. his Wife, "	23 April 1712.
Eliza. daughter of John Baker and Mary his Wife, "	4 March 1711/2.
Robt. Son of Alvin Butcher and Eliza. his Wife, "	14 April 1712.
Margaret daughter of Richard Beaton and Margt. his Wife, "	15 June 1712.
William Son of William Bridgham and Tabatha his Wife, "	16 June 1712.

William Son of William Blare and Ann his Wife,	Born	14 July 1712.
Rebecca daughter of Benja. Bronsdon and Mary his Wife,	"	11 April 1712.
Mary daughter of Joseph Ballard and Mary his Wife,	"	31 July 1712.
Turfry Son of John Briggs and Katherine his Wife,	"	14 August 1712.
Ruth daughter of Phillip Bongarden and Ruth his Wife,	"	29 August 1712.
Hannah daughter of Robert Burgaine and Collet his Wife,	"	18 September 1712.
John Son of John Buttolph and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	23 September 1712.
Rebecca daughter of John Bushnel and Mary his Wife,	"	27 October 1712.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Barber and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 August 1712.
Abigall daughter of Samll. Bligh and Anne his Wife,	"	4 October 1712.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Benson and Experience his Wife,	"	29 October 1712.
William Son of William Bill and Susana his Wife,	"	8 November 1712.
William Son of Benja. Bryant and Abigall his Wife,	"	30 October 1712.
John Son of Hugh Babell and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 November 1712.
Mary daughter of Cornelius Bennington and Mary his wife,	"	20 November, 1712.
Abigall daughter of Josiah Biles and Abigall his Wife,	"	17 November 1712.
Eliza. daughter of John Bulkley and Mary his Wife,	"	15 May 1712.
Hannah daughter of Benja. Brown and Mary his Wife,	"	27 May 1712.
Hannah daughter of Alexr. Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 Aprill 1712.
Mary daughter of Collo. John Ballintine and Mary his Wife,	"	29 November 1712.
Ebenr. Son of Ebenr. Burges and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 December 1712.
Mary daughter of Samll. Bridgham and Mary his Wife,	"	9 January 1712.
James Son of Samll. Belknap and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 January 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Richd. Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 September 1712.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Belcher and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 February 1712.
Thomas Son of Thoms. Bell and Joanna his Wife,	"	18 February 1712.
Anne daughter of Josh ua Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 March 1712/3.
Abigall daughter of John Bulfinch and Jane his Wife,	"	14 February 1712.
Abigal daughter of Daniel Collings and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 April 1712.
Samuel Son of Robert Cock and Agnis his Wife,	"	17 April 1712.
Abraham Son of Abrm. Clark and Anne his Wife,	"	19 May 1712.
Sands Son of Ezekiel Cravath and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 July 1712.
Abigall daughter of Nathanll. Coney and Abigall his Wife,	"	28 July 1712.
Stephen Son of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	"	3 September 1712.
Nathaniel { Gimi of Nathanll. Clark and Eliza. his Edward } Wife,	"	2 September 1712.
Thomas Son of Thomas Colesworthy and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 October 1712.

Bethiah daughter of William Clear and Bethiah his Wife,	Born	28 October 1712.
John Son of Joseph Cluley and Mary his Wife,	"	2 November 1712.
William Son of Samll. Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 December 1712.
Hannah daughter of John Chamberlin and Hanna his Wife,	"	10 November 1712.
Abigall daughter of Samll. Cunneball and Abigall his Wife,	"	26 December 1712.
Phillip Son of William Champlin and Martha his Wife,	"	5 January 1712.
John Son of John Center and Ruth his Wife,	"	25 February 1712.
Mary daughter of Robert Calef and Margaret his Wife,	"	25 January 1712.
Eliazur Son of Addington Davenport Esq ^r and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 May 1712.
Sarah daughter of John Dolbear and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 July 1712.
Mary daughter of Edward Davise and Mary his Wife,	"	19 July 1712.
Sebella daughter of Joseph Dowding and Anne his Wife,	"	29 August 1712.
Harrise Son of John Dutch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 August 1712.
Benja. Son of William Dillaway and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 September 1712.
Storey Son of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 October 1712.
Jane daughter of Samll. Deming and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 October 1712.
John Son of John Dinsdale and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 October 1712.
Daniel Son of Daniel Dupee and Lydia his Wife,	"	22 October 1712.
John Son of John Demery and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 November 1712.
Samuel Son of Zebadiah Daniel and Eliz. his Wife,	"	28 December 1712.
Rebecca daughter of Benja. Edmunds and Rebecca his Wife,	"	26 March 1712.
Richard Son of John Edwards and Sivil his Wife,	"	3 May 1712.
Hannah daughter of Benja. Edwards and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 June 1712.
Timothy Son of Daniel Emorson and Jane his Wife,	"	10 October 1712.
John Son of Jonathn. Eustice and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 February 1712.
John Son of John Ellery and Jane his Wife,	"	19 February 1712.
Jane daughter of Josiah Franklin and Abiah his Wife,	"	27 March 1712.
Isanna daughter of Nathanll. Fadree and Isanna his Wife,	"	21 Aprill 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 June 1712.
Thomas Son of John Flagg and Abiel his Wife,	"	8 July 1712.
Richard Son of Thomas Freeman and Alice his Wife,	"	16 July 1712.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Flagg and Esther his Wife,	"	6 December 1712.
Hannah daughter of Daniel Floyd and Mary his Wife,	"	18 October 1712.
William Son of John Fagen and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 December 1712.
William Son of William Flecher and Margaret his Wife,	"	14 January 1712.
Katherine daughter of Gidian Florence and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 January 1712.
Eliza. daughter of John Foster and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 February 1712.
Katherine daughter of Walter Gutridge and Anna his Wife,	"	21 March 1711/2.
Christopher Son of Daniel Goff and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 March 1711/2.
Ann daughter of Joshua Gee and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 March 1711/2.

Hannah daughter of Dean Grover and Martha his Wife,	Born	19 April 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Giddens and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 March 1711/2.
Mary daughter of James Goold and Mary his Wife,	"	3 May 1712.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Goold and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 May 1712.
Sarah daughter of Elemuel Gowen and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 June 1712.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Goodale and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 July 1712.
Samuel Son of Samll. Greenlief and Martha his Wife,	"	22 July 1712.
Susanna daughter of Robert Gribble and Susanna his Wife,	"	1 October 1712.
Samuel Son of Bartholl. Green and Jane his Wife,	"	4 October 1712.
Hill Son of Hill Green and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 October 1712.
Ebenr. Son of Edward Goddard and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 November 1712.
Jonas Son of Timothy Green and Mary his Wife,	"	24 December 1712.
Benja. Son of Nathanll. Green and Anne his Wife,	"	11 January 1712.
Jane daughter of Samll. Grice and Priscilla his Wife,	"	23 February 1712.
Prudence daughter of John Horton and Ann his Wife,	"	20 March 1711/2.
William Son of John Hook and Margaret his Wife,	"	29 March 1712.
Rebecca daughter of John Hunt and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 March 1711/2.
Eliza. daughter of Anthony Haywood and Hanna his Wife,	"	27 May 1712.
Thomas Son of William Hoar and Susanna his Wife,	"	24 May 1712.
Sarah daughter of James How and Abigall his Wife,	"	24 May 1712.
Jacob Son of Jacob Hasie and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 July 1712.
Katherine daughter of Joseph Hall and Blanch his Wife,	"	20 July 1712.
John Son of William Holberton and Mary his Wife,	"	10 September 1712.
Richard Son of Richard Hall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 September 1712.
Ann daughter of Christor. Holland and Ann his Wife,	"	16 July 1712.
Eliza daughter of Wm. Hikinbotham and Anna his Wife,	"	21 September 1712.
Eunice daughter of Joseph Hubburd and Thankfull his Wife,	"	18 September 1712.
Johanna daughter of Ephraim Hunt and Johanna his Wife,	"	18 October 1712.
George Son of Nathan Howel and Katherine his Wife,	"	1 November 1712.
Mary daughter of Samll. Hunt and Mary his Wife,	"	26 January 1712.
Stil-born daughter of Nathanll. Henchman and Dorothy his Wife,	"	23 January 1712.
John Son of William Harrise and Anne his Wife,	"	30 January 1712.
Katherine daughter of William Healey and Sarah Wife,	"	9 February 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Charles Hudson and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 March 1712/3.

Joseph Son of Joseph Hood and Judeth his Wife, Born	2 March 1712/3.
Rebecca daughter of John Indecot and Rebecca his	
Wife, “	14 March 1711/2.
Lydia daughter of John Jagger and Mary his	
Wife, “	1 June 1712.
Josiah Son of Jeremlah Jackson and Hannah his	
Wife, “	26 June 1712.
Joseph Son of Joseph Jackson and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	25 August 1712.
Elinor daughter of John Ireland and Elinor his	
Wife, “	22 October 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Henry Kally and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	18 March 1711/2.
Elias Son of Elias Kingston and Martha his Wife, “	13 July 1712.
Sarah daughter of Stephen Kempton and Ruth his	
Wife, “	17 Aug. 1712.
Mary daughter of Christor Kilby and Sarah his	
Wife, “	18 November 1712.
Abigall daughter of John Kent and Abigall his	
Wife, “	11 January 1712.
Samuell Son of Samll. Kirby and Rebecca his Wife, “	27 January 1712.
William Son of Willm. Letherbee and Lydia his	
Wife, “	21 March 1711/2.
Nathanll. Son of John Langley and Mary his Wife, “	25 May 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Peter Leech and Hannah his	
Wife, “	7 June 1712.
Eliza. daughter of William Lee and Mercey his	
Wife, “	14 July 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Ezekiel Lewise and Abigall his	
Wife, “	22 August 1712.
Thomas Son of Thomas Leechmer and Anne his	
Wife, “	23 October 1712.
James Son of John Lovell and Priscilla his Wife, “	21 November 1712.
Abigall daughter of Joseph Leighton and Abigall	
his Wife, “	7 November 1712.
Abigall daughter of Joshua Loreing and Hannah his	
Wife, “	29 December 1712.
Allexandr. Son of Allexr. Miller and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	15 April 1712.
Hannah daughter of John Minzes and Eadee his	
Wife, “	9 May 1712.
Mary daughter of Daniel Macdaniel and Mary his	
Wife, “	8 June 1712.
Anne daughter of James Man and Priscilla his Wife, “	2 September 1712.
Deborah daughter of John Man and Abigall his	
Wife, “	8 September 1712.
Mary daughter of Ralph Maier and Martha his	
Wife, “	6 October 1712.
John Son of Thomas Mellage and Mary his Wife, “	28 August 1712.
Frances daughter of Francis Millar and Abigall his	
Wife, “	19 October 1712.
Thomas Son of Michael Maclowd and Martha his	
Wife, “	1 December 1712.
John Son of Francis Moor and Mary his Wife, “	28 November 1712.
Joseph Son of Joseph Merrefeeld and Margt. his	
Wife, “	9 December 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Ephraim Marshall and Eliza. his	
Wife, “	12 January 1712.
Anna daughter of Joseph Marion and Ellen his	
Wife, “	20 January 1712.

Eliza. daughter of John Neat and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	7 September 1712.
Sarah daughter of John Noyes and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 September 1712.
Clement Son of Clement Norman and Abigail his Wife,	"	19 December 1712.
Stephen Son of Mathew Nazaro and Mary his Wife,	"	18 December 1712.
James Son of James Newell and Mary his Wife,	"	9 January 1712.
Ruth daughter of Abraham Nicholls and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 February 1712.
Eliza. daughter of John Orn and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 November 1712.
Mary daughter of James Oliver and Rebecca his Wife,	"	21 November 1712.
William Son of Robert Orrange and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 February 1712.
Anna daughter of Eliazur Phillips and Lydia his Wife,	"	5 April 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Edward Porter and Abiel his Wife,	"	11 April 1712.
Ruth daughter of Edward Paige and Ruth his Wife,	"	27 April 1712.
Richard Son of William Palfrey and Abigall his Wife,	"	29 May 1712.
Jane daughter of Thomas Porter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 June 1712.
William Son of William Parteridge and Rachel his Wife,	"	4 July 1712.
Ebenezar Son of Edward Proctor and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 August 1712.
Bozoon Son of James Peneman and Mary his Wife,	"	12 August 1712.
Lydia daughter of Isaac Peirse and Grace his Wife,	"	1 Septemter 1712.
William daughter (sic) of James Peek and Margaret his Wife,	"	29 August 1712.
James Son of James Peirson and Mary his Wife,	"	2 August 1712.
Martha daughter of Robert Patteshall and Jane his Wife,	"	7 September 1712.
Mary daughter of Stephen Payn and Mary his Wife,	"	9 October 1712.
Mary daughter of William Peirse and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 September 1712.
John Son of Indego Potter and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 November 1712.
Mary daughter of Samuel Peek and Mary his Wife,	"	21 November 1712.
John Son of John Pumery and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 November 1712.
Sarah daughter of Willian Parkman and Hanna his Wife,	"	11 November 1712.
Mary daughter of Richard Pitcher and Grace his Wife,	"	11 December 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Timothy Prout and Lydia his Wife,	"	15 August 1712.
John Son of William Payn and Margaret his Wife,	"	9 February 1712.
Benja. Son of Stephen Parker and Margaret his Wife,	"	19 February 1712.
Samuel Son of Samuel Ramsdel and Abigall his Wife,	"	24 April 1712.
Robert Son of John Ruggles and Tabitha his Wife,	"	16 May 1712.
John Son of Fortune Ruddock and Abiel his Wife,	"	17 May 1712.
Joseph Son of Robert Randall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 May 1712.
John Son of John Rolstone and Dorothy his Wife,	"	17 August 1712.
Mary daughter of John Ruck and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 September 1712.
Mary daughter of Henry Rich and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 December 1712.
Lydia daughter of James Raymer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 December 1712.

Richard Son of Robert Rand and Susanna his Wife, Born	19 November 1712.
Mary daughter of Samuel Roberts and Sarah his Wife,	“ 20 January 1712.
Hannah daughter of Samll. Rand and Sarah his Wife,	“ 21 October 1712.
Thomas Son of John Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	“ 9 March 1711/2.
David Son of Charles Shepreeve and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 20 March 1711/2.
Joseph Son of Joseph Savell and Margaret his Wife,	“ 7 April 1712.
John Son of James Scolly and Deborah his Wife,	“ 24 April 1712.
Martha daughter of John Smith and Martha his Wife,	“ 29 April 1712.
Jonathan Son of John Simpson and Rely his Wife,	“ 17 May 1712.
Jonathan Son of John Sharp and Mary his Wife,	“ 28 July 1712.
John Son of William Snoden and Rachel his Wife,	“ 16 July 1712.
Joseph Son of Abraham Smith and Mary his Wife,	“ 18 September 1712.
Joseph Son of Joseph Shattuck and Mary his Wife,	“ 22 September 1712.
William Son of William Sentell and Johanna his Wife,	“ 25 September 1712.
Ann daughter of George Shore and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 31 October 1712.
Eliza. daughter of Benja. Snelling and Margaret his Wife,	“ 28 October 1712.
Jonathan Son of Jona. Simpson and Mary his Wife,	“ 30 October 1712.
John Son of John Strong and Lydia his Wife,	“ 22 November 1712.
Nathanll. Son of Joseph Snelling and Rebecca his Wife,	“ 25 December 1712.
Samuel Son of William Smallage and Ruth his Wife,	“ 31 December 1712.
Nathanll. Son of Nathnll. Storar and Margaret his Wife,	“ 23 December 1712.
Sarah daughter of Jabez Salter and Abagall his Wife,	“ 14 January 1712.
Benjamin Son of John Savill and Priscilla his Wife,	“ 2 February 1712.
Joseph Son of Edward Tuttle and Joanna his Wife,	“ 12 March 1711/2.
Sarah daughter of John Turner and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 15 April 1712.
Samll. Son of Samll. Tiley and Eliphah his Wife,	“ 27 April 1712.
John Son of John Turner and Rebecca his Wife,	“ 21 April 1712.
Robert Son of George Thomas and Susanna his Wife,	“ 8 April 1712.
Frances daughter of Henry Tew and Mary his Wife,	“ 2 July 1712.
Ruth daughter of James Townsend and Alice his Wife,	“ 26 December 1712.
Samuel Son of Cornelius Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	“ 30 December 1712.
John Son of John Trask and Sarah his Wife,	“ 18 February 1712.
Micall Son of Micael Thomas and Mary his Wife,	“ 4 August 1712.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Varney and Sarah his Wife,	“ 26 December 1712.
John Son of John Venteman and Mary his Wife,	“ 27 February 1712.
Eliza. daughter of John Watts and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 18 March 1711/2.
Abigail daughter of William Walter and Loise his Wife,	“ 2 April 1712.
Benja. Son of Benja. Williams and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 12 May 1712.
Grace daughter of Thomas Wallice and Grace his Wife,	“ 15 June 1712.
Sarah daughter of John Wilson and Mary his Wife,	“ 17 July 1712.
Abigall daughter of John Wakefield and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 25 June 1712,

Samuel } Gimi. of Jonathan Williams and Rebecca	Born	4 August 1712.
Rebecca } his Wife,		
Anne daughter of Joshua Williams and Anne his	“	24 July 1712.
Wife,		
Ephraim Son of Ephraim Weeler and Dorothy his	“	25 July 1712.
Wife,		
Isaac Son of Isaac White and Rebecca his Wife,	“	21 August 1712.
Lydia daughter of Daniel Wear and Mary his		
Wife,	“	16 September 1712.
Benja. Son of William Wheeler and Eliza. his		
Wife,	“	15 September 1712.
William Son of William Whitford and Eliza. his		
Wife,	“	29 July 1712.
Thomas } Gimi. of Thomas Willet and Mary his		
Martha } Wife,	“	7 October 1712.
Thomas Son of John Wyatt and Mary his Wife,		
Thomas Son of Thoms. Welch and Eliza. his Wife,	“	17 October 1712.
Jeremiah Son of Joseph Williams and Sarah his		
Wife,	“	16 October 1712.
James Son of William Whetecomb and Mary his		
Wife,	“	7 December 1712.
John Son of Allen Wild and Eliza. his Wife,		
Sarah daughter of Ebenr. Williston and Judee his	“	12 December 1712.
Wife,		
Stephen Son of Stephen Willise and Martha his	“	19 December 1712.
Wife,		
Benjamin Son of Joseph White and Sarah his Wife,	“	23 December 1712.
Frances daughter of Jonathn. Wardel and Frances		
his Wife,	“	19 January 1712.
William Son of William Young and Mary his		
Wife,	“	20 January 1712.
Isaiah Son of Samuel Barret and Sarah his Wife,		
Mary daughter of John Cookson and Rachel his	“	17 April 1712.
Wife,		
Joseph Son of Joseph Callender and Lydia his	“	4 April 1712.
Wife,		
Francis Son of Daniel Epes and Hannah his Wife,	“	23 February 1712.
Martha daughter of Henry Howel and Martha his		
Wife,	“	25 August 1712.
Katherina daughter of Willm. Hutchinson and Eliza.		
his Wife,	“	20 January 1712.
Nathanll. Son of Nathanll. Harris and Sarah his		
Wife,	“	28 February 1712.
Rachel daughter of Amos Morrell and Rachel his		
Wife,	“	28 February 1712.
Sarah daughter of Edmund Morey and Sarah his		
Wife,	“	6 September 1712.
John Son of Anthony Oliver and Mary his Wife,		
Samuel Son of Thomas Steel and Jane his Wife,	“	3 September 1712.
John Son of John Tuttle and Ruhama his Wife,		
Eliz. daughter of Edward Winslow and Eliza. his	“	5 January 1712.
Wife,		
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Willis and Eliza. his	“	27 February 1712.
Wife,		
Judeth daughter of Henry Allen and Eliza. his	“	16 February 1712.
Wife,		
Esther daughter of Benja. Bridge and Christian his	“	9 February 1712.
Wife,		
Hannah daughter of David Colson and Hannah his	“	26 September 1712.
Wife,		
	“	16 January 1712.
	“	14 July 1712.

John Son of John Oliver and Alice his Wife,	Born	28 February 1712.
Benjamin *Son of Benja. Gerrish and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	8 May 1712.
Mary daughter of Thomas Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	21 April 1712.
Elias Son of John Petail and Rachel his Wife,	"	7 July 1712.
William Son of Jonathan Belcher and Mary his Wife,	"	12 April 1712.
William Son of Grove Hirst and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 July 1712.
Stephen Son of Stephen Labbee and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 April 1712.
Judeth daughter of Phillip Rawlings and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 August 1712.
Thomas Son of John Vallentine and Mary his Wife,	"	3 August 1712.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Wardel and Ruth his Wife,	"	30 April 1712.
William Son of William Payn and Hannah his Wife,	"	31 May 1712.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Keen,	"	19 September 1712.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Hannah Moulin,	"	7 February 1712.
John Son of William and Margaret Payne,	"	9 February 1712.
Rebekah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Walker,	"	21 August 1712.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Martha Greenleaf,	"	22 July 1712.
Mary daughter of Richard and Mary Jenkins,	"	2 July 1712.
William Son of Joseph and Sarah Rayner,	"	23 July 1712.
William Son of Robert Ellis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1712.

1713.

Mary daughter of Joseph Allen and Mary his Wife,	Born	8 August 1713.
Thomas Son of John Adams and Mary his Wife,	"	14 September 1713.
Benja. Son of Benja. Alford and Rachel his Wife,	"	9 December 1713.
John Son of Stephen Boutineau and Mary his Wife,	"	1 April 1713.
Isaac Son of John Beer and Mary his Wife,	"	12 April 1713.
Ruth daughter of Eliakim Blackman and Ruth his Wife,	"	25 April 1713.
Sarah daughter of Jeremiah Belknap and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 May 1713.
Nathanll. Son of Nathanll. Brick and Martha his Wife,	"	9 May 1713.
Mercey daughter of Samuel Barret and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 May 1713.
Hannah daughter of James Barnerd and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 May 1713.
Hannah daughter of Ebenr. Bridge and Mary his Wife,	"	11 June 1713.
David Son of Daniel Bell and Abigall his Wife,	"	5 June 1713.
Mary daughter of Benja. Bird and Joanna his Wife,	"	4 July 1713.
Hannah daughter of Soloman Blake and Abigall his Wife,	"	17 June 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Barnerd and Silence his Wife,	"	9 July 1713.
Nathanll. Son of Nathanll. Breed and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 July 1713.
Thomas Son of Jonathn. Belcher and Mary his Wife,	"	14 May 1713.
John Son of Edward Ball and Rebecca his Wife,	"	29 August 1713.
Joseph Son of John Baker and Mary his Wife	"	21 August 1713.

* Born at Piscatiqua, as was also Mary of 1711.

Benja. Son of Benjamin Ballard and Anne his Wife, Born	29 July 1713.
John Son of John Brett and Anne his Wife, “	22 July 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Jonathn. Burnel and Susana his Wife, “	6 September 1713.
Anne daughter of Samuel Burnel and Eliza. his Wife, “	30 August 1713.
Benja. Son of John Bryant and Katherine his Wife, “	15 September 1713.
Thomas Son of Richard Barrington and Sarah his Wife, “	22 September 1713.
James Son of John Barton and Katherine his Wife, “	16 October 1713.
James Son of William Brown and Lidia his Wife, “	13 November 1713.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Ballard and Dorcas his Wife, “	17 August 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Birch and Eliza. his Wife, “	9 January 1713.
Eliza daughter of Samuel Bill and Sarah his Wife, “	2 January 1713.
Peter Son of George Brock and Mary his Wife, “	22 July 1713.
William Son of James Bodoin and Sarah his Wife, “	14 June 1713.
James Son of James Butler and Abigall his Wife, “	4 December 1713.
Thomas Son of John Beard and Mary his Wife, “	26 January 1713.
Freeborn Son of Freeborn Balch and Susanna his Wife, “	5 February 1713.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph Brisco and Mary his Wife, “	18 February 1713.
Dorcas daughter of Noah Champney and Sarah his Wife, “	10 March 1712/3.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Chamberline and Sarah his Wife, “	13 March 1712/3.
William Son of William Condey and Joanna his Wife, “	28 March 1713.
Anna daughter of John Coser and Sarah his Wife, “	15 April 1713.
Hannah daughter of James Carey and Sarah his Wife, “	22 April 1713.
Francis Son of Francis Clark and Deborah his Wife, “	16 May 1713.
Dorcas daughter of Mathew Collings and Dorcas his Wife, “	20 May 1713.
Richard Son of James Cock and Mary his Wife, “	4 July 1713.
William Son of William Cowel and Eliza. his Wife, “	19 July 1713.
Mary daughter of William Clark and Hannah his Wife, “	1 August 1713.
William Son of John Colman and Judeth his Wife, “	24 August 1713.
Mary daughter of Thomas Chute and Mary his Wife, “	25 August 1713.
John Son of Thomas Couverly and Mary his Wife, “	23 December 1713.
Eliza. daughter of William Cook and Rachel his Wife, “	20 September 1713.
Richard Son of John Charnock and Mary his Wife, “	5 February 1713.
John Son of John Cooledge and Hannah his Wife, “	14 February 1713.
Samuel Son of Abm. Clarke and Anne his Wife, “	21 January 1713.
Anne daughter of John Clough and Mehitabel his Wife, “	24 February 1713.
Mary daughter of Samll. Duncan and Mary his Wife, “	14 June 1713.
Anne daughter of Nicholas Davis and Sarah his Wife, “	25 July 1713.
John Son of Shem Drown and Katherine his Wife, “	16 August 1713.
Ralph Son of Ralph Ditchfeeld and Margart. his Wife, “	14 August 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Rowland Dike and Hannah his Wife, “	2 September 1713.
John Son of Thomas Diamond and Anne his Wife, “	18 September 1713.

Thomas Son of Henry Dillaway and Abigall his Wife,	Born	22 September 1713.
Lydia daughter of Benja. Dresser and Lydia his Wife,	"	28 September 1713.
James Son of James Davis and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 October 1713.
Henry Son of Henry Dering and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 November 1713.
Thomas Son of Thomas Debuke and Jamina his Wife,	"	14 December 1713.
David Son of John Dolbear and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 January 1713.
William Son of Thoms. Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 January 1713.
Eliza. daughter of John Dutch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 February 1713.
Ebenr. Son of Ebenr. Dennis and Susanna his Wife,	"	19 February 1713.
Benja. Son of Benja. Edmunds and Rebecca his Wife,	"	18 April 1713.
George Son of George East and Mary his Wife,	"	24 May 1713.
Samuel Son of Andrew Eliot and Ruth his Wife,	"	27 September 1713.
James & } Giml. of Thomas Ellis and Sarah his Susanna } Wife,	"	10 November 1713.
Sarah daughter of William Fisk and Mary his Wife,	"	19 April 1713.
John Son of John Foster and Mary his Wife,	"	10 April 1713.
Thomas Son of Thomas Foster and Ann his Wife,	"	15 July 1713.
Mary daughter of Joseph Farrindine and Mary his Wife,	"	9 October 1713.
Mary daughter of Robert Fethergill and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 November 1713.
Sarah daughter of Samll. Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 March 1713.
Joseph Son of Samuel Gardener and Eliza his Wife,	"	8 May 1713.
Mary daughter of Lately Gee and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 May 1713.
Margaret daughter of Bartholomew Gussire and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 June 1713.
Anne daughter of Samuel Green and Anne his Wife,	"	25 June 1713.
John Son of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	27 May 1713.
John Son of Samuel Green and Remember his Wife,	"	20 July 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Lemuel Gowen and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 August 1713.
Rebecca daughter of Robert Gutridge and Rebecca his Wife,	"	12 November 1713.
Meriam daughter of Obadiah Gore and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 December 1713.
Ebenezar Son of Edward Goddard and Susanna his Wife,	"	17 January 1713.
William } Gimmi. of Phillip Harley and Susanna Robert } his Wife,	"	1 March 1712/3.
Mary daughter of Francis Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 March 1712/3.
John Son of John Harwood and Mary his Wife,	"	10 March 1712/3.
Josiah Son of John Holland and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 March 1712/3.
George Son of George Hisket and Mary his Wife,	"	21 March 1712/3.
Eliza. daughter of John Hillier and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 March 1713.
Anne daughter of John Hunt and Rebecca his Wife,	"	26 April 1713.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Holland and Anne his Wife,	"	22 March 1712/3.
Eliza. daughter of Edward Hutchinson and Lydia his Wife,	"	19 May 1713.
Abigall daughter of Ambrose Harrise and Abigall his Wife,	"	29 June 1713.
Ruth daughter of Samuel Hood and Deborah his Wife,	"	10 June 1713.
Samuel Son of William Hasie and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 September 1713.
Thomas Son of Samuel Hatch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 September 1713.
John Son of John Horton and Anne his Wife	"	5 October 1713.

Joseph Son of Richard Hall and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	3 December 1713.
Mary daughter of Thomas Hetchbone and Frances his Wife,	"	30 November 1713.
William Son of Willm. Hutchinson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 September 1713.
James Son of James How and Abigall his Wife,	"	22 December 1713.
William Son of James Humphryes and Judeth his Wife,	"	10 June 1713.
Richard Son of Richard Haisley and Tamozine his Wife,	"	30 January 1713.
Phillip Son of Phillip Howel and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 February 1713.
Ann daughter of Thomas Hunt and Mary his Wife,	"	18 February 1713.
Jamos Son of Jamas Haversham and Mehitall. his Wife,	"	6 August 1713.
Thomas Son of John Jent and Abigall his Wife,	"	18 July 1713.
John Son of John Jagor and Mary his Wife,	"	28 December 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Ebenezar Kemball and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 March 1712/3.
George Son of George Kilcup and Mary his Wife,	"	3 August 1713.
Lydia daughter of John King and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 January 1713.
John Son of John Letherbee and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 April 1713.
Samuel Son of Samll. Langdon and Esther his Wife,	"	16 June 1713.
Nathanl. Son of Nathanl. Loring and Susanna his Wife,	"	11 June 1713.
Margaret daughter of Peter Lamarkin and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 July 1713.
Abigall daughter of Ebenr. Leadbetter and Abigall his Wife,	"	26 July 1713.
Mary daughter of James Lenix and Mary his Wife,	"	27 August 1713.
Martha daughter of John Legg and Martha his Wife,	"	16 September 1713.
Jonathan } Gimi. of William Lerabee and Lydia his	"	7 October 1713.
Lydia } Wife,		
Jonathan Son of William Lowder and Mary his Wife,	"	26 October 1713.
Michael Son of Michael Layton and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 November 1713.
William Son of Henry Lowder and Abigall his Wife,	"	1 December 1713.
Priscilla daughter of Daniel Loring and Priscilla his Wife,	"	15 January 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Lewis Mallet and Margaret his Wife,	"	7 March 1712/3.
Sarah daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 March 1712/3.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Morgan and Grace his Wife,	"	27 April 1713.
Ruth daughter of Thomas Mellens and Mary his Wife,	"	17 April 1713.
Martha daughter of Daniel Mero and Frances his Wife,	"	7 June 1713.
Mary daughter of Christopher Marvel and Jane his Wife,	"	6 June 1713.
John Son of John Mills and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 June 1713.
John Son of John Mathews and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 June 1713.
John Son of William Mallerd and Abigall his Wife,	"	30 June 1713.
John Son of John Merefild and Bridget his Wife,	"	28 August 1713.
Richard Son of Richard Mayn and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 September 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Ephraim More and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 September 1713.

Samuel Son of Samuel Mattock and Admonition his Wife,	Born	15 September 1713.
Mary daughter of Peter Mires and Mary his Wife,	"	23 September 1713.
James Son of Charles Morris and Esther his Wife,	"	30 September 1713.
John Son of John Milton and Mary his Wife,	"	2 October 1713.
Phebee daughter of William Marshall and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 November 1713.
Elijah Son of Allexander Millar and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 January 1713.
Susanna daughter of Edmund Morey and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 December 1713
Ruth daughter of Daniel Macdaniel and Mary his Wife,	"	17 January 1713.
Thomas Son of William Man and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 March 1713/4.
Abraham Son of Charles Negro and Maudlin his Wife,	"	1 April 1713.
William Son of William Noyes and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 September 1713
John (Tertia) Son of Oliver Noyes and Anna his Wife,	"	12 August 1713.
Peter Son of Daniel Oliver and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 March 1713.
Susanna daughter of Anthony Oliver and Mary his Wife,	"	12 July 1713.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Oliver and Martha his Wife,	"	2 June 1713.
Hannah daughter of Francis Plasteed and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 March 1712/3.
ohn Son of Moses Peirse and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 March 1713.
Rebecca daughter of Samuel Pearse and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	30 March 1713.
Joseph Son of John Pearse and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 April 1713.
Stephen Son of John Payn and Bethiah his Wife,	"	1 March 1712/3.
Joshua Son of Joshua Pickman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 May 1713.
Thomas Son of George Pemberton and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 May 1713.
Lydia daughter of James Peneman and Mary his Wife,	"	16 June 1713.
Eliza. daughter of John Pecker and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1713.
Martha daughter of Elias Parkman and Martha his Wife,	"	22 July 1713.
William Son of William Price and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 August 1713.
James Son of James Pecker and Susanna his Wife,	"	13 August 1713.
Sarah daughter of Edward Pell and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 September 1713.
Abraham Son of Phillip Pereway and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 May 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Ebenr. Pratt and Rache'll his Wife,	"	24 October 1713.
Sarah daughter of John Pettey and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 October 1713.
Sarah daughter of Jacob Peirse and Rachel his Wife,	"	11 November 1713.
Mary daughter of Isaac Peirse and Grace his Wife,	"	7 December 1713.
William Son of Edward Paige and Ruth his Wife,	"	17 December 1713.
Abigall daughter of Bryant Parrot and Abigall his Wife,	"	3 January 1713.
Joseph Son of James Pitts and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 March 1712/3.
Eliza. daughter of Thoms, Plasted and Abigall his Wife,	"	16 January 1713.
James Son of Thomas Porter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 January 1713.

Margaret daughter of John Ripener and Ruth his Wife,	Born	13 March 1712/3.
Mary daughter of Saml. Robinson and Mary his Wife,	"	3 May 1713.
Thomas Son of James Robinson and Patience his Wife,	"	15 September 1713.
John Son of Richard Richardson and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 August 1713.
Mary daughter of Henry Reading and Experience his Wife,	"	8 October 1713.
James Son of James Right and Mary his Wife,	"	6 December 1713.
Richard Son of Robert Rand and Susanna his Wife,	"	13 December 1713.
Ebenr. Son of Henry Rich and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 December 1713.
Thomas } Gimi of William Skinner and Deborah his	"	8 March 1712/3.
Mary } Wife,		
Mary daughter of Samuel Sanders and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 March 1713.
Mary daughter of Jacob Sheafe and Mary his Wife,	"	26 May 1713.
Joanna daughter of Bartholl. Spiller and Joanna his Wife,	"	11 June 1713.
James Son of Samuel Service and Joanna his Wife,	"	15 June 1713.
Mary daughter of John Sale and Anne his Wife,	"	3 July 1713.
William Son of James Smith and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 July 1713.
Elisha Son of Elisha Storey and Lydia his Wife,	"	19 July 1713.
Thomas Son of Thomas Simpson and Christian his Wife,	"	6 July 1713.
John Son of Cyprian Southack and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1713.
John Son of Anthony Seers and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 August 1713.
Erasamus Son of Erasamus Stevens and Peirses his Wife,	"	31 August 1713.
Deborah daughter of John Simpson and Rely his Wife,	"	15 September 1713.
Sarah daughter of John Salmon and Abiel his Wife,	"	24 September 1713.
John Son of Christian Snoman and Mary his Wife,	"	20 November 1713.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	26 October 1713.
William Son of William Seers and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 December 1713.
Thomas Son of Samll. Salter and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 February 1713.
Robert Son of John Stevens and Grace his Wife,	"	21 February 1713.
Sarah daughter of John Sherlock and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 February 1713.
Stoughton Son of ye Honble. William Taylor Esqr. and Abigall his Wife,	"	30 April 1713.
Sarah daughter of Edward Tuttle and Joanna his Wife,	"	7 April 1713.
John Son of John Tuften and Susanna his Wife,	"	29 April 1713.
Thomas } Gimi. of Thomas Trott and Zibiah his	"	26 April 1713.
Zibia } Wife,		
John Son of Benjamin Thwing and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 June 1713.
Robert Son of Henry Timberlake and Mary his Wife,	"	19 June 1713.
Miles Son of Miles Thompson and Abigall his Wife,	"	18 July 1713.
Mary daughter of William Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 August 1713.
Mary daughter of Michael Thomas and Mary his Wife,	"	24 August 1713.
Martha daughter of Thomas Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 December 1713.
Mary daughter of Joseph Thorn and Deborah his Wife,	"	2 December 1713.

Eliphall daughter of Samuel Tyley and Eliphall his Wife,	Born	8 February 1713.
John Son of Collo. Adam Winthrop and Anne his Wife,	"	9 March 1712/3.
Thomas Son of Nathll. Wheeler and Mary his Wife,	"	8 March 1712/3.
John Son of Peter White and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 April 1713.
Phebee daughter of Alexr. Williams and Anne his Wife,	"	24 May 1713.
Rachel daughter of Adam Waters and Rachel his Wife,	"	16 May 1713.
Abraham Son of Abrm. Wacome and Abigall his Wife,	"	22 May 1713.
Ephraim Son of Zachry. Wire and Mary his Wife,	"	31 July 1713.
Sarah daughter of William Webber and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 August 1713.
William Son of William Willis and Mary his Wife,	"	10 September 1713.
Ruth daughter of Ezekiel Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	15 August 1713.
Mary daughter of Samll. White and Anne his Wife,	"	21 September 1713.
Lydia daughter of George Worthylake and Anne his Wife,	"	4 October 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Francis Wainright and Mary his Wife,	"	25 October 1713.
Nathanll. Son of Nathaniel Woodward and Priscilla his Wife,	"	16 October 1713.
Hannah daughter of Thoms. Warden and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 December 1713.
Susanna daughter of John Walker and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 December 1713.
Susanna daughter of Edward Wildey and Agnis his Wife,	"	24 November 1713.
Rebecca daughter of Jonathn. Williams and Rebecca his Wife,	"	27 November 1713.
Jane daughter of John Williams and Humilis his Wife	"	18 December 1713.
Faith daughter of Cornelius Waldo and Faith his Wife,	"	1 January 1713.
William Son of John Waldo and Eliz. his Wife,	"	3 February 1713.
Benja. Son of William Waine and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 January 1713.
Joseph Son of Joseph Woodwel and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 January 1713.
James Son of Willam Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	12 February 1713.
Thomas Son of John Warrick and Susanna his Wife,	"	13 February 1713.
John Son of David Webb and Jane his Wife,	"	18 February 1713.
John Son of Thoms. Welch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 January 1713.
Joseph Son of Mathew Butler and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 December 1713.
Mary daughter of Zabdiel Boylston and Jerusha his Wife,	"	28 July 1713.
Joseph Son of Benja. Brown and Mary his Wife,	"	29 January 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Jabez Crowel and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 January 1713.
James Son of John Channing and Mary his Wife,	"	20 June 1713.
John Son of John Dougles and Isabella his Wife,	"	18 February 1713.
Abigall daughter of Benja. Eliot and Susanna his Wife,	"	7 February 1713.
John Son of Benja. Gerrish and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	16 December 1713.
Joseph Son of Nathanll. Kenny and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 February 1713.
Samll. Son of Jonathn. Kemball and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 April 1713.

William Son of Isaac Lewis and Hannah his Wife, Born	31 January 1713.
James Son of James Pemberton and Hannah his Wife, “	21 August 1713.
John Son of Fortune Ruddock and Abiel his Wife, “	8 July 1713.
John Son of Thomas Ruck and Mary his Wife, “	31 January 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Obadiah Reed and Jane his Wife, “	1 January 1713.
Rachel daughter of Robert Sharp and Mary his Wife, “	26 February 1713.
Charles Son of Benja. Simpson and Eliza. his Wife, “	4 September 1713.
Anthony Son of Andr. Sigourney and Mary his Wife, “	17 August 1713.
John Son of John Webster and Mary his Wife, “	28 February 1713.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Wardel and Frances his Wife, “	27 January 1713.
Mary daughter of Peter Butler and Mary his Wife, “	28 July 1713.
John Son of Jonathn. Farnum and Anne his Wife, “	24 September 1713.
Mary daughter of Joseph Lowden and Hannah his Wife, “	24 December 1713.
Jonathn. Son of Jonathan Pickerin and Eliza. his Wife, “	27 October 1713.
Nathaniel Son of Nathanll. Peirse and Abigall his Wife, “	14 February 1713.
Samuel Son of Samll. Swasey and Amie his Wife, “	5 July 1713.
Anna daughter of Ebenr. Scot and Sarah his Wife, “	4 April 1713.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Webber and Mehitabel his Wife, “	11 November 1713.
John Son of John Child and Sarah his Wife, “	4 February 1713.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Haley and Susana his Wife, “	7 April 1713.
Mercy daughter of James Melven and Mercy his Wife, “	10 June 1713.
Martha daughter of Elnathan Sautley and Martha his Wife, “	12 January 1713.
John Son of John Butler and Hannah his Wife, “	17 January 1713.
Anna daughter of Nicholas Dun and Deborah his Wife, “	26 December 1713.
Mary daughter of Benja. Edey and Mary his Wife, “	22 October 1713.
Sarah daughter of Samll. Haugh and Margaret his Wife, “	15 October 1713.
Joseph Son of John Mountfort and Mary his Wife, “	12 April 1713.
Josiah Son of Josiah Clark and Sarah his Wife, “	1 January 1713.
Anne daughter of Thomas Loyd and Anne his Wife, “	17 October 1713.
Mary daughter of Thomas Bostick and Abigall his Wife, “	28 August 1713.
Robert Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon, “	6 July 1713.
James Son of James and Mehetabel Haversham, “	6 August 1713.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Watts, “	24 October 1713.

1714.

William Son of Ames Angier and Margaret his Wife, Born	1 August 1714.
William Son of Henry Allen and Eliza. his Wife, “	10 December 1714.
Mary daughter of Milam Alcock and Mary his Wife, “	30 December 1714.
John Son of John Angier and Eliza. his Wife, “	17 January 1714.
Silence daughter of John Adams and Hannah his Wife, “	22 January 1714.

Lydia daughter of Edward Allexander and Lydia his Wife,	Born	20 February 1714.
Isaiah Son of James Barnes and Mary his Wife,	"	28 March 1714.
William Son of William Bill and Susanna his Wife,	"	27 March 1714.
Benjamin Son of John Brentnel and Phebee his Wife,	"	25 March 1714.
Joseph Son of John Briggs and Katherine his Wife,	"	8 May 1714.
Benjamin Son of Isarel Baley and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 June 1714.
John Son of John Belcher and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 June 1714.
Elizabeth daughter of John Buckley and Mary his Wife,	"	29 May 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Phillip Bongarden and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 May 1714.
Lydia daughter of John Bradfield and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 March 1713/4.
Honnor daughter of Allexr. Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 June 1714.
Henry Son of Henry Bridgham and Lydia his Wife,	"	4 July 1714.
John Son of Thomas Barber and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 June 1714.
Joanna daughter of John Beer and Mary his Wife.	"	23 July 1714.
Ebenr. Son of John Buckley and Mary his Wife,	"	12 July 1714.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Bull and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 July 1714.
William Son of John Barnes and Rachel his Wife,	"	10 August 1714.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Boyce and Abigall his Wife,	"	29 July 1714.
Nathaniel Son of William Brown and Anne his Wife,	"	7 September 1714.
Abigall daughter of Daniel Bell and Abigall his Wife,	"	10 October 1714.
John Son of Jonathn. Brown and Loise his Wife,	"	18 October 1714.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Burnel and Susanna his Wife,	"	9 November 1714.
Abigall daughter of Benjamin Bryant and Abigall his Wife,	"	30 October 1714.
Bill Son of Thoms. Bodely and Abigall his Wife,	"	11 November 1714.
Sarah daughter of Ebenr. Burges and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 October 1714.
Dorothy daughter of William Brown and Lydia his Wife,	"	17 December 1714.
Mehitabel daughter of John Buttolph and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	4 December 1714.
Adinah Son of John Bulfinch and Jane his Wife,	"	27 December 1714.
Sarah daughter of Soloman Blake and Abigall his Wife,	"	30 December 1714.
Sarah daughter of John Bushnel and Mary his Wife,	"	19 January 1714.
Mary daughter of Samuel Bill and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 January 1714.
Martha daughter of Edward Burbeck and Martha his Wife,	"	12 February 1714.
Hannah daughter of Nicholas Boon and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 February 1714.
Sarah daughter of Phillip Bargier and Mary his Wife,	"	25 December 1714.
Mary daughter of James Barnerd and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 February 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Cunneball and Mary his Wife,	"	24 April 1714.
Robert Son of Henry Calley and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 April 1714.

Thomas Son of Thomas Chamberlin and Sarah his Wife,	Born	14 May 1714.
Susanna daughter of Samuel Coverly and Susanna his Wife,	"	15 July 1714.
Thomas Son of Nathanll. Coney and Abigall his Wife,	"	2 July 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Ebenr. Clough and Thankfull his Wife,	"	23 September 1714.
David Son of David Copp and Patience his Wife,	"	25 October 1714.
Lydia daughter of David Colson and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 October 1714.
Androse Son of Androse Cannon and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 December 1714.
John Son of John Channing and Mary his Wife,	"	17 December 1714.
Hannah daughter of James Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	28 November 1714.
Susanna daughter of Jeremiah Condey and Susanna his Wife,	"	5 March 1713/4.
James Son of Thomas Chute and Mary his Wife,	"	1 January 1714.
Richard Son of John Cotta and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 January 1714.
Nathanll. Son of Job Coyt and Lydia his Wife,	"	18 January 1714.
James Son of John Clough and Mary his Wife,	"	25 January 1714.
Bethia daughter of Willm. Clear and Bethia his Wife,	"	2 February 1714.
Mary daughter of Josiah Clark and Priscilla his Wife,	"	1 February 1714.
Mary daughter of Joseph Cluley and Mary his Wife,	"	10 February 1714.
Andrew daughter of Robert Cock and Agnis his Wife,	"	7 February 1714.
Eliza. daughter of John Dixwell and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1713/4.
Sarah daughter of John Demerry and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 April 1714.
Lydia daughter of Daniel Dupee and Lydia his Wife,	"	8 April 1714.
Lucey daughter of Addington Davenport Esq. and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 June 1714.
John Son of Thomas Davise and Jane his Wife,	"	24 August 1714.
William Son of Shem Drown and Katherine his Wife,	"	22 September 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Zebadiah Daniel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 September 1714.
William Son of William Dillaway and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 December 1714.
Benja. Son of Benja. Eustice and Katherine his Wife,	"	19 December 1714.
John Son of John Eliot and Mariah his Wife,	"	25 February 1714.
William Son of Robert Ellis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 December 1714.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Eades and Joanna his Wife,	"	18 February 1714.
Hannah daughter of Benja. Flood and Mary his Wife,	"	15 March 1713/4.
Thomas Son of Thomas Freeman and Alice his Wife,	"	17 June 1714.
David Son of David Farnum and Dorothy his Wife,	"	30 June 1714.
Eliza. daughter of David Frankling and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 June 1714.
William Son of William Fisk and Mary his Wife,	"	31 July 1714.
Thomas Son of Paul Farmer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 October 1714.
William Son of Nathanll. Fadroe and Isanna his Wife,	"	2 January 1714.
Margaret daughter of Francis Fredrick and Anne his Wife,	"	9 February 1714.

Gideon Son of Gidian Florence and Susanna his Wife,	Born	23 February 1714.
Mary daughter of John Foster and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1714.
Samuel Son of John Greenough and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 June 1714.
Joseph Son of Samll. Gardener and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 July 1714.
John Son of James Gibson and Mary his Wife,	"	8 July 1714.
Nathaniel } Gimi. of John Gerrish and Sarah his William } Wife,	"	11 October 1714.
John Son of Samuel Greenleaf and Martha his Wife,	"	10 December 1714.
Eliza. daughter of William Graham and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 December 1714.
Mary daughter of Thomas Gyles and Martha his Wife,	"	26 December 1714.
Thomas Son of Thomas Goodale and Rebecca his Wife,	"	1 January 1714.
Samuel Son of Samuel Grice and Priscilla his Wife,	"	5 January 1714.
John Son of Bartholl. Green and Jane his Wife,	"	20 January 1714.
Mary daughter of William Gurrin and Mary his Wife,	"	10 February 1714.
Nathan Son of Nathan Howel and Katherine his Wife,	"	21 March 1713/4.
Mary daughter of Henry Harrise and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 April 1714.
Anne daughter of William Hutton and Anne his Wife,	"	20 May 1714.
Samuel Son of Samll. Holbrook and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 June 1714.
John Son of John Hunt and Rebecca his Wife,	"	18 April 1714.
Jane daughter of John Hobbs and Susanna his Wife,	"	1 September 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	10 September 1714.
Lydia daughter of Daniel Henchman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 October 1714.
Lydia daughter of Edward Hutchinson and Lydia his Wife,	"	30 September 1714.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Harris and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 October 1714.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Hutchinson Esq. and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 November 1714.
John Son of John Helyer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 December 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Israel How and Judeth his Wife,	"	23 June 1714.
Anne daughter of William Harris and Anne his Wife,	"	29 December 1714.
Christopher Son of John Holland and Susanna his Wife,	"	7 January 1714.
Benja. Son of John Harwood and Mary his Wife,	"	14 January 1714.
John Son of John Hayes and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 March 1714/5.
Mary daughter of John Jones and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 March 1713/4.
Josiah Son of Jeremiah Jackson and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 March 1714.
Bethia daughter of Thomas Jones and Bethia his Wife,	"	21 May 1714.
Martha daughter of Joseph Jalla and Terasa his Wife,	"	7 July 1714.
Ephraim Son of John Jones and Margaret his Wife,	"	3 October 1714.
Mary daughter of John Jent and Abigall his Wife,	"	20 October 1714.
Thomas Son of Thomas Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	23 December 1714.

Hannah daughter of Joseph Jenkins and Hannah his Wife,	Born	11 February 1714.
Peter Son of Peter Joguet and Rebecca his Wife,	"	7 February 1714.
Rachel daughter of Jacob Key and Rachel his Wife,	"	8 March 1713/4.
Mehitabel daughter of Ebenr. Knight and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 July 1714.
Still-born daughter of Elijah Kenrick and Mary his Wife,	"	13 July 1714.
Josiah Son of Jonathan Loring and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 April 1714.
Nicholas Winthrop Son of Thomas Leechmer and Anne his Wife,	"	13 June 1714.
Mary daughter of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	"	20 June 1714.
John Son of George Lee and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 October 1714.
Anne daughter of Nathan Lewis and Anne his Wife,	"	7 December 1714.
Daniel Son of Daniel Legeree and Ruth his Wife,	"	14 December 1714.
Hannah daughter of Ezekiel Lewis and Abigall his Wife,	"	14 September 1714.
Abigall daughter of William Lee and Mercey his Wife,	"	25 January 1714.
William Son of John Minzies and Edee his Wife,	"	9 March 1713/4.
Rachel daughter of Phillip Merrit and Mary his Wife,	"	22 March 1713/4.
Eliza. daughter of Capt. Edward Martyn and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 May 1714.
Abigall daughter of William Merchant and Abigall his Wife,	"	9 August 1714.
Paul Son of John Maverick and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 April 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Mattox and Admonition his Wife,	"	13 November 1714.
James Son of James Man and Priscilla his Wife,	"	19 November 1714.
Ellen daughter of Joseph Marion and Ellen his Wife,	"	8 January 1714.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Mountfort and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 January 1714.
Edward Son of Edward Masters and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 June 1714.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Merrifield and Margaret his Wife,	"	27 February 1714.
Theodora daughter of John Milton and Mary his Wife,	"	25 February 1714.*
Mary daughter of Daniel North and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 June 1714.
Eliza. daughter of John Newton and Jane his Wife,	"	1 July 1714.
John Son of Clement Norman and Abigall his Wife,	"	13 November 1714.
Eliezur Son of Nathanll. Newel and Anne his Wife,	"	23 November 1714.
John Son of John Nicholls and Rebecca his Wife,	"	6 March 1714/5.
Benjamin Son of Robert Orange and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 March 1713/4.
Sarah daughter of John Orne and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 September 1714.
Anthony Son of Anthony Oliver and Mary his Wife,	"	4 February 1714.
Mary daughter of David Porter and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1713/4.
Richard Son of John Pitts and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 March 1714.
Edward Son of Nathll. Payn of Bristoll and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 April 1714.
Allen Son of James Penneman and Mary his Wife,	"	10 June 1714.
Noah Son of John Petaile and Rachel his Wife,	"	8 July 1714.
John Son of William Palfrey and Abigall his Wife,	"	23 June 1714.
John Son of Stephen Parker and Margaret his Wife,	"	21 June 1714.
Richard Son of Robert Patteshall and Jane his Wife,	"	15 July 1714.

Remember daughter of John Pirkins and Remember his Wife,	Born	30 July 1714.
Peter Son of Edward Pell and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 September 1714.
Johanna daughter of Joseph Payson and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	25 September 1714.
Sarah daughter of Jonathan Peirse and Mary his Wife,	"	28 September 1714.
William Son of William Peirse and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 October 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Moses Peirse and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 November 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Edward Proctor and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 December 1714.
William Son of William Price and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 December 1714.
William } Gimi. of William Parkman and Hannah	"	7 January 1714.
Eliza. } his Wife,		
Thomas Son of Indego Potter and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 February 1714.
Hannah daughter of John Ruggles and Martha his Wife,	"	6 March 1713/4.
John Son of Joseph Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	5 May 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Samll. Robinson and Mary his Wife,	"	9 May 1714.
Sarah daughter of Richard Richardson and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 July 1714.
Mary daughter of Robert Randoll and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 September 1714.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Rowel and Dorothy his Wife,	"	15 July 1714.
Timothy Son of Timothy Robinson and Dorothy his Wife,	"	10 September 1714.
Judeth daughter of John Rawlings and Love his Wife,	"	5 October 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Francis Richbee and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 December 1714.
Deborah daughter of Samll. Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 September 1714.
Mary daughter of John Shaw and Martha his Wife,	"	26 March 1714.
Jonathan Son of Malachy Salter and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 April 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	"	5 May 1714.
Eliza. daughter of John Simkins and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 May 1714.
Mary daughter of Simon Slocome and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 May 1714.
David Son of Thomas Steel and Jane his Wife,	"	16 May 1714.
Samll. Son of Samll. Stebbins and Rachel his Wife,	"	10 July 1714.
Constantine Son of William Spencer and Mary his Wife,	"	23 July 1714.
Susanna daughter of Benja. Storar and Susanna his Wife,	"	5 August 1714.
Ruth daughter of William Smallage and Ruth his Wife,	"	3 September 1714.
Mary daughter of Jonathn. Simpson and Mary his Wife,	"	8 October 1714.
Sarah daughter of John Sale and Anne his Wife,	"	11 October 1714.
John Son of Nathanll. Storar and Margaret his Wife,	"	17 October 1714.
Abigail daughter of Eliezur Starr and Ruth his Wife,	"	1 November 1714.
Samll. Son of James Scolley and Deborah his Wife,	"	15 November 1714.

Mary daughter of Jonathn. Sharp and Deborah his Wife,	Born	8 December 1714.
Bridget daughter of William Sanders and Bridget his Wife,	"	14 December 1714.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Savil and Margaret his Wife,	"	25 November 1714.
Sarah daughter of John Savil and Priscilla his Wife,	"	16 January 1714.
Tregoweth Son of Roger Tilbort and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 April 1714.
Edward Son of Edward Tillet and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 April 1714.
Anna daughter of Issac Townsend and Anna his Wife,	"	27 June 1714.
Rachel daughter of James Townesend and Alice his Wife,	"	13 July 1714.
Joshua Son of Joshua Thomas and Anna his Wife,	"	16 August 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Peter Thomas and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 August 1714.
Joseph Son of Noah Tucker and Mary his Wife,	"	19 August 1714.
Samuel Son of Edward Tuttle and Joanna his Wife,	"	10 February 1714.
Deborah daughter of Cornelius Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	"	27 January 1714.
John Son of Samll. Tuttle and Abigall his Wife,	"	14 February 1714.
Thomas Son of Benja. Varney and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 September 1714.
John Lewis Son of John Lewis Venteno and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 January 1714.
John Son of John Vryland and Mary his Wife,	"	9 February 1714.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Willet and Mary his Wife,	"	21 April 1714.
Ebenr. Son of Samll. Willis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 April 1714.
Eliza. daughter of Benja. Williams and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 May 1714.
John Son of John Whitmore and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 May 1714.
Mary daughter of John Wyat and Mary his Wife,	"	19 May 1714.
Joseph Son of Joseph Webb and Deborah his Wife,	"	29 July 1714.
Eliza daughter of Allen Wild and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 July 1714.
John Son of John Willis and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 August 1714.
Prudence daughter of Edward White and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 August 1714.
Sarah daughter of Charles Wager and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 August 1714.
Joseph Son of Joseph White and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 November 1714.
Samll. Son of Ebenr. Wentworth and Rebecca his Wife,	"	15 November 1714.
John Son of Collo. Adam Winthrop and Anne his Wife,	"	8 December 1714.
John Son of Isaac White and Rebecca his Wife,	"	7 December 1714.
Sarah daughter of Samll. Whitehed and Mary his Wife,	"	1 January 1714.
Eliza. daughter of John Wood and Anne his Wife,	"	25 January 1714.
Sarah daughter of Nathll. Weeler and Mary his Wife,	"	13 May 1714.
Joseph Son of Thomas Welch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 January 1714.
Grace daughter of John Welland and Eliza his Wife,	"	28 January 1714.
Hannah daughter of Hannah Woodbery and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 February 1714.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Yates and Mary his Wife,	"	21 March 1713/4.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenr. Youngman and Mercy his Wife,	"	1 January 1714.

Thomas Son of Jabish Crowel and Sarah his Wife,	Born	18 January 1714.
Moses Son of Joshua Felt and Anne his Wife,	"	22 December 1714.
Eliza. daughter of James How and Abigall his Wife,	"	26 December 1714.
Joseph Son of Joseph Jackson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 November 1714.
David Son of David Jefferyes and Katherin his Wife,	"	23 October 1714.
Joseph Son of Joseph Ingraham and Mary his Wife,	"	7 July 1714.
Robert Son of Nathanll. Kenny and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 December 1714.
Mary daughter of Francis More and Mary his Wife,	"	25 February 1714.
Leveret Son of James Oliver and Rebecca his Wife,	"	23 February 1714.
Deborah daughter of John Oulton and Deborah his Wife,	"	23 November 1714.
Paige Son of Nathll. Oliver and Martha his Wife,	"	3 February 1714.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Pickerin and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 January 1714.
Sarah daughter of Joshua Preble and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 October 1714.
Daniel Son of Joseph Turel and Joanna his Wife,	"	22 February 1714.
Joseph Son of John Royall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 January 1714.
Mary daughter of Joseph Treat and Mary his Wife,	"	3 May 1714.
Daniel Son of Henry Timberlake and Mary his Wife,	"	6 September 1714.
Elihu Son of Jonathan Wardel and Frances his Wife,	"	25 January 1714.
Joanna daughter of Ralph Wood and Mary his Wife,	"	19 July 1714.
John Son of James Barter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 June 1714.
Jane daughter of George Bethune and Mary his Wife,	"	15 June 1714.
James Son of Robert Calef and Margaret his Wife	"	7 November 1714.
William Son of Grove Hirst and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 August 1714.
John Son of Daniel Munden and Anne his Wife,	"	7 November 1714.
Mary daughter of James Melven and Mercy his Wife,	"	5 November 1714.
James Son of James Packanet and Mary his Wife,	"	4 February 1714.
Anne daughter of Benja. Bird and Johanna his Wife,	"	27 November 1714.
Thomas surnamed Siñit Son of Thos. Quaquo Negro,	"	14 October 1714.
John Son of Joseph Urann and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 February 1714.
Hannah daughter of William Payn and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 March 1714.
Sarah daughter of Elisha Storey and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 September 1714.
Magdalin daughter of John Dupee and Naomi his Wife,	"	7 December 1714.
William Son of Samuel Whitwell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 September 1714.
Susanna daughter of Samuel Kenney and Abigall his Wife,	"	5 March 1714.
Joseph Son of John Russel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 March 1714.
Gilbert Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon,	"	22 February 1714.
John Son of Thomas and Hannah Moulin,	"	8 October 1714.
Dean Son of Dean and Martha Grover,	"	5 February 1714.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Kembball,	"	1 December 1714.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Sarah Rayner,	"	3 July 1714.

1715.

Winborn Son of Hugh Adams and Susanna his Wife,	Born	19 April 1715.
Richard Son of Moses Abbot and Rebecca his Wife,	"	29 May 1715.
Joseph Son of Joseph Arthur and Abigall his Wife,	"	2 July 1715.
Phillip Son of Oliver Atwood and Anne his Wife,	"	14 May 1715.
Mercy daughter of Isaac Anthony and Mercy his Wife,	"	4 November 1715.
John Son of John Adams and Mary his Wife,	"	27 November 1715.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Alford and Rachel his Wife,	"	27 November 1715.
Richard Son of Samll. Adams and Mary his Wife,	"	21 January 1715.
John Son of John Bushel and Rebecca his Wife,	"	18 March 1714/5.
Lydia daughter of Collo. John Ballentine and Mary his Wife,	"	31 March 1715.
Mary daughter of John Beard and Mary his Wife,	"	28 March 1715.
Thomas Son of George Brock and Mary his Wife,	"	5 April 1715.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Bridge and Christian his Wife,	"	27 April 1715.
Mary daughter of Jeremiah Belknap and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 May 1715.
Jacob Son of Jacob Blanchard and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 May 1715.
Mary daughter of John Hercules Brilsford and Mary his Wife,	"	11 May 1715.
Mary daughter of Joseph Brightman and Mary his Wife,	"	7 July 1715.
Mary daughter of Thomas Beetle and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 August 1715.
Thomas Son of Zabdiel Boylston and Jerusha his Wife,	"	30 July 1715.
John Son of John Bolderson and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 August 1715.
Anne daughter of Samuel Bligh and Anne his Wife,	"	31 July 1715.
Samuel Son of James Bodwain and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 July 1715.
Nathaniel Son of Thomas Baker and Thankfull his Wife,	"	9 August 1715.
Benjamin Son of John Baker and Mary his Wife,	"	12 August 1715.
Samuel Son of Jonathan Burnel and Susanna his Wife,	"	24 September 1715.
Solomon Son of John Beal and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 September 1715.
Silence daughter of Thomas Barnerd and Silence his Wife,	"	12 October 1715.
Susanna daughter of Mathew Butler and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 October 1715.
Mary daughter of William Barnes and Mary his Wife,	"	23 October 1715.
Joseph Son of Adam Beath and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1715.
Mary daughter of Stephen Boutineau and Mary his Wife,	"	5 August 1715.
Sarah daughter of John Brewster and Deliverence his Wife,	"	16 November 1715.
Anne daughter of Peter Butler and Mary his Wife,	"	10 July 1715.
John Son of Benja. Ballard and Ann his Wife,	"	8 November 1715.
John Son of John Barton and Katherine his Wife,	"	26 August 1715.
Gardener Son of Daniel Ballard and Dorcas his Wife,	"	18 December 1715.

Eliza. daughter of Jonathan Boman and Mary his Wife,	Born	8 January 1715.
John Son of Benja. Bramley and Dorcas his Wife,	"	6 January 1715.
Sarah daughter of Josiah Biles and Abigall his Wife,	"	16 January 1715.
Susanna daughter of Freeborn Balch and Susanna his Wife,	"	11 February 1715.
James Son of James Barnerd and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 February 1715.
Mary daughter of John Chamberlin and Hanna his Wife,	"	5 March 1714/5.
Stephen Son of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	"	14 April 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Samll. Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 April 1715.
Mary daughter of Edward Carpinter and Eliza his Wife,	"	24 April 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Colsworthy and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 May 1715.
Joseph Son of Joseph Cooledge and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 May 1715.
Martha daughter of William Champlin and Martha his Wife,	"	4 July 1715.
Abigall daughter of Andrew Cunningham and Mary his Wife,	"	5 July 1715.
William Son of William Clagget and Mary his Wife,	"	22 June 1715.
Joseph Son of Benja. Clough and Faith his Wife,	"	13 July 1715.
Joseph Son of John Center and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 August 1715.
John Son of James Carey and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 October 1715.
Margaret daughter of Salmagrove Claxton and Margaret his Wife,	"	17 December 1715.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel Cleasby and Abigall his Wife,	"	11 December 1715.
John Charles Saint } Charles DeLatour and An- Estinne Son of } gelique his Wife,	"	20 March 1714/5.
Mehitabel daughter of John Done and Abiah his Wife,	"	4 April 1715.
John Son of Robert Darby and Martha his Wife,	"	4 May 1715.
Samll. Son of Samll. Davis and Katherin his Wife,	"	11 May 1715.
George Son of John Dolbear and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 June 1715.
Anne daughter of Samll. Durant and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 May 1715.
David Son of Edward Durant and Mary his Wife,	"	22 March 1714/5.
Thomas Son of Thoms. Debukey and Jamina his Wife,	"	11 June 1715.
Mary daughter of Benja. Dresser and Lydia his Wife,	"	13 June 1715.
Anne daughter of John Davis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 July 1715.
Jonathn. Son of Charles Deming and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 June 1715.
Hannah daughter of Samll. Duncan and Mary his Wife,	"	22 July 1715.
John Son of Ralph Ditchfeeld and Margaret his Wife,	"	30 July 1715.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Demery and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 August 1715.
John Son of John Dorothy and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 September 1715.
Anna daughter of Thoms. Down and Anna his Wife,	"	4 September 1715.
Susanna daughter of Thomas Davis and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 August 1715.

Isaac Son of Daniel Dupee and Lydia his Wife,	Born	17 October 1715.
James } Sons of Henry Dillaway and Abigail his		
John } Wife,	"	8 November 1715.
Michael Son of Ebenr. Dennis and Susanna his	"	11 December 1715.
Wife,		
Eliza. daughter of Henry Dering and Eliza. his	"	20 November 1715.
Wife,		
Thomas Son of Shem Drown and Katherine his	"	14 December 1715.
Wife,		
Lydia daughter of Thomas Dagget and Lydia his	"	27 January 1715.
Wife,		
Hephshiba daughter of Samuel Emms and Hephshiba	"	31 May 1715.
his Wife,		
Susanna daughter of Benja. Eliot and Susanna his	"	5 June 1715.
Wife,		
William Son of Edward Enstone and Mary his	"	11 June 1715.
Wife,		
Eliza. daughter of Nathanll. Emms and Hannah his	"	26 October 1715.
Wife,		
William Son of William Eustas and Eliza. his	"	7 February 1715.
Wife,		
Thomas Son of Thomas Flagg and Hannah his	"	20 June 1715.
Wife,		
John Son of John Fairwether and Jerusha his	"	24 July 1715.
Wife,		
Mary daughter of Robert Frost and Mary his Wife,	"	24 August 1715.
Hannah daughter of Abraham Francis and Hannah	"	
his Wife,	"	24 September 1715.
Mary daughter of Thomas Foster and Anne his	"	
Wife,	"	26 October 1715.
Mary daughter of Hopestill Foster and Eliza his	"	
Wife,	"	29 August 1715.
Nataniel } Sons of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his		
Barnes } Wife,	"	31 December 1715.
William Son of Jonathan Farnum and Anne his	"	
Wife,	"	12 January 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Fleming and Eliza. his	"	
Wife,	"	1 March 1715/6.
Hannah daughter of Bartholomew Gussear and	"	
Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 April 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 May 1715.
Sarah daughter of Lately Gee and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 July 1715.
Robert Son of John Gill and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 August 1715.
Ellis Son of Edward Grey and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 September 1715.
Sarah daughter of Obadiah Gore and Sarah his	"	
Wife,	"	29 December 1715.
Simon Son of John Greenlief and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 January 1715.
Daniel Son of Daniel Goffe and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 January 1715.
Eliza. daughter of John Goldthwait and Sarah his	"	
Wife,	"	31 October 1715.
Richard Son of Richard Huges and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 March 1714/5.
Abigail daughter of Henry Howel and Martha his	"	
Wife,	"	14 April 1715.
Thomas Son of Joshua Hensha and Mary his Wife,	"	1 April 1715.
Chanterlin Son of William Harrison and Mary his	"	
Wife,	"	4 May 1715.
Mary daughter of Thomas Holland and Anne his	"	
Wife,	"	21 May 1715.
Hannah daughter of Samll. Hewes and Hannah his	"	
Wife,	"	19 May 1715.

Zacheriah Son of Joseph Hall and Blanch his Wife, Born	10 May 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Hunt and Mary his Wife, "	25 July 1715.
Rebecca daughter of William Hart and Katherine his Wife, "	25 August 1715.
James Son of John Hubbard and Eliza. his Wife, "	14 August 1715.
Sarah daughter of Charles Howel and Sarah his Wife, "	21 August 1715.
Samuel Son of William Healey and Sarah his Wife, "	11 September 1715.
Mary daughter of Thomas Huddiball and Mary his Wife, "	7 September 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Harris and Rachel his Wife, "	4 October 1715.
Joseph Son of Asa Hasie and Mary his Wife, "	7 October 1715.
William Son of William Hunstable and Sarah his Wife, "	18 November 1715.
John Son of John Hunt and Rebecca his Wife, "	13 November 1715.
John Son of Richard Hazely and Tamozine his Wife, "	13 December 1715.
William } Gimmi of James Habersham and Mehita- Mary } bel his Wife, "	2 February 1715.
Edward Son of Edward Hutchinson Esq. and Lydia his Wife, "	24 January 1715.
Elisha Son of Thomas Hutchinson Esqr. and Sarah his Wife, "	6 February 1715.
Sarah daughter of Ephraim Hunt and Johanna his Wife, "	1 March 1715/6.
Jabez Son of Jonathan Jackson and Mary his Wife, "	25 March 1715.
Thomas Son of Abel Jones and Ruth his Wife, "	25 April 1715.
Robert Son of Robert Ingolls and Anna his Wife, "	16 July 1715.
Eliza. daughter of John Jones and Eliza. his Wife, "	20 August 1715.
Faith daughter of Jeremiah Jackson and Hannah his Wife, "	24 November 1715.
Frances daughter of Nathanll. Josling and Frances his Wife, "	23 January 1715.
Mary daughter of Samuel Jones and Mary his Wife, "	17 February 1715.
John Son of John Indecot and Rebecca his Wife, "	18 March 1715/6.
John Son of Thomas Kilby and Mary his Wife, "	25 March 1715.
Abigall daughter of John Kent and Abigall his Wife, "	24 August 1715.
Mary daughter of Henry Kenner and Abigall his Wife, "	14 October 1715.
Oliver Son of Oliver Luckis and Rebecca his Wife, "	22 March 1714/5.
John Son of John Leech and Ruth his Wife, "	16 March 1714/5.
Benjamin Son of Thomas Lee and Anna his Wife, "	15 April 1715.
Esther daughter of Samll. Langdon and Esther his Wife, "	12 May 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Lee and Deborah his Wife, "	22 May 1715.
Caleb Son of Caleb Lymon and Susanna his Wife, "	27 July 1715.
James Son of John Lovel and Priscilla his Wife, "	24 August 1715.
Thomas Son of Nathanll. Loring and Susanna his Wife, "	20 August 1715.
Isaac Son of Samll. Lobden and Sarah his Wife, "	6 July 1715.
James Son of Joseph Lowden and Hannah his Wife, "	21 September 1715.
Mary daughter of Henry Lowder and Abigall his Wife, "	28 October 1715.
Samuell Son of William Letherbee and Lydia his Wife, "	18 December 1715.
Isaac Son of Michael Leyton and Sarah his Wife, "	28 December 1715.

Eliza. daughter of Peter Lamarkin and Sarah his Wife,	Born	24 January 1715.
Mary daughter of Joseph Landon and Joanna his Wife,	"	28 January 1715.
Eliza. daughter of John Letherbee and Eliza his Wife,	"	4 February 1715.
Henry Son of Ralph Maire and Martha his Wife,	"	8 March 1714/5.
Eleshaway daughter of John Man and Abigall his Wife,	"	8 March 1714/5.
Eliza. daughter of Lewis Mallet and Margaret his Wife,	"	6 April 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Marion and Mary his Wife,	"	2 June 1715.
Deborah daughter of Nathanll. Man and Abigall his Wife,	"	29 May 1715.
Eliza. daughter of John Meers and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 June 1715.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Morgan and Grace his Wife,	"	2 June 1715.
Peter Son of Peter Mires and Mary his Wife,	"	21 June 1715.
Samuel Son of John Merefield and Bridget his Wife,	"	15 September 1715.
Hannah daughter of William Man and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 November 1715.
Sarah daughter of Ellias Martyn and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 November 1715.
John Son of Charles Morris and Esther his Wife,	"	8 December 1715.
William Son of William Marshall and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 November 1715.
Samuel Son of William Mallard and Abigall his Wife,	"	1 January 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Daniel Macdaniel and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1715.
James Son of James Nolan and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 April 1715.
Hager daughter of Nanney Negro of Mr. Wm. Harriss. —	"	12 August 1715.
Anne daughter of Abrm. Nicholls and Rebecca his Wife,	"	27 July 1715.
William Son of William Noyes and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 October 1715.
Robert Son of Robt. Soco Negro and Fidella his Wife,	"	24 December 1715.
Mehitabel daughter of Robert Orange and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 April 1715.
Nicholas Son of John Oliver and Alice his Wife,	"	8 August 1715.
Sarah daughter of John Osborn and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 September 1715.
Ann daughter of Brattle Oliver and Anne his Wife,	"	18 November 1715.
Margaret daughter of Patrick Oglesbee and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 October 1715.
Thoms. Son of John Pumery and Lydia his Wife,	"	5 April 1715.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathn. Pickerin and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 April 1715.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Pecker and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 April 1715.
William Son of William Preeson and Rachel his Wife,	"	29 May 1715.
Benja. Son of Benja. Phillips and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 June 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Richard Pitcher and Grace his Wife,	"	6 June 1715.
Amorel daughter of John Padon and Amorel his Wife,	"	9 April 1715.
Mary daughter of William Parteridg and Rachel his Wife,	"	5 June 1715.

James Son of Francis Plasted and Hannah his Wife, Born	7 July 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Proctor and Mary his Wife, "	20 July 1715.
Hannah daughter of James Pemberton and Hannah Wife, "	10 March 1714/5.
Barbary daughter of Thoms. Palmer Esq. and Abigall his Wife, "	24 July 1715.
Edward Son of Edward Paige and Ruth his Wife, "	11 September 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Pousley and Eliza. his Wife, "	13 September 1715.
Thoms. Son of Samll. Peck and Eliza. his Wife, "	17 October 1715.
Hannah daughter of Thoms. Plasteed and Mary his Wife, "	23 October 1715.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenr. Prat and Rachel his Wife, "	16 November 1715.
Hannah daughter of Bryant Parrot and Abigall his Wife, "	18 November 1715.
William Son of John Peak and Sarah his Wife, "	4 December 1715.
Sarah daughter of Henry Pereno and Desire his Wife, "	16 January 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Isaac Peirse and Grace his Wife, "	17 January 1715.
Lydia daughter of Timothy Prout and Lydia his Wife, "	13 March 1714/5.
Eliza. daughter of John Peirse and Eliza. his Wife, "	19 February 1715.
Joseph Son of Nathanll. Peirse and Abigall his Wife, "	16 February 1715.
Anne daughter of James Pecker and Susanna his Wife, "	13 March 1715/6.
Still-born Son of James Redworth and Lydia his Wife, "	13 May 1715.
Peter Son of Peter Roliston and Eliza. his Wife. "	6 June 1715.
Henry Son of Henry Reading and Experience his Wife, "	1 June 1715.
Abigall daughter of Thoms. Ruck and Mary his Wife, "	4 June 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Right and Mary his Wife, "	13 July 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Robinson and Mary his Wife, "	3 September 1715.
Jane daughter of Jonathn. Rouse and Martha his Wife, "	23 August 1715.
Susanna daughter of Robert Rand and Susanna his Wife, "	12 February 1715.
Eliza. daughter of Capt. Thoms. Smith and Mary his Wife, "	1 March 1714/5.
Hannah daughter of Abrm. Smith and Mary his Wife, "	17 March 1714/5.
Peter Son of Joseph Scot and Deliverence his Wife, "	13 March 1714/5.
Thomas Son of Thomas Salter and Margaret his Wife, "	5 April 1715.
Samuel Son of ye Rd. Joseph Sewel and Eliza. his Wife, "	2 May 1715.
James Son of John Strong and Lydia his Wife, "	6 May 1715.
Abigall daughter of Jacob Sheafe and Mary his Wife, "	28 June 1715.
Henry Son of Edward Stanbridge and Mildred his Wife, "	16 June 1715.
Thomas Son of Thoms. Staples and Eliza. his Wife, "	5 July 1715.
Arthur Son of Habijah Savage and Hannah his Wife, "	19 July 1715.

Mary daughter of David Sinkler and Mary his Wife,	Born 18 September 1715.
Ruth daughter of William Smallage and Ruth his Wife,	" 5 October 1715.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Scot and Sarah his Wife,	" 28 May 1715.
Mary daughter of Joseph Snelling and Rebecca his Wife,	" 6 November 1715.
Mary daughter of David Stoddard and Eliza. his Wife,	" 11 November 1715.
James Son of Samll. Salter and Sarah his Wife,	" 29 July 1715.
Edward Son of Edward Samson and Lettice his Wife,	" 22 November 1715.
William Son of Benja. Street and Mary his Wife,	" 11 September 1715.
Sarah daughter of John Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	" 20 January 1715.
Martha daughter of John Shaw and Martha his Wife,	" 26 January 1715.
John Son of William Seers and Eliza. his Wife,	" 8 February 1715.
Holmes Son of John Simpson and Rely his Wife,	" 9 February 1715.
John Son of Erasmus Stevens and Peirses his Wife,	" 8 November 1715.
Abigall daughter of ye Honble William Tayler Esqr. and Abigall his Wife,	" 16 March 1714/5.
John Son of Benja. Thwing and Rebecca his Wife,	" 6 May 1715.
Thomas Son of Thomas Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	" 6 August 1715.
Deborah daughter of Joseph Thorn and Deborah his Wife,	" 2 August 1715.
Mary daughter of Abrm. Townsend and Mary his Wife,	" 2 November 1715.
Susanna daughter of George Thomas and Susanna his Wife,	" 19 October 1715.
John Son of John Thwing and Mary his Wife,	" 8 January 1715.
Mary daughter of John Tucker and Mary his Wife,	" 26 December 1715.
Gillam Son of ye Honble. Willm. Tayler Esq. and Abigall his Wife,	" 23 January 1715.
Patience daughter of James Townsend and Alice his Wife,	" 22 January 1715.
Soloman Son of Soloman Townsend and Esther his Wife,	" 25 August 1715.
Moses Son of Peter Thomas and Eliza. his Wife,	" 25 February 1715.
Mary daughter of Elhanan Winchister and Mary his Wife,	" 4 April 1715.
Sarah daughter of David Webb and Jane his Wife,	" 19 March 1714/5.
Edward Son of Edward Wilkinson and Rebecca his Wife,	" 12 April 1715.
Judeth daughter of Ebenr. Williston and Judeth his Wife,	" 25 April 1715.
Sarah daughter of Cord Wing and Sarah his Wife,	" 12 June 1715.
Loise daughter of William Waters and Loise his Wife,	" 17 June 1715.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Williams and Sarah his Wife,	" 20 June 1715.
Cornelius Son of Cornelius Waldo and Faith his Wife,	" 25 April 1715.
Peter Son of Peter White and Sarah his Wife,	" 19 July 1715.
Ruth daughter of William Whetcomb and Mary his Wife,	" 31 August 1715.
Benja. Son of Benja. White and Mary his Wife,	" 4 September 1715.
Samuel Son of Nathanl. Woodward and Priscilla his Wife,	" 15 September 1715.

John Son of John Willis and Sarah his Wife,	Born	30 September 1715.
Anna daughter of Thoms. Wardel and Anna his Wife,	"	6 October 1715.
John Son of Richard Woods and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 November 1715.
Sarah daughter of Robert Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 November 1715.
Joseph Son of Joseph Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 December 1715.
Peter Son of Abrm. Wacome and Abigall his Wife,	"	30 December 1715.
Hepsibah daughter of Jona. Williams and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 February 1715.
Daniel Son of Daniel Whitemore and Mary his Wife,	"	2 February 1715.
Eliza. daughter of John Young and Mary his Wife,	"	22 July 1715.
Isaiah Son of Samll. Barret and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 November 1715.
Eliza. daughter of James Barter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 November 1715.
Nathaniel Son of George Bethune and Mary his Wife,	"	25 July 1715.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Bagnald and Eliz. his Wife,	"	17 March 1714/5.
Mary daughter of Jeremiah Condey and Susana his Wife,	"	5 December 1715.
Thomas Son of Edward Eades and Susana his Wife,	"	11 April 1715.
Aaron Son of Joshua Felt and Anne his Wife,	"	21 January 1715.
John Son of John Grainger and Mary his Wife,	"	27 October 1715.
Joseph Son of Joseph Hood and Judeth his Wife,	"	3 November 1715.
Margaret daughter of Benja. Haley and Susana his Wife,	"	2 March 1714/5.
Elizabeth daughter of Willm. Maccarty and Margt. his Wife,	"	8 December 1715.
John Son of William Nichols and Bethia his Wife,	"	29 February 1715.
Mary daughter of John Oulton and Deborah his Wife,	"	12 December 1715.
Thomas Son of Willm. Parker and Anna his Wife,	"	19 January 1715.
Barbery daughter of Thoms. Palmer Esqr. and Abigall his Wife,	"	28 July 1715.
William Son of William Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 March 1715.
Malachy Son of Malachy Salter and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 February 1715.
Elizabeth daughter of Wm. Short and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 February 1715.
William Son of Benja. Simpson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 August 1715.
Daniel Son of Andrew Sigorney and Mary his Wife,	"	17 November 1715.
Elizabeth daughter of Peter Cross and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 February 1715.
Samuel Son of Nicholas Dun and Deborah his Wife,	"	24 November 1715.
Anna daughter of Samuel Eaton and Ruth his Wife,	"	7 August 1715.
Mary daughter of Anthony Oliver and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1715.
Hannah daughter of Phillip Rawlings and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 July 1715.
Mary daughter of John Vallentine and Mary his Wife,	"	23 March 1714/5.
Jacob Son of Jacob Wendall and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 September 1715.
Eliza daughter of William Cowel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 December 1715.
Edward Son of Edward Durant and Judeth his Wife,	"	7 February 1715.
Samuel Son of Samuel Deming and Hannah his Wife,	born	22 September 1715.

Mary daughter of Thomas Frank and Rachel his Wife,	Born	16 August 1715.
Sarah daughter of William Payn and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 October 1715.
Thomas Son of John Stocker and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 March 1715.
Thomas Son of Thomas Bostick and Abigall his Wife,	"	17 April 1715.
John Son of Samson Jarvis and Mary his Wife,	"	8 November 1715.
Anne daughter of William Inngs and Anne his Wife,	"	2 October 1715.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Balch,	"	13 January 1715.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon	"	28 February 1715.
Anna daughter of David and Elizabeth Franklyn,	"	18 September 1715.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Fairfield,	"	23 January 1715.
John Son of John and Prudence Grover,	"	27 July 1715.
Rebekah daughter of William and Elizabeth Keen,	"	17 October 1715.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ricks,	"	16 March 1715.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Watts,	"	11 October 1715.
William Son of Richard and Sarah Bill,	"	31 August 1715.
Jonathan Son of John and Dorcas Mason,	"	18 August 1715.

1716.

Edward Son of Francis Archbald and Huldah his Wife,	Born	24 March, 1715/6.
Eliza. daughter of Jeremiah Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	12 June 1716.
Joseph Son of Isaac Adams and Martha his Wife,	"	18 August 1716.
Mehetabel daughter of Samll. Avis and Mary his Wife,	"	3 December 1716.
Mary daughter of Edward Aires and Rebecca his Wife,	"	16 February 1716.
Rebecca daughter of Benja. Brown and Mary his Wife,	"	1 April 1716.
Joseph Son of Joseph Bean and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 April 1716.
Susana daughter of Willm. Bill and Susana his Wife,	"	8 May 1716.
Henry Son of Henry Bridgham and Lydia his Wife,	"	11 June 1716.
Sarah daughter of John Briggs and Katherine his Wife,	"	17 June 1716.
Mary daughter of Joseph Bissit and Mary his Wife,	"	28 June 1716.
Eliza. daughter of John Braddick and Mary his Wife,	"	11 July 1716.
John Son of John Bolderson and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 July 1716.
John Son of John Buckley and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 July 1716.
Willm. Son of Edward Burbeck and Martha his Wife,	"	22 July 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Nicholas Boon and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 September 1716.
Thomas Son of John Barnerd and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 August 1716.
Ebenazar Son of Ebenr. Burges and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 July 1716.
Solomon Son of Solomon Blake and Abigall his Wife,	"	1 September 1716.
Henry Son of Henry Brightman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 September 1716.
Margaret daughter of Willm. Brown and Lydia his Wife,	"	24 September 1716.
William Son of William Bearstow and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 October 1716.
Benjamen Son of John Baley and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	4 October 1716.

John Son of John Ballentine and Mary his Wife,	Born	30 October 1716.
Sarah daughter of John Buttolph and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	28 September 1716.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Boman and Mary his Wife,	"	18 November 1716.
Eliakim Son of Eliakim Blackman and Ruth his Wife,	"	14 November 1716.
Ebenazar Son of Ebenr. Bridg and Mary his Wife,	"	4 March 1715/6.
William Son of Willm. Bushnel and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	2 December 1716.
Joseph Son of Joseph Bosworth and Mary his Wife,	"	11 December 1716.
Eliza daughter of Zabdiel Boylston and Jerusha his Wife,	"	4 January 1716.
John Son of John Burt and Abigall his Wife,	"	29 December 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Benja. Bagnald and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 December 1716.
John Son of James Barnes and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1716.
Joseph Son of Joseph Brightman and Mary his Wife,	"	19 January 1716.
Joseph Son of Jeremiah Belknap and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 February 1716.
Mathew Son of Mathew Bedlington and Eunice his Wife,	"	24 February 1716.
Phillip Son of Phillip Bongarden and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 February 1716.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Baker and Thankfull his Wife,	"	13 February 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Stephen Beuteno and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1716.
Samuel Son of Samuel Burnel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 February 1716.
Pouning Son of Samuel Bridgham and Mary his Wife,	"	15 September 1716.
Mary daughter of Phillip Crane and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 March 1715/6.
Ellis Son of John Callender and Priscilla his Wife,	"	6 March 1715/6.
Sarah daughter of John Child and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 March 1715/6.
William } Sons of Samuel Cunnaball and Mary his Samuell } Wife,	"	13 March 1715/6.
John Son of George Cole and Mary his Wife,	"	4 April 1716.
John Son of John Collis and Abigall his Wife,	"	19 May 1716.
Eliza daughter of Nathll. Coney and Abigall his Wife,	"	15 May 1716.
Jonathan Son of John Coser and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 June 1716.
Benja. Son of James Cock and Mary his Wife,	"	10 July 1716.
Mehitabel daughter of John Clough and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	17 April 1716.
Eliza. daughter of John Chanter and Mary his Wife,	"	30 July 1716.
Mary daughter of Edward Cooper and Abigall his Wife,	"	8 August 1716.
Edward Son of Edward Cruft and Abigall his Wife,	"	22 August 1716.
Joseph Son of Joseph Clark and Margaret his Wife,	"	19 August 1716.
John Son of John Corragall and Mary his Wife,	"	3 September 1716.
Mary daughter of Thomas Chute and Mary his Wife,	"	30 October 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Willm. Clark and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 November 1716.
David Son of Jonathan Cox and Jane his Wife,	"	22 November 1716.
Phillips Son of Thomas Chamberlin and Hana his Wife,	"	28 September 1716.
Johanna daughter of Willm. Condey and Johanna his Wife,	"	22 November 1716.

John Son of Clement Chick and Mary his Wife,	Born	3 December 1716.
William Son of Benja. Clough and Faith his Wife,	"	20 January 1716.
Abraham Son of Abrm. Clark and Anne his Wife,	"	24 December 1716.
Samuel Son of Ephraim Crafts and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 July 1716.
Samuel Son of John Cookson and Rachel his Wife,	"	29 January 1716.
Mary daughter of Jer. Condey and Susana his Wife,	"	19 January 1716.
Priscilla daughter of John Clough and Mary his Wife,	"	10 February 1716.
Ebenr. Son of Ebenr. Clough and Thankfull his Wife,	"	29 November 1716.
Abigall daughter of Thoms. Colsworthy and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 February 1716.
Samuel Son of Samll. Cauverly and Susana his Wife,	"	15 February 1716.
Robert Son of Robert Calef and Margaret his Wife,	"	24 February 1716.
John Son of John Chamberlin and Hana his Wife,	"	9 March 1716/7.
Eliza. daughter of Humphry Davie and Margaret his Wife,	"	6 March 1715/6.
Anthony Son of Nicholas Davis and Sarah his Wife.	"	8 March 1715/6.
Eliza. daughter of John Dixwel and Mary his Wife,	"	12 April 1716.
Rebecca daughter of Rowland Dike and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 May 1716.
Abigall daughter of John Dutch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 May 1716.
George Son of Edward Durant and Mary his Wife,	"	20 June 1716.
Anne daughter of Thoms. Davis and Jane his Wife,	"	28 August 1716.
Charles Son of John Demery and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 December 1716.
Hannah daughter of Thoms. Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 December 1716.
Katherin daughter of Mary Dunbarr	"	15 January 1716.
William Son of Thoms. Debukey and Jeminah his Wife,	"	21 February 1716.
Samuel Son of Samll. Durant and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 February 1716.
Samuel Son of Caleb Eddey and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 April 1716.
Bartholl. Son of John Ellet and Maria his Wife,	"	1 June 1716.
Mercy daughter of Andrew Ellet and Ruth his Wife,	"	25 August 1716.
Nehemiah Son of Nehemiah Eles and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 September 1716.
Isabella daughter of William Ellet and Isabella his Wife,	"	22 September 1716.
Henry Son of Nathll. Emms. and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 January 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Robert Ellis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 January 1716.
Paul Son of Paul Falmouth and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 April 1716.
Thomas Son of Thoms. Fleet and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 August 1716.
Mary daughter of Alexr. Fullerton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 September 1716.
John Son of John Fairwether and Jerusha his Wife,	"	26 September 1716.
Hannah daughter of Robert Fare and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 November 1716.
Lydia daughter of Benja. Flood and Mary his Wife,	"	14 November 1716.
William Son of William Foy and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 November 1716.
Anna daughter of John Foster and Mary his Wife,	"	26 December 1716.
William Son of Samuel Gardener and Eliza his Wife,	"	6 March 1715/6.
Eliza. daughter of James Gibson and Mary his Wife,	"	26 March 1716.
Edward Son of Joseph Grey and Rebecca his Wife,	"	10 March 1715/6.
Samuel Son of Joseph Gunison and Lydia his Wife,	"	28 July 1716.
William Son of Willm. Greenleiffe and Mary his Wife,	"	1 September 1716.

Eliza. daughter of John Greecion and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	23 September 1716.
Anne daughter of James Gilcrist and Anne his Wife,	"	15 September 1716.
Jonathan Son of Samll. Greenlieffe and Martha his Wife,	"	22 September 1716.
Bartolomew Son of Bartholl. Gussear and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 January 1716.
Samuel Son of John Goodwin and Lydia his Wife,	"	27 January 1716.
Eliza. daughter of James Gooch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 March 1716/7.
Mary daughter of John Horton and Anne his Wife,	"	14 April 1716.
John Son of Richd. Hall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 April 1716.
Nathaniel Son of Israel How and Judeth his Wife,	"	17 May 1716.
Susana daughter of Thomas Hancock and Susana his Wife,	"	21 May 1716.
Snell Son of John Harwood and Mary his Wife,	"	19 May 1716.
William Son of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	7 August 1716.
Sarah daughter of James Humphryes and Judeth his Wife,	"	7 August 1716.
Benjamin Son of Samll. Hood and Deborah his Wife,	"	4 August 1716.
Anne daughter of John Hobbs and Susana his Wife,	"	24 August 1716.
Samuel Son of Benja. Haley and Susana his Wife,	"	19 August 1716.
Mary daughter of John Hutchins and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 October 1716.
Hannah daughter of Jacob Hasie and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 October 1716.
John Son of Samll. Hunt and Mary his Wife,	"	19 November 1716.
Hannah daughter of Asa Hasie and Mary his Wife,	"	11 December 1716.
Margaret daughter of Richd. Hasely and Tamozine his Wife,	"	29 December 1716.
Ambrose Son of Ambrose Harris and Abigall his Wife,	"	31 July 1716.
Hannah daughter of John Holland and Susana his Wife,	"	31 January 1716.
Hannah daughter of John Haise and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 January 1716.
William Son of Robert Holmes and Mary his Wife,	"	10 January 1716.
Sarah daughter of Benja. Harris and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 January 1716.
Leech Son of Samll. Harris and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 February 1716.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Jenkins and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 March 1715/6.
John Son of David Jenkins and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 April 1716.
Susana daughter of John Jager and Mary his Wife,	"	4 May 1716.
Leonard Son of Nathanll. Jarvis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 May 1716.
Michael Son of John Jepson and Mercy his Wife,	"	21 August 1716.
Martha daughter of Elias Kingston and Martha his Wife,	"	19 June 1716.
Hannah daughter of Soloman Kneeland and Mary his Wife,	"	1 July 1716.
Samuel Son of George Kileup and Mary his Wife,	"	16 June 1716.
Mary daughter of Thomas Kilby and Mary his Wife,	"	9 September 1716.
John Son of Daniel Katen and Mary his Wife,	"	21 October 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Nathanll. Keney and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 November 1716.
William Son of Willm. Lyon and Exprience his Wife,	"	10 April 1716.

Abia daughter of William Lee and Mercy his Wife, Born	11 April 1716.
Susana daughter of Victorius Loobey and Susana his Wife,	“ 10 May 1716.
Joshua Son of Joshua Loring and Hanna his Wife,	“ 3 August 1716.
Oliver Son of Oliver Luckis and Rebecca his Wife,	“ 10 October 1716.
Phebe daughter of William Leveret and Mary his Wife,	“ 2 October 1716.
Abigall daughter of Thomas Lee and Dehorah his Wife,	“ 17 November 1716.
Sarah daughter of Nathan Lewis and Anne his Wife,	“ 9 February 1716.
Eliza. daughter of John Maverick and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 7 March 1715/6.
Janet daughter of James Maurice and Janet his Wife,	“ 8 March 1715/6.
John Son of Edward Masters and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 8 March 1715/6.
John Son of Ephraim Moor and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 23 March 1715/6.
Sarah daughter of John Mills and Sarah his Wife,	“ 28 May 1716.
Elisha Son of Alexandr. Millar and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 23 June 1716.
Thomas Son of Thomas Millar and Mary his Wife,	“ 11 June 1716.
John Son of John Minzes and Edee his Wife,	“ 18 August 1716.
Anne daughter of Daniel Munden and Anne his Wife,	“ 16 August 1716.
Jonathan Son of John Mason and Dorcas his Wife,	“ 18 August 1716.
Nathanl. Son of Nathanl. Mason and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 20 September 1716.
Anne daughter of James Morton and Margaret his Wife,	“ 11 October 1716.
Samuel Son of Nathanl. Martine and Hanna his Wife,	“ 18 October 1716.
Eliza. daughter of William Merchant and Abigall his Wife,	“ 25 December 1716.
Mary daughter of Richard Morgan and Sarah his Wife,	“ 16 January 1716.
Rebecca daughter of James Melven and Mercy his Wife,	“ 13 February 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Mathew Nazro and Mary his Wife,	“ 15 April 1716.
Nathaniel Son of Nathl. Newell and Ann his Wife,	“ 6 April 1716.
Abigall daughter of John Noyes and Susana his Wife,	“ 21 May 1716.
Wanlip Son of Nancy Negro Servant of Justice Palmer,	“ 15 April 1716.
Mary daughter of Francis Norris and Mary his Wife,	“ 19 December 1716.
Eliza, daughter of John Orno and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 9 April 1716.
Margery daughter of John Orn and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 16 December 1716.
Thomas Son of Robert Orange and Hanna his Wife,	“ 16 February 1716.
Martha daughter of Robert Patteshall and Jane his Wife,	“ 20 March 1715/6.
William Son of mr. Joseph Parsons and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 21 April 1716.
Allen Son of James Peneman and Mary his Wife,	“ 14 May 1716.
Mary daughter of Caleb Prat and Mary his Wife,	“ 24 June 1716.
Mary daughter of Elias Parkman and Martha his Wife,	“ 23 June 1716.
Richard Son of Stephen Payn and Mary his Wife,	16 August 1716.

Hannah daughter of Thoms. Potts and Mary his Wife,	Born 21 September 1716.
Thomas Son of Indego Potter and Rebecca his Wife,	" 17 September 1716.
Eliza. daughter of William Pitman and Eliza. his Wife,	" 22 September 1716.
Joseph Son of Benja. Purrington and Mary his Wife,	" 20 October 1716.
Rebecca daughter of Willm. Palfrey and Abigall his Wife,	" 15 October 1716.
John Son of Willm. Parkman and Hannah his Wife,	" 19 November 1716.
Mehitabel daughter of Joseph Payson and Mehitabel his Wife,	" 18 November 1716.
Sarah daughter of John Pitts and Hannah his Wife,	" 13 November 1716.
Mary daughter of Joseph Prince and Mary his Wife,	" 1 December 1716.
Mary daughter of Samll. Plummer and Eliza. his Wife,	" 1 January 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Caleb Parker and Eliza. his Wife,	" 29 December 1716.
William Son of Edmund Pirkins and Mary his Wife,	" 19 November 1716.
Eliza. daughter of William Prat and Mehitabel his Wife,	" 6 January 1716.
Mary daughter of Jonathn. Peirse and Mary his Wife,	" 13 December 1716.
Mary daughter of James Packanet and Mary his Wife,	" 15 August 1716.
Mary daughter of Joseph Peirce and Mary his Wife,	" 24 February 1716.
Samuel Son of Samll. Roberts and Sarah his Wife,	" 21 July 1716.
Samuel Son of Samll. Roberts and Abigall his Wife,	" 23 August 1716.
Timothy Son of Timothy Robinson and Dorothy his Wife,	" 24 August 1716.
William Son of Samll. Rand and Sarah his Wife,	" 27 August 1716.
Sarah daughter of William Rand and Sarah his Wife,	" 22 September 1716.
John Son of Richard Richardson and Sarah his Wife,	" 11 October 1716.
John Son of Thomas Ruck and Mary his Wife,	" 17 November 1716.
Knight Son of Thomas Rowel and Dorothy his Wife,	" 27 December 1716.
Mary daughter of John Souther and Mary his Wife,	" 1 April 1716.
Eliza. daughter of John Sherlock and Sarah his Wife,	" 9 March 1715/6.
Margaret daughter of Thomas Salter and Margaret his Wife,	" 4 May 1716.
Joseph Son of Joseph Stevens and Anne his Wife,	" 31 May 1716.
Rebecca daughter of Thoms. Smith and Mary his Wife,	" 18 June 1716.
Samuel Son of Samll. Saxton and Margaret his Wife,	" 5 July 1716.
Benja. Son of Benjamin Storey and Susanna his Wife,	" 7 July 1716.
John Son of Samll. Sarvice and Joanna his Wife,	" 21 June 1716.
Rachel daughter of Samll. Stebbins and Rachel his Wife,	" 21 August 1716.
Mary daughter of James Scut and Eliza. his Wife,	" 7 September 1716.

Priscilla daughter of John Smith and Priscilla his Wife,	Born 6 September 1716.
Sarah daughter of Simon Slocume and Eliza. his Wife,	" 7 October 1716.
William Son of Patrick Swanton and Prudence his Wife,	" 21 November 1716.
John Son of William Smallage and Ruth his Wife,	" 11 December 1716.
William Son of Charles Shepreeve and Eliza. his Wife,	" 5 December 1716.
Nathaniel Son of Thomas Stevens and Mary his Wife,	" 24 January 1716.
William Son of Richard Stebbens and Martha his Wife,	" 3 February 1716.
John Son of John Steel and Mary his Wife,	" 5 February 1716.
William Son of Abrm. Smith and Mary his Wife,	" 20 February 1716.
John Son of George Stuart and Ruth his Wife,	" 8 June 1716.
Sarah daughter of Josiah Torey and Sarah his Wife,	" 14 March 1715/6.
Abigall daughter of Joseph Treat and Mary his Wife,	" 10 March 1715/6.
William Son of William Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	" 11 March 1715/6.
Abigall daughter of Samll. Thorn and Experience his Wife,	" 6 May 1716.
Sarah daughter of Samll. Tyley and Eliphall his Wife,	" 31 March 1716.
Robert Son of John Tuften and Susanna his Wife,	" 10 June 1716.
Richard Son of Noah Tucker and Mary his Wife,	" 14 June 1716.
Peter Son of Peirse Tekel and Jane his Wife,	" 9 June 1716.
John Son of John Turner and Eliza. his Wife,	" 12 September 1716.
Eliza. daughter of James Tileston and Mary his Wife,	" 15 October 1716.
Ebenezar Son of Isaac Townsend and Anna his Wife,	" 22 June 1716.
Robert Son of Richard Thomas and Abigall his Wife,	" 27 September 1716.
Faur Son of William Tolman and Lydia his Wife,	" 28 October 1716.
William Son of William Thwing and Eliza. his Wife,	" 19 November 1716.
John Son of Elias Townsend and Rebecca his Wife,	" 20 November 1716.
Meriam daughter of Andrew Tiler and Meriam his Wife,	" 30 December 1716.
Joseph Son of Edward Tuttle and Joanna his Wife,	" 10 January 1716.
Michael Son of James Trench and Phillipee his Wife,	" 30 December 1716.
James Son of James Thompson and Mary his Wife,	" 30 January 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Tiley and Katherin his Wife,	" 1 February 1716.
Savage Son of Zachry Triscot and Mary his Wife,	" 22 February 1716.
Thomas Son of John Taylor and Mary his Wife,	" 21 February 1716.
Miles Son of John Wakefeld and Eliza. his Wife,	" 17 March 1715/6.
Abigall daughter of Thoms. Waite and Abigall his Wife,	" 28 April 1716.
Thomas Son of Ezekial Walker and Ruth his Wife,	" 11 April 1716.
Charles Son of Charles Waker and Sarah his Wife,	" 24 April 1716.
Andrew Son of Andrew Woodbery and Hannah his Wife,	" 29 April 1716.
Jerusha daughter of John Waldo and Eliza. his Wife,	" 6 May 1716.
John Son of John Wakefield and Sarah his Wife,	" 21 May 1716.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Wallis and Grace his Wife,	" 27 May 1716.
Hannah daughter of Thoms. Wiborn and Hannah his Wife,	" 31 May 1716.

Eliza. daughter of John Whitemore and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	19 June 1716.
Huldah daughter of Thoms. Waters and Huldah his Wife,	"	18 June 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Samll. Willis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 July 1716.
Samll. Son of Adam Winthrop Esqr. and Anne his Wife,	"	13 June 1716.
William Son of James Wright and Mary his Wife,	"	22 July 1716.
Mary daughter of Joseph White and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 July 1716.
Benja. Son of George Worthylake and Anne his Wife,	"	3 September 1716.
John Son of Thomas Willet and Mary his Wife,	"	7 September 1716.
Samuel Son of William Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	11 September 1716.
Susanna daughter of John Warwick and Susana his Wife,	"	17 September 1716.
John Son of John Walley and Bethia his Wife,	"	6 October 1716.
William Son of William Winter and Martha his Wife,	"	30 September 1716.
Samuel Son of Chrstr. Webb and Anne his Wife,	"	5 October 1716.
David Son of Ebenr. Wentworth and Rebecca his Wife,	"	7 October 1716.
Mary daughter of Francis Wainright and Mary his Wife,	"	29 July 1716.
Rachel daughter of Moses Walker and Rachel his Wife,	"	29 October 1716.
John Son of William Walter and Lois his Wife,	"	4 November 1716.
Hannah daughter of Edward White and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 August 1716.
Mary daughter of Joshua Williams and Anne his Wife,	"	8 November 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph White and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 December 1716.
Joshua Son of Allen Wild and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 December 1716.
John Son of Thomas Worth and Mary his Wife,	"	30 December 1716.
Francis Son of Francis Whitman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 December 1716.
Rachel daughter of Peter White and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 December 1716.
Anna daughter of Cord Wing and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 January 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Elhanan Winchister and Mary his Wife,	"	20 December 1716.
John Son of Benja. White and Mary his Wife,	"	28 December 1716.
Jeremiah Son of John Wheelwright and Mary his Wife,	"	11 January 1716.
John Son of Ephraim Wheler and Dorothy his Wife,	"	28 January 1716.
Joseph Son of Daniel Wire and Mary his Wife,	"	5 March 1716/7.
Allexandr. Son of William Young and Mary his Wife,	"	10 June 1716.
Charles Son of Thomas Yates and Mary his Wife,	"	10 February 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Jonathn. Bull and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 February 1716.
Eliza. daughter of John Butler and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 August 1716.
Sarah daughter of Benja. Bird and Johanna his Wife,	"	4 October 1716.
Deborah daughter of Nicholas Dun and Deborah his Wife,	"	13 October 1716.
Thos. Son of John Hunt and Rebecca his Wife,	"	31 January 1716.
John Son of John Osborn and Ruth his Wife,	"	16 May 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Timothy Prout and Lidia his Wife,	"	13 November 1716.

Simon Son of Simon Rogers and Mary his Wife,	Born	21 March 1715/6.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Steel and Jane his		
Wife,	"	17 July 1716.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Urann and Sarah his		
Wife,	"	16 December 1716.
Eliza. daughter of Cornelius Waldo and Faith his		
Wife,	"	14 October 1716.
Nathanll. Son of Benja. Williams and Eliza. his		
Wife,	"	26 July 1716.
Jane daughter of Lewis Boucher and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 June 1716.
Joseph Son of Joseph Grant and Dorothy his Wife,	"	7 June 1716.
Mary daughter of Samuel Narramore and Rachel		
his Wife,	"	6 July 1716.
William Son of Samuel Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 August 1716.
Payn Son of James Striger and Mary his Wife,	"	3 February 1716.
Mercy daughter of Ebenr. Youngman and Mercy his		
Wife,	"	27 November 1716.
Eliza. daughter of David Colson and Hannah his		
Wife,	"	7 September 1716.
John Son of John Dupée and Naomi his Wife,	"	10 October 1716.
Joseph Son of Joseph Goff and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 March 1716.
Experience daughter of John Hillier and Eliza. his		
Wife,	"	25 December 1716.
Phillip Son of Thomas Bostick and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 October 1716.
Abigail daughter of Capt. Edward Martyn and		
Sarah his Wife,	"	20 July 1716.
James Son of James Prindle and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 June 1716.
Eliza. daughter of John Russel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 July 1716.
Sarah daughter of Samson Salter and Martha his		
Wife,	"	21 March 1715/6.
Nicholas Son of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	"	13 March 1716.
Sarah, daughter of James and Grace Davenport,	"	10 October 1716.
Aaron Son of John and Abigail Deall,	"	17 June 1716.
Simpson Son of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	3 September 1716.
Sarah daughter of Nathanael and Sarah Morse,	"	5 February 1716.
Margaret daughter of William and Margaret Payne,	"	22 May 1716.
Peter Son of John and Rachel Petell,	"	15 July 1716.
Martha daughter of Jonathan and Martha Salter,	"	19 September 1716.
John Son of Henry and Experience Redin,	"	7 July 1716.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Waite,	"	4 February 1716.

1717.

Robert Son of John Angier and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	26 May 1717.
Temperance daughter of James Adams and Tem-		
erance his Wife,	"	5 July 1717.
Mary daughter of Samll. Adams and Mary his Wife,	"	30 July 1717.
Ruth daughter of Thomas Adkins and Ruth his Wife,	"	3 September 1717.
Mary daughter of John Adams and Mary his Wife,	"	8 January 1717.
John Son of Thoms. Bell and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 April 1717.
Hannah daughter of Daniel Bell and Abigail his Wife,	"	24 March 1716/7.
Phillip Son of Phillip Bargier and Mary his Wife,	"	23 April 1717.
Mary daughter of John Baker and Mary his Wife,	"	12 May 1717.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Burges and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 June 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Francis Beardmore and Eliza. his		
Wife,	"	26 June 1717.
Joseph Son of James Barter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 June 1717.
Ebenezar Son of Ebenr. Belcher and Ruth his Wife,	"	30 June 1717.
Mary daughter of Thoms. Bronton and Lydia his		
Wife,	"	25 June 1717,

Susanna daughter of Jno. Hercules Brilsford and Mary his Wife,	Born	10 July 1717.
Mary daughter of George Bethune and Mary his Wife,	"	27 April 1717.
Allen } Gimi. of Nathl. Breed and Sarah his		
Sarah } Wife,	"	5 August 1717.
Daniel Son of Benja. Ballard and Anne his Wife,	"	1 September 1717.
Abigall daughter of Samuel Boyce and Abigall his Wife,	"	21 September 1717.
Jeremiah Son of Edward Ball and Rebecca his Wife,	"	6 October 1717.
Susanna daughter of Samll. Barrat and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 October 1717.
Samll. Son of John Barton and Katherine his Wife,	"	26 September 1717.
Abigall daughter of Jacob Blancherd and Abigall his Wife,	"	27 November 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Henry Butler and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 January 1717.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Bird and Johanna his Wife,	"	15 January 1717.
John Son of John Brewster and Deliverence his Wife,	"	25 January 1717.
Martha daughter of Mathew Butler and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 January 1717.
Eliza. daughter of James Beighton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 February 1717.
Eliza. daughter of John Beard and Mary his Wife,	"	24 February 1717.
Eliza. daughter of John Beal and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 February 1717.
Rebecca daughter of Josiah Biles and Abigall his Wife,	"	21 February 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Cluley and Mary his Wife,	"	5 March 1716/7.
Mathew Son of Robert Cock and Agnis his Wife,	"	23 March 1716/7.
Benjamin Son of John Coolidge and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 April 1717.
Jonathan Son of James Carey and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 April 1717.
Mary daughter of John Channing and Mary his Wife,	"	3 May 1717.
Priscilla daughter of John Chandler and Priscilla his Wife,	"	9 May 1717.
Johanna daughter of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	"	13 May 1717.
Richard Son of Henry Canner and Abigall his Wife,	"	4 June 1717.
Samuel } Gimi. of John Center and Ruth his		
Soloman } Wife,	"	29 December 1717.
Mary daughter of Peter Cross and Eliza. his Wife,	"	9 February 1717.
John Son of William Champlin and Martha his Wife,	"	23 January 1717.
Jane daughter of John Chandler and Priscilla his Wife,	"	19 January 1717.
Rebecca daughter of Josiah Clark and Priscilla his Wife,	"	18 February 1717.
Mary daughter of Andrew Cuñingham and Mary his Wife,	"	2 March 1717/8.
William Son of William Cuñingham and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 February 1717/8.
Thomas Son of George Cole and Mary his Wife,	"	28 February 1717.
Mary daughter of Daniel Dupee and Lydia his Wife,	"	3 April 1717.
Eliza. daughter of John Dorothy and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 May 1717.
Charles Son of Charles Deming and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 July 1717.

Samll. Son of Samll. Duncan and Mary his Wife,	Born	6 August 1717.
Joshua Son of John Done and Abia his Wife,	"	22 September 1717.
Joseph Son of Samll. Davise and Katherin his Wife,	"	11 October 1717.
Gilbert Son of Evos Davise and Mary his Wife,	"	15 October 1717.
Joseph Son of Shem Drown and Katherin his Wife,	"	10 December 1717.
Robert Son of Robert Darby and Martha his Wife,	"	20 December 1717.
Dorcas daughter of Nicholas Dun and Deborah his Wife,	"	1 November 1717.
Mary daughter of Henry Dering and Eliza. his Wife,	"	7 February 1717.
Mary daughter of Samll. Emms and Hephysiba his Wife,	"	1 June 1717.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Edwards and Hanna his Wife,	"	10 June 1717.
Eliza. daughter of William Eustas and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 September 1717.
John Son of Patrick Erskin and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 October 1717.
Mary daughter of John Ellery and Jane his Wife,	"	1 January 1717.
Nathanll. Son of Nathll. Emms and Hannah his Wife,	"	18 February 1717.
Timothy Son of Nehemiah Eales and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 February 1717.
Sarah } Gimi. of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his	"	10 April 1717.
Nathaniel } Wife,		
Peter Son of David Farnum and Dorothy his Wife,	"	13 May 1717.
Samuel Son of Samll. Foy and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 May 1717.
Abigall daughter of John Fife and Abigall his Wife,	"	9 July 1717.
Danforth Son of Hopestil Foster and Eliza. his Wife,	"	27 July 1717.
Susanna daughter of Edward Freeman aad Mary his Wife,	"	6 October 1717.
John Son of William Foy and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 November 1717.
Edward Son of Thomas Foster and Anne his Wife,	"	16 November 1717.
Abraham Son of Gidian Florence and Susanna his Wife,	"	8 January 1717.
Mary daughter of John Fairwether and Jerusha his Wife,	"	10 January 1717.
Mary daughter of John Farro and Mary his Wife,	"	5 February 1717.
Anna daughter of William Gill and Anna his Wife,	"	16 March 1716/7.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Goodwill and Rebecca his Wife,	"	15 May 1717.
James Son of Thomas Gyles and Martha his Wife,	"	15 June 1717.
Benjamin Son of John Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 October 1717.
Baxter Son of John Grangier and Mary his Wife,	"	22 October 1717.
Mary daughter of Edward Grey and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 December 1717.
Thomas Son of John Goldthwait and Jane his Wife,	"	15 January 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Nathll. Gardener and Mary his Wife,	"	23 January 1717.
Joseph Son of Joseph Gunnison and Lydia his Wife,	"	9 February 1717.
Abigall daughter of Nicholas George and Mary his Wife,	"	13 February 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Edward Hutchinson Esq. and Lydia his Wife,	"	3 March 1716/7.
Joseph Son of Samll. Holbrook and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 March 1716/7.
Mary daughter of Owen Harrise and Susanna his Wife,	"	12 March 1716/7.
Hannah daughter of Joshua Hewes and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 April 1717.
Jacob Son of John Homer and Anne his Wife,	"	26 April 1717.

Mary daughter of John Harwood and Mary his Wife,	Born	6 June 1717.
Lydia daughter of Thos. Hutchinson Esq. and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 May 1717.
Mary daughter of Samll. Hunting and Mary his Wife,	"	11 June 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Benj. Hillier and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 June 1717.
Thoms. Son of John Hubbert and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 July 1717.
Cumbey Son of Joseph Hood and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 August 1717.
Nebery Son of Phillip Howel and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 September 1717.
Martha daughter of Francis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	30 September 1717.
Mary daughter of Ephraim Hunt and Johanna his Wife,	"	3 January 1717.
Mary daughter of Richard Hunt and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 December 1717.
Eliza. daughter of John Hunt and Rebecca his Wife,	"	9 January 1717.
Anne daughter of John Hobbs and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 October 1717.
Thomas Son of John Jent and Abigall his Wife,	"	5 March 1716/7.
Peter Son of Thomas Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	25 June 1717.
Abraham Son of Nathanll. Josling and Frances his Wife,	"	18 November 1717.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Jackson and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 February 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Ebenr. Knight and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 March 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Samll. Knight and Eliza his Wife,	"	18 August 1717.
John Son of John Kent and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 November 1717.
Peter Son of Peter King and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 February 1717.
Mary daughter of Samll. Langdon and Esther his Wife,	"	15 March 1716/7.
Sarah daughter of Ebenr. Lamson and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 March 1716/7.
Katherin daughter of Edward Lyd and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 April 1717.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel Lewis and Abigall his Wife,	"	15 April 1717.
Israel Son of Nathll. Loring and Susanna his Wife,	"	25 May 1717.
Marian daughter of John Lawrence and Marian his Wife,	"	4 July 1717.
Anne daughter of Thoms. Leechmer and Anne his Wife,	"	21 August 1717.
Anne daughter of Henry Lowder and Abigall his Wife,	"	16 October 1717.
Lydia daughter of William Letherbee and Lydia his Wife,	"	9 December 1717.
Mary daughter of William Lyon and Experience his Wife,	"	16 December 1717.
Mary daughter of Nathll. Leman and Mary his Wife,	"	17 February 1717.
Abijah Son of Isaac Lewis and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 September 1717.
Ruth daughter of Ebenr. Leadbetter and Abigall his Wife,	"	11 February 1717.
Deborah daughter of Thoms. Mellens and Mary his Wife,	"	24 March 1716/7.
Anna daughter of Lewis Mallet and Margaret his Wife,	"	14 April 1717.
Margaret daughter of Willm. Maccarty and Margt. his Wife,	"	6 April 1717.
George Son of John Meers and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 May 1717.

Edmund Son of John Mountfort and Mary his Wife, Born	20 May 1717.
Mary daughter of John Mireck and Hannah his Wife, "	10 July 1717.
John Son of John Millar and Mary his Wife, "	3 July 1717.
Eliza. daughter of John Paul Mascarane and Eliza. his Wife, "	3 July 1717.
Mary daughter of Samll. Mould and Mary his Wife, "	28 July 1717.
Jane daughter of Daniel Mero and Frances his Wife, "	27 July 1717.
John Son of Samll. Marion and Mary his Wife, "	7 August 1717.
Johanna daughter of Jonathn. Mountfort and Hanna his Wife, "	12 August 1717.
Thomas Son of Francis Moor and Mary his Wife, "	28 August 1717.
Rebecca daughter of Willm. Man and Hannah his Wife, "	21 August 1717.
Abigall daughter of William Mallard and Abigall his Wife, "	7 November 1717.
Thomas Son of John Merrifield and Bridget his Wife, "	29 December 1717.
John Son of Allexandr. Miller and Eliza. his Wife, "	18 January 1717.
James } Sons of James Maurice and Jannet his	
John { Wife, "	8 February 1717.
Samuel Son of Ephraim Mair and Eliza. his Wife, "	20 December 1717.
Moses Son of Moses Norman and Anne his Wife, "	25 June 1717.
Jane daughter of John Newton and Jane his Wife, "	3 September 1717.
Bethia daughter of William Nicholls and Bethia his Wife, "	24 September 1717.
Jane daughter of Anthony Oliver and Mary his Wife, "	16 April 1717.
Lazarus Son of Lazards Oxman and Gartright his Wife, "	29 August 1717.
Alice daughter of John Oliver and Alice his Wife, "	3 October 1717.
Daniel Son of Daniel Pecker and Sarah his Wife, "	8 March 1716/7.
Sarah daughter of Willm. Peirse and Sarah his Wife, "	2 April 1717.
Charles } Gimi of Thomas Porter and Eliza. his	
Hannah { Wife, "	18 April 1717.
Jonathn. Son of Jonathn. Pickering and Eliza. his Wife, "	29 April 1717.
John Son of John Peak and Sarah his Wife, "	9 May 1717.
John Son of Thomas Plasteed and Mary his Wife, "	17 July 1717.
Sarah daughter of Bryant Parrot and Abigall his Wife, "	24 July 1717.
John Son of Edward Paige and Ruth his Wife, "	29 July 1717.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Price and Sarah his Wife, "	18 August 1717.
Lydia daughter of John Pumery and Lydia his Wife, "	25 August 1717.
Samuel Son of Samll. Peck and Eliza. his Wife, "	9 September 1717.
Joseph Son of Joseph Prat and Sarah his Wife, "	5 November 1717.
Nathl. Son of Nathanll. Peirse and Abigall his Wife, "	2 November 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Samll. Pousley and Eliza. his Wife, "	23 November 1717.
William Son of Wm. Parker and Anna his Wife, "	26 November 1717.
Caleb Son of Caleb Prat and Mary his Wife, "	17 December 1717.
Anna daughter of Caleb Parker and Eliza. his Wife, "	30 December 1717.
John Son of James Packanet and Mary his Wife, "	18 November 1717.
Thomas Son of Willm. Palfrey and Abigall his Wife, "	13 January 1717.
Mary daughter of James Peat and Susanna his Wife, "	22 January 1717.

Mary daughter of James Peneman and Mary his Wife,	Born 23 September 1717.
Eliza. daughter of David Pulsifer and Susanna his Wife,	" 11 February 1717.
Charity daughter of Benja. Ricks and Mary his Wife,	" 13 March 1716/7.
Edward daughter of Edward Richards and Mary his Wife,	" 16 May 1717.
Martha daughter of Samll. Robinson and Hannah his Wife,	" 11 May 1717.
Cartwright Son of John Rawlings and Love his Wife,	" 24 April 1717.
Mary daughter of Peter Row and Mary his Wife,	" 8 July 1717.
Sarah daughter of John Richards and Mary his Wife,	" 16 July 1717.
Robert Son of Richard Reeves and Anne his Wife,	" 26 August 1717.
Thomas Son of Joseph Robinson and Rachel his Wife,	" 27 September 1717.
Susanna daughter of Obadiah Reed and Jane his Wife,	" 28 September 1717.
Mary daughter of Simon Rogers and Mary his Wife,	" 1 December 1717.
Martha daughter of Jonathn. Rouse and Martha his Wife,	" 11 January 1717.
Nathaniel Son of Nathll. Rogers and Eliza. his Wife,	" 5 February 1717.
Samuel Son of Samuel Roberts and Abigall his Wife,	" 11 February 1717.
Constantine Son of Willm. Spencer and Mary his Wife,	" 20 March 1716/7.
John Son of Willm. Sentel and Johanna his Wife,	" 28 March 1717.
Margaret daughter of Jacob Sheafe and Mary his Wife,	" 7 May 1717.
John Son of Thomas Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	" 6 May 1717.
Susanna daughter of Thomas Salter and Margaret his Wife,	" 17 July 1717.
Jahleel Son of John Smith and Martha his Wife,	" 30 March 1717.
Samuel Son of Samll. Sargent and Eliza. his Wife,	" 22 June 1717.
John Son of John Stride and Jane his Wife,	" 14 August 1717.
Robert Son of John Smalpeice and Olive his Wife,	" 2 September 1717.
Hannah daughter of Willm. Sanders and Bridget his Wife,	" 23 August 1717.
John Son of John Stocker and Abigall his Wife,	" 1 October 1717.
William Son of James Scolley and Deborah his Wife,	" 28 September 1717.
Michael Son of Michael Shaler and Meriam his Wife,	" 6 November 1717.
Christian daughter of Thoms. Simpson and Christian his Wife,	" 15 December 1717.
Lydia daughter of Barthll. Spiller and Johanna his Wife,	" 17 December 1717.
Anthony Son of Anthony Stoddard Esq. and Martha his Wife,	" 6 May 1717.
David Son of David Sinkler and Mary his Wife,	" 18 December 1717.
Nathanll. Son of Malachy Salter and Sarah his Wife,	" 28 December 1717.
Margaret daughter of Joseph Savill and Margaret his Wife,	" 25 November 1717.
Peter Son of Joseph Scot and Deliverence his Wife,	" 10 January 1717.
John Son of John Souther and Mary his Wife,	" 23 January 1717.
Lydia } Gimi. of John Savil and Priscilla his Wife,	" 23 January 1717.
Mary }	

Samuel Son of Habijah Savage Esqr. and Hannah his Wife,	Born	16 July 1717.
Richard Son of Richard Stanney and Mary his Wife,	"	17 January 1717.
Rachel daughter of Andrew Segarnee and Mary his Wife,	"	5 March 1717/8.
Elisha Son of Elisha Storey and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 March 1717/8.
Mary daughter of Samll. Stebbins and Rachel his Wife,	"	24 February 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Oxenbridge Thatcher and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 March 1716/7.
Jane daughter of Roger Talbut and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 March 1716/7.
Timothy Son of Timothy Thornton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 April 1717.
John Son of John Thompson and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 June 1717.
Rebecca daughter of Benja. Thwing and Rebecca his Wife,	"	24 July 1717.
Abraham Son of Abrm. Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	5 November 1717.
Andrew Son of Andr. Tyler and Meriam his Wife,	"	30 January 1717.
Joseph Son of Joseph Thorn and Deborah his Wife,	"	11 February 1717.
John Son of Benja. Varney and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 March 1716/7.
Mary daughter of Charles Vaneps and Emme his Wife,	"	4 May 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Nathll. Vial and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 July 1717.
Sarah daughter of Thoms. Vering and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 December 1717.
Edmund Son of John Vallentine and Mary his Wife,	"	22 October 1717.
Joseph Son of Joseph Urann and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 February 1717.
Samuel Son of Samuel Watts and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 March 1717.
Isaac Son of Jacob Waldering and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 April 1717.
Mary daughter of Joshua Williams and Mary his Wife,	"	14 May 1717.
William Son of Andrew Woodbery and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 May 1717.
John Son of John Welland and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 June 1717.
Mercy daughter of Jacob Wendall and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 June 1717.
William Son of Adam Winthrop Esqr. and Anne his Wife,	"	3 July 1717.
Eliza. daughter of William Watson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 August 1717.
Samuel Son of Daniel Whitmore and Mary his Wife,	"	6 August 1717.
Katherin daughter of Daniel Willard and Abigall his Wife,	"	29 July 1717.
Thomas Son of Thomas Wharton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 August 1717.
Benja. Son of Michael Willis and Mary his Wife,	"	1 September 1717.
Willm. Son of William Walter and Mary his Wife,	"	6 September 1717.
Thomas Son of Richd. Woods and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 October 1717.
Rachel daughter of Benja. Williams and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 September 1717.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Williston and Judeth his Wife,	"	22 September 1717.
Sarah daughter of John Wiat and Mary his Wife,	"	2 October 1717.
Joseph Son of John Willis and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 October 1717.
Ebenr. Son of Joseph White and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 December 1717.

Thomas Son of Thomas Warden and Hannah his Wife,	Born	5 December 1717.
Sarah daughter of John Williams and Rebecca his Wife,	"	31 January 1717.
Samuel Son of Samll. Whitehead and Mary his Wife,	"	4 February 1717.
Gidion Son of John Young and Mary his Wife,	"	4 September 1717.
William Son of William Young and Martha his Wife,	"	30 December 1717.
William Son of John Buttolph and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	17 February 1717.
Jonathan Son of Joseph Belcher and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 February 1717.
Mercy daughter of Henry Coffin and Mercy his Wife,	"	27 February 1717.
Mary daughter of William Cowel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 January 1717.
Anne daughter of James Cock and Anne his Wife,	"	28 December 1717.
Daniel Son of Daniel Collings and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 February 1717.
Thomas Son of Thomas Frank and Rachel his Wife,	"	14 January 1717.
Rebecca daughter of Stephen Kempton and Rebecca his Wife,	"	24 November 1717.
Margaret daughter of Thomas Lataile and Kathern his Wife,	"	26 October 1717.
John Son of John Lawson and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 October 1717.
Anthony Son of Nicholas Mitchel and Jane his Wife,	"	18 December 1717.
Mary daughter of John Osborn and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 February 1717.
Deborah daughter of Jamec Prince and Deborah his Wife,	"	23 February 1717.
Margaret daughter of Nathanll. Storey and Margaret his Wife,	"	9 January 1717.
Eliza. daughter of Erasmus Stevens and Peirses his Wife,	"	15 August 1717.
Grant Son of John Webster and Mary his Wife,	"	31 January 1717.
Rebecca daughter of William Wilson and Mercy his Wife,	"	28 February 1717.
Joseph Son of John Wakefield and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 February 1717.
Job Son of Job Coyt and Lydia his Wife,	"	10 April 1717.
Naomi daughter of John Dupee and Naomi his Wife,	"	7 December 1717.
Henry Son of Thomas Down and Anna his Wife,	"	13 February 1717.
Benja. Son of ye Rd. mr. Henry Harrise and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 February 1717.
Anne daughter of Edward Rawson and Preserved his Wife,	"	15 July 1717.
Anna daughter of Isaac White and Rebecca his Wife,	"	9 April 1717.
Samuel Son of Samuel Whitwel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	30 December 1717.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 March 1717.
Jane daughter of William Inggs and Anne his Wife,	"	2 January 1717.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Kenney and Abigall his Wife,	"	21 July 1717.
Eliner daughter of Thomas Velvin and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 January 1717.
William Son of Matthew and Mary Adams,	"	1 March 1717.
Sarah, daughter of Anthony and Amaritta (Free Negroes)	"	15 April 1717.

Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Balch,	Born	4 March 1717.
Thomas, Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bedel,	"	24 December 1717.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	"	7 January 1717.
Robert Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon,	"	9 August 1717.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Susanna Candish,	"	12 May 1717.
Abraham Son of Jeremiah and Anna Clemans,	"	30 October 1717.
William Son of James and Grace Davenport.	"	19 October 1717.
Mary daughter of John and Prudence Grover,	"	31 July 1717.
James Son of James and Joanna Landman,	"	8 June 1717.
Dorcas daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Marshall	"	17 September 1717.
Benjamin Son of Thomas and Hannah Moulin,	"	30 March 1717.
Mary daughter of James and Hannah Pemberton,	"	25 June 1717.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Ricks,	"	30 December 1717.

1718.

Thomas Son of William Allen and Mary his Wife, Born	10 May 1718.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Adams and Mary his Wife,	" 28 May 1718.
Rebecca daughter of James Adams and Temperance his Wife	" 21 August 1718.
John Son of John Allen and Mary his Wife,	" 27 October 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Isaac Adams and Martha his Wife,	" 4 February 1718.
Sarah daughter of Ebenr. Bridge and Mary his Wife,	" 20 March 1717/8.
Abigall daughter of Freeborn Balch and Susanna his Wife,	" 9 March 1717/8.
Lydia daughter of Nicholas Boon and Hannah his Wife,	" 27 March 1718.
Elias Son of George Barter and Sarah his Wife,	" 15 March 1717/8.
John Son of John Bradford and Sarah his Wife,	" 21 March 1717/8.
John Son of Thomas Baker and Thankfull his Wife,	" 27 March 1718.
Abigall daughter of John Burt and Abigall his Wife,	" 28 March 1718.
John Son of Thomas Barnerd and Silence his Wife,	" 9 April 1718.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Bass and Christian his Wife,	" 24 April 1718.
Custine Son of John Bushnel and Mary his Wife,	" 11 May 1718.
John Son of Othniel Beal and Abigall his Wife,	" 25 May 1718.
George Son of William Bearstow and Eliza. his Wife,	" 25 May 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Benj. Brown and Mary his Wife,	" 28 June 1718.
John Son of Jonathan Bull and Eliza. his Wife,	" 6 July 1718.
Joshua Son of Joshua Blanchard and Sarah his Wife,	" 8 July 1718.
James Son of Ebenr. Burges and Eliza. his Wife,	" 10 July 1718.
Eliza. daughter of John Bolderson and Sarah his Wife,	" 4 August 1718.
Ebenr. Son of William Brown and Anne his Wife,	" 1 August 1718.
Sarah { Gimi. of John Baley and Mehitabel his	
John { Wife,	" 20 August 1718.
Hannah daughter of John Baker and Mary his Wife,	" 14 August 1718.
Thomas Son of Jonathan Boman and Mary his Wife,	" 2 September 1718.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Bamus and Hannah his Wife,	" 8 July 1718.

Susanna daughter of William Burrel and Johanna his Wife,	Born 14 September 1718.
George Son of George Butler and Mary his Wife,	" 26 September 1718.
Thomas Son of Thomas Brunton and Lydia his Wife,	" 15 September 1718.
Hannah daughter of Israel Baley and Hannah his Wife,	" 13 November 1718.
Margaret daughter of Mathew Bedlington and Eunise his Wife,	" 12 November 1718.
Edward Son of John Briggs and Katherin his Wife,	" 26 October 1718.
Rebecca daughter of Samuel Badcock and Martha his Wife,	" 25 November 1718.
Benja. Son of James Barnes and Mary his Wife,	" 26 November 1718.
Mary daughter of William Brown and Lydia his Wife,	" 24 November 1718.
Ruth daughter of Thomas Barer and Eliza. his Wife,	" 25 December 1718.
Priscilla daughter of Hezekiah Butler and Priscilla his Wife,	" 7 December 1718.
Willm. Owen Son of Barthol. Barret and Rebecca his Wife,	" 1 February 1718.
Mary daughter of Stephen Boutineau and Mary his Wife,	" 18 January 1718.
William Son of Willm. Cook and Rachel his Wife,	" 9 March 1718.
Christopher Son of Christor. Capril and Mary his Wife,	" 2 May 1718.
Samuel Son of Samuel Clark and Patience his Wife,	" 24 May 1718.
Anne daughter of Abrm. Clark and Anne his Wife,	" 6 July 1718.
Daniel Son of Daniel Cole and Prudence his Wife,	" 11 August 1718.
James Son of John Christy and Eliza. his Wife,	" 9 October 1718.
Mary daughter of Clement Chick and Mary his Wife,	" 3 November 1718.
George Son of John Charnock and Mary his Wife,	" 4 January 1718.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Cunnaball and Mary his Wife,	" 22 February 1718,
Cornelius Son of Edward Durant and Judeth his Wife,	" 25 March 1718.
Frances daughter of James Dowel and Hannah his Wife,	" 17 July 1718.
Bethiah daughter of Willm. Daviss and Bethiah his Wife,	" 22 October 1718.
Elias Son of Daniel Dupee and Lydia his Wife,	" 31 December 1718.
Joseph Son of Samuel Deming and Hannah his Wife,	" 23 January 1718.
Abigall daughter of Robert Dickers and Abigall his Wife,	" 27 February 1718.
Mary daughter of Thomas Debuke and Jamina his Wife,	" 2 March 1718/9.
Joseph Son of Joseph Dyer and Lydia his Wife,	" 7 February 1718.
Joshua Son of Jonathn. Eustas and Sarah his Wife,	" 7 April 1718.
Georg Son of Benja. Eustas and Katherin his Wife,	" 24 April 1718.
Mary daughter of Edward Enstone and Mary his Wife,	" 21 April 1718.
Maria daughter of John Ellet and Maria his Wife,	" 5 May 1718.
Willm. Son of Edward Eades and Susanna his Wife,	" 8 March 1717/8.
Samuel Son of Samll. Eaton and Ruth his Wife,	" 20 May 1718.
Hannah daughter of Caleb Eddy and Hannah his Wife,	" 5 November 1718.

Thomas Son of Thomas Eyerer and Debórah his Wife,	Born	3 November 1718.
Henry Son of Samuel Emms and Hephzibah his Wife,	"	24 December 1718.
Andrew Son of Andrew Eliot and Ruth his Wife,	"	21 December 1718.
William Son of Francis Fredrick and Anne his Wife,	"	1 March 1717/8.
Alexander Son of Alexr. Fullerton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 April 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Paul Farmer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 April 1718.
David Son of Jonathan Farnum and Anne his Wife,	"	29 April 1718.
William Son of Willm. Fletcher and Margaret his Wife,	"	7 June 1718.
Sarah daughter of John Fator and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 June 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Fleming and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Joseph Ferrington and Mary his Wife,	"	23 July 1718.
Barnes Son of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 August 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Willm. Foy and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 October 1718.
Anne daughter of John Fisher and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 October 1718.
Amie daughter of William Fletcher and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 December 1718.
Mary daughter of John Foster and Mary his Wife,	"	4 February 1718.
John Son of Joseph Grant and Dorothy his Wife,	"	5 March 1717/8.
Edward Son of Charles Gyles and Mary his Wife,	"	23 May 1718.
Joseph Son of John Gray and Eliza. his Wife,	"	20 June 1718.
Abigall daughter of Robert Grater and Abigall his Wife,	"	8 July 1718.
Lemuel Son of Lemuel Gowen and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 August 1718.
Joseph Son of Willm. Greenlief and Mary his Wife,	"	14 September 1718.
Martha daughter of Samll. Greenlief and Martha his Wife,	"	22 July 1718.
Samuel Son of Ebenr. Graves and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 December 1718.
Willm. Seuel Son of Bartholl. Gosears and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 January 1718.
John Son of Obadiah Gore and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 December 1718.
Susanna daughter of Barnabas Gilbert and Susana his Wife,	"	22 July 1718.
Mathew Son of James Habersham and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	22 March 1717/8.
John Son of Phillip Hekew and Eliza. his Wiie,	"	19 March 1717/8.
James Son of James Halsey and Anne his Wife,	"	4 April 1718.
Blanch daughter of Joseph Hall and Blanch his Wife,	"	1 April 1718.
Grace daughter of Joseph Howard and Grace his Wife,	"	1 May 1718.
Abraham Son of Asa Hasie and Mary his Wife,	"	13 April 1718.
Susanna daughter of John Harwood and Mary his Wife,	"	30 April 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Richard Hall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 June 1718.
Abigall daughter of Willm. Harris and Abigall his Wife,	"	18 June 1718.
Tamozine daughter of Richard Hazely and Tamozin his Wife,	"	10 June 1718.
Mary daughter of Samuel Hunting and Mary his Wife,	"	29 June 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Phillip Hedman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	26 March 1718.
Abia Son of Abia Holbrook and Mary his Wife,	"	14 July 1718.

Roop Son of Ambrose Harris and Abigall his Wife, Born	7 July 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Samll. Haley and Eliza. his	
Wife,	21 August 1718.
Mary daughter } of Edward Hutchinson Esq. and	
Clark Son } Lydia his Wife,	18 August 1718.
Samuel Son of Ebenr. Heath and Deborah his	
Wife,	5 November 1718.
William Son of John Hayes and Hannah his Wife,	18 October 1718.
Mary daughter of Samll. Hunt and Mary his Wife,	24 October 1718.
Sarah daughter of John Holland and Susana his	
Wife,	29 January 1718.
Sarah daughter of John Hubbert and Eliza. his	
Wife,	3 February 1718.
Joseph Son of Joseph Hines and Mary his Wife,	15 February 1718.
Mary daughter of William Henderson and Esther	
his Wife,	11 February 1718.
Joseph Son of John Johnson and Susana his Wife,	28 June 1718.
Francis } Sons of Edward Joyner and Eliza. his	
William } Wife,	24 July 1718.
Thomas Son of Thomas Inches and Rachel his Wife,	26 August 1718.
Eliza. daughter of John Jent and Abigall his Wife,	18 January 1718.
Sarah daughter of Ebenr. Knight and Eliza. his	
Wife,	21 November 1718.
Martha daughter of Thomas King and Martha his	
Wife,	11 March 1718/9.
Edward Son of Victorius Loobey and Susanna his	
Wife,	27 June 1718.
Martha daughter of Thomas Lee and Anna his Wife,	3 June 1718.
John Son of John Leath and Eliner his Wife,	1 July 1718.
Nathan Son of Nathan Lewis and Anne his Wife,	27 August 1718.
Anne daughter of Thomas Leechmer and Anne his	
Wife,	29 November 1718.
Mercy daughter of Thomas Lee and Deborah his	
Wife,	27 December 1718.
Eliza. daughter of James Lenix and Mary his Wife,	25 January 1718.
Sarah daughter of John Lawson and Sarah his Wife,	7 December 1718.
John Son of John Mills and Sarah his Wife,	13 March 1717/8.
Jane daughter of Thomas Millar and Mary his Wife,	1 April 1718.
Mary daughter of Isaac Marion and Rebecca his	
Wife,	15 April 1718.
Jotham Son of John Maverik and Eliza. his Wife,	20 March 1717/8.
John Son of John Meers and Sarah his Wife,	12 June 1718.
Thomas Son of Caesar Mitchel and Tabitha his Wife,	25 July 1718.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Hannah	
his Wife,	2 August 1718.
Nathaniel Son of Nathll. Martain and Hannah his	
Wife,	29 July 1718.
William Son of William Merchant and Abigall his	
Wife,	23 October 1718.
Hannah daughter of Daniel Mundan and Anne his	
Wife,	3 November 1718.
William Son of Ralph Maier and Martha his Wife,	25 November 1718.
Eliza. daughter of James Melvin and Mercy his	
Wife,	13 January 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Charles Morriss and Esther his	
Wife,	3 February 1718.
Sisley daughter of Dinah Negro Servt. of mr. Bon-	
gardon,	15 May 1718.
Patience daughter of Tobey Negro and Patience his	
Wife,	2 March 1717/8.

Rachel daughter of Clement Norman and Abigall his Wife,	Born	9 October 1718.
Fidella daughter of Robt. Socow Negro and Fidella his Wife,	"	18 December 1718.
John Son of Oliver Noyes Esqr. and Anna his Wife,	"	8 August 1718.
Frances daughter of John Osborn and Ruth his Wife,	"	26 April 1718.
Abigall daughter of John Orn and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 January 1718.
Robert Son of Robert Pason and Jane his Wife,	"	16 March 1717/8.
Elias Son of Elias Parkman and Martha his Wife,	"	10 March 1717/8.
James Son of James Pitson and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 March 1717/8.
William Son of Willm. Pitman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 July 1718.
Nathaniel Son of Joshua Pickman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 July 1718.
Peter Son of Edward Pell and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 June 1718.
Benjam. Son of William Parkman and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 September 1718.
Mary daughter of Edmund Perkins and Mary his Wife,	"	25 October 1718.
Daniel Son of Thomas Porter and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 November 1718.
Mary daughter of Steven Payn and Mary his Wife,	"	20 October 1718.
Thomas } Sons of John Peek and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 November 1718.
Phillip }		
Mary daughter of Samuel Proctor and Mary his Wife,	"	17 February 1718.
Mathew Son of Mathew Pool and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 March 1718/9.
Susanna daughter of Jonathan Peirse and Mary his Wife,	"	9 March 1718/9.
Nathaniel Son of Nathll. Renalls and Mary his Wife,	"	19 March 1717/8.
Hannah daughter of John Rachel and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 July 1718.
Johanna daughter of William Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 April 1718.
Samuel Son of Samuel Robinson and Mary his Wife,	"	8 September 1718.
John Son of Ichabod Rogers and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 September 1718.
Mary daughter of Samuel Rand and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 September 1718.
Johanna daughter of John Rogers and Johanna his Wife,	"	27 November 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Peter Rollanson and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 December 1718.
Joseph Son of Joseph Roberts and Rachel his Wife,	"	8 January 1718.
Thomas Son of Nathaniel Renalls and Mary his Wife,	"	25 February 1718.
Elizabeth daughter of John Seers and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 March 1717/8.
Mary daughter of Richd. Shute and Lydia his Wife,	"	24 March 1717/8.
Lydia daughter of Elisha Storey and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 March 1718.
Lydia daughter of Thomas Studson and Mary his Wife,	"	6 April 1718.
Pen Townsend Son of John Sale and Anne his Wife,	"	9 April 1718.
Samll. Phillips Son of Arthur Savage and Faith his Wife,	"	27 April 1718.
Joseph Son of Abrm. Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	26 April 1718.
Ebenr. Son of John Shaw and Mercy his Wife,	"	3 June 1718.
Anthony Son of William Sears and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 June 1718.

Anne daughter of Jonathan Simpson and Mary his Wife,	Born	12 June 1718.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Street and Mary his Wife,	"	2 June 1718.
Sarah daughter of David Stoddard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 August 1718.
John Son of James Shaw and Rachel his Wife,	"	27 August 1718.
David Son of Samuel Service and Johanna his Wife,	"	18 August 1718.
John Son of John Sleeper and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 September 1718.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Smith and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 September 1718.
Prudence daughter of Patrick Swanton and Prudence his Wife,	"	3 October 1718.
Mary daughter of Joseph Snelling and Rebecca his Wife,	"	8 November 1718.
Mary daughter of Joseph Snelling and Mary his Wife,	"	23 December 1718.
William Son of William Scot and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 December 1718.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 January 1718.
Sarah daughter of Willlam Tiler and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 March 1717/8.
Mary daughter of Henry Timber Lake and Mary his Wife,	"	9 April 1718.
Thomas Son of John Tufton and Susanna his Wife,	"	12 June 1718.
Mary daughter of Edward Tuttle and Johanna his Wife,	"	23 June 1718.
Rebecca daughter of ye Honble. William Tayier Esqr. and Abigall his Wife,	"	3 July 1718.
Farr Son of William Tolman and Lydia his Wife,	"	24 June 1718.
Anne daughter of Francis Trebeo and Anne his Wife,	"	19 July 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Tiley and Eliphall his Wife,	"	31 July 1718.
William Son of William Thomas and Anne his Wife,	"	30 August 1718.
Anne daughter of Joseph Turel and Joanna his Wife,	"	13 September 1718.
Grigory Son of Soloman Townsend and Esther his Wife,	"	27 December 1718.
Danforth Son of Timothy Thornton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 February 1718.
Thomas Son of John Thompson and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 March 1718/9.
Mary daughter of Samuel Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	25 February 1718.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Vamus and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 July 1718.
Ruth daughter of Elhanan Winchister and Mary his Wife,	"	19 March 1717/8.
Mary daughter of Benja. White and Mary his Wife,	"	15 April 1718.
Mercy daughter of William Webber and Mary his Wife,	"	24 May 1718.
Edward Son of Edward Watts and Anne his Wife,	"	27 May 1718.
Eliza. daughter of John Watkins and Rachel his Wife,	"	13 June 1718.
Peter Son of William Whetcomb and Mary his Wife,	"	10 June 1718.
William Son of Samuel Willis and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 August 1718.

Experience daughter of Ebenr. Wakefield and Ex- perience his Wife,	Born	28 July 1718.
Ebenr. Son of Allen Wild and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 July 1718.
Thomas Son of Thomas Waters and Huldah his Wife,	"	18 August 1718.
Edward Son of John Whitemore and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 August 1718.
Stephen Son of Thomas Willet and Mary his Wife,	"	21 August 1718.
Abigall daughter of Daniel Willard and Abigall his Wife,	"	27 October 1718.
Thomas Son of Cornelius Waldo and Faith his Wife,	"	8 September 1718.
James Son of Richard White and Abigall his Wife,	"	15 December 1718.
Rebecca daughter of Moses Walker and Rachel his Wife,	"	26 December 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Thomas Welch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 January 1718.
Richard Son of Samll. Watts and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 January 1718.
Eliza. daughter of Jacob Wendall and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 January 1718.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Weems and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 July 1718.
Edmund Son of Joseph Whitemore and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 January 1718.
Margaret daughter of Jonas Webber and Margaret Wife,	"	4 February 1718.
John Son of Timothy Yeals and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 June 1718.
Obadiah Son of William Young and Mary his Wife,	"	27 September 1718.
Susanna daughter of Ebenr. Youngman and Mercy his Wife,	"	14 October 1718.
Anne daughter of Joseph Bisset and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1718.
Joseph Son of Abrm. Billings and Lydia his Wife,	"	7 February 1718.
John Son of Daniel Bell and Abigall his Wife,	"	7 March 1718.
Mehitabell daughter of Caleb Blanchard and Alice his Wife,	"	16 March 1718.
Thomas Son of Henry Brightman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 March 1718.
Eliza. daughter of George Betune and Mary his Wife,	"	1 June 1718.
Samuel Son of Benja. Bagnald and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 December 1718.
Abigall daughter of James Carey and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 March 1718.
Joseph Son of Joseph Clough and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	9 April 1718.
David Son of David Crouch and Susanna his Wife,	"	3 March 1718.
Samuel Son of Zabdiel Daniel and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 February 1718.
Thomas Son of Thomas Down and Anna his Wife,	"	30 January 1718.
Anne daughter of Thomas Grecian and Anne his Wife,	"	7 March 1718.
Mary daughter of Samll. Greenwood and Mary his Wife,	"	31 October 1718.
Scarlet Son of William Gill and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 January 1718.
Israel Son of Israel How and Judeth his Wife,	"	17 February 1718.
John Son of John Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	22 March 1718.
Mary daughter of Stephen Kempton and Rebecca his Wife,	"	6 March 1718.
Lydia daughter of William Mackinley and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 March 1718.
Daniel Son of Anthony Oliver and Mary his Wife,	"	20 March 1718.
Joseph Son of William Peirse and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 February 1718.

Joseph Son of Joseph Payson and Mehitabel his Wife,	Born	3 February 1718.
Joanna daughter of Humphry Richards and Joanna his Wife,	"	16 March 1718.
Mary daughter of Joseph Rogers and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 July 1718.
Margaret daughter of Jacob Sheafe and Mary his Wife,	"	12 February 1718.
Eliza. daughter of John Smith and Priscilla his Wife,	"	28 December 1718.
Anne daughter of John Warwick and Susanna his Wife,	"	28 February 1718.
Anna daughter of Nathaniel Wardel and Anna his Wife,	"	12 December 1718.
Samuel Son of Nathanl. Coney and Abigall his Wife,	"	15 April 1718.
Joseph Son of John Coolidge and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 February 1718.
Lydia daughter of William Forbish and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 March 1718.
Lydia daughter of Timothy Prout and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 May 1718.
Rebecca daughter of James Scolley and Deborah his Wife,	"	29 December 1718.
Charles and Henry } Gem. Sons of Henry and Hannah Butler,	"	9 March 1718.
Katharine daughter of Matthew and Mary Adams,	"	12 March 1718.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	21 October 1718.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Fairfield,	"	27 March 1718.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Greenwood,	"	31 October 1718.
Esther daughter of Nathanael and Sarah Harris,	"	12 August 1718.
Elizabeth daughter of Jacob and Abigail Hasey,	"	18 October 1718.
Mary daughter of Richard and Mary Hubbard,	"	16 December 1718.
Mary daughter of James and Joanna Landman,	"	12 March 1713.
Yelverton Son of John and Abigail Man	"	20 October 1718.
Anna daughter of Nathanael and Sarah Morse,	"	3 April 1718.
William Son of William and Ann Noble,	"	12 July 1718.
Richard Son of William and Margaret Payne,	"	4 April 1718.
Sarah daughter of Jonathan and Martha Salter,	"	20 February 1718.
William Son of Elijah and Elizabeth Vinal,	"	20 May 1718.

1719.

Eliza. daughter of John Angeir and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	3 April 1719.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Armstrong and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 April 1719.
John Son of Henry Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	14 May 1719.
John Son of Benja. Andrews and Katherine his Wife,	"	28 August 1719.
John Son of John Alden and Anna his Wife,	"	29 November 1719.
Rebecca daughter of Jonathan Adams and Mary his Wife,	"	15 December 1719.
Anna daughter of Jeremiah Belknap and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 April 1719.
William Son of Nathau. Bread and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 May 1719.
John Son of John Barber and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 June 1719.
Mary daughter of Nicholas Boon and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 July 1719.
Loise daughter of Samuel Bligh and Anne his Wife,	"	23 June 1719.

Sarah Daughter of John Bonner and Sarah his Wife,	Born	3 July 1719.
Edward Son of Soloman Blake and Abigall his Wife,	"	10 August 1719.
Sarah daughter of John Bradford and Sarah his Wife	"	10 August 1719.
Abigall daughter of John Bulfinch and Jannet his Wife,	"	22 August 1719.
Robert Son of John Buckley and Mary his Wife,	"	27 October 1719.
George Son of George Bethune and Mary his Wife,	"	24 June 1719.
Katherine daughter of John Barton and Katherine his Wife,	"	30 September 1719.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Brooks and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 May 1719.
Samuel Son of James Beighton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 November 1719.
Ebenazar Son of Ebenr. Belcher and Ruth his Wife,	"	1 June 1719.
Mercy daughter of Ebenr. Burges and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 July 1719.
Martha daughter of Israel Baily and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 December 1719.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Burnel and Susanna his Wife,	"	7 January 1719.
William Son of Robert Burgone and Collet his Wife,	"	14 January 1719.
Peter Son of James Barnes and Mary his Wife,	"	11 January 1719.
Mercy daughter of Joseph Birsell and Mercy his Wife,	"	12 January 1719.
Dorcas daughter of John Bancks and Eliza. his Wife,	"	21 January 1719.
Thomas Son of John Buttolph and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	27 November 1719.
Hephshiba daughter of John Baker and Mary his Wife,	"	14 January 1719.
William Son of John Brett and Anne his Wife,	"	20 January 1719.
Mary daughter of Phillip Bargier and Mary his Wife,	"	7 February 1719.
Rebecca daughter of William Brown and Lydia his Wife,	"	15 February 1719.
Charles Son of William Burrel and Joanna his Wife,	"	21 February 1719.
Elisha Son of Josiah Biles and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 February 1719.
Sarah daughter of Jonas Clark and Grace his Wife,	"	30 March 1719.
Isaac Son of Isaac Calwel and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 April 1719.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Clark and Patience his Wife,	"	12 May 1719.
Mary } Gimi. of Samuuell Cook and Eliza. his		
Elizabeth } Wife,	"	16 June 1719.
Phillip Son of Thomas Chamberline and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 June 1719.
Edward Son of Josiah Chace and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 May 1719.
Lydia daughter of Benja. Clough and Faith his Wife,	"	1 July 1719.
John Son of Job Coyt and Lydia his Wife,	"	11 June 1719.
Thomas Son of Thomas Colesworthy and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 July 1719.
Alice daughter of James Cock and Alice his Wife,	"	15 August 1719.
Margaret daughter of Joseph Clark and Margaret his Wife,	"	5 August 1719.
James Son of John Collegall and Mary his Wife,	"	15 September 1719.
Richard Son of Richard Crocker and Mary his Wife,	"	21 September 1719.
Adam Son of David Colson and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 September 1719.
James Son of James Cock and Anne his Wife,	"	20 December 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Abm. Clark and Anne his Wife,	"	7 March 1719.
Meriam daughter of John Dupee and Naomi his Wife,	"	17 April 1719.

William Son of William Doke and Lydia his Wife,	Born	29 April 1719.
William Son of William Down and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 May 1719.
John Son of John Doan and Abiah his Wife,	"	1 September 1719.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Dagget and Lydia his Wife,	"	24 September 1719.
Charles Son of Thomas Demery and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 October 1719.
Mary daughter of James Dason and Mary his Wife,	"	21 October 1719.
Samuel Son of Shem Drown and Katherine his Wife,	"	18 December 1719.
Elizabeth daughter of Charles Demming and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 December 1719.
Faith daughter of John Durant and Rachel his Wife,	"	19 January 1719.
Thomas Son of Thomas Down and Anna his Wife,	"	30 January 1719.
James Son of Henry Dilloway and Abigall his Wife,	"	23 February 1719.
Samuel Son of William Eustice and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 June 1719.
Mary daughter of Charles Forrist and Mary his Wife,	"	28 April 1719.
David Son of David Frankling and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 May 1719.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. Fuller and Anne his Wife,	"	17 July 1719.
Anne daughter of Paul Farmer and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 July 1719.
Thomas Son of Thomas Fairwether and Hanna his Wife,	"	19 June 1719.
Hannah daughter of John Fife and Abigall his Wife,	"	10 August 1719.
Rebecca daughter of Richard Foster and Rebecca his Wife,	"	26 September 1719.
Benjamin Son of Ephraim Fenno and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 November 1719.
Margaret daughter of Joseph Fitch and Margaret his Wife,	"	5 December 1719.
Bossenger Son of Thomas Foster and Anne his Wife,	"	21 January 1719.
Sarah daughter of James Goold and Mary his Wife,	"	14 May 1719.
James Son of James Gooch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 June 1719.
Stephen Son of Samuel Greenlief and Martha his Wife,	"	22 July 1719.
Eliza. daughter of James Goodwin and Eliza. his Wife,	"	24 August 1719.
John Son of John Grey and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 September 1719.
Nathaniel Son of Nathl. Gardener and Mary his Wife,	"	11 October 1719.
Mary daughter of Samuell Gerrish and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 September 1719.
Edward Son of Joseph Grant and Dorothy his Wife,	"	11 December 1719.
Anne daughter of John Gainger and Mary his Wife,	"	20 January 1719.
Mary daughter of Nicholas George and Mary his Wife,	"	13 February 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Franis Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	26 March 1719.
Eliza. daughter of ye Rd. mr. Henry Harrise and his Wife,	"	29 March 1719.
Jonathan Son of John Hillier and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 April 1719.
Hephisah daughter of Nathaniel Howard and Heph- siah his Wife,	"	30 May 1719.

Sarah daughter of Samuel Haley and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	24 July 1719.
Nathaniel Son of Alexandr. Harper and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 July 1719.
Mercy daughter of Samuel Harrise and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 September 1719.
Lydia daughter of Elias Hart and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 September 1719.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Hart and Miriam his Wife,	"	18 September 1719.
John Son of John Humble and Susanna his Wife,	"	11 October 1719.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Harrise and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 October 1719.
Rachel daughter of John Henderson and Rachel his Wife,	"	11 October 1719.
Anna daughter of James Halsey and Anna his Wife,	"	13 November 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Richard Hugues and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 December 1719.
Anne daughter of John Jefferyes and Anne his Wife,	"	25 June 1719.
Eliza. daughter of John Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	15 July 1719.
Mary daughter of Thomas Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	1 July 1719.
Rachel daughter of Thomas Inches and Rachel his Wife,	"	9 September 1719.
Abigail daughter of Thomas Jones and Bethia his Wife,	"	10 October 1719.
Benjamin Son of Nathaniel Kenny and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 September 1719.
William Son of Elias Kingston and Martha his Wife,	"	31 September 1719.
Mary daughter of John King and Mary his Wife,	"	8 June 1719.
Ruth daughter of John Leech and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 June 1719.
John Son of John Lawrence and Mary Ann his Wife,	"	11 June 1719.
William Son of William Livermore and Eliza. his Wife,	"	1 July 1719.
Sarah daughter of John Letherbee and Eliza. his Wife,	"	12 July 1719.
Edward Son of Edward Lisk and Isabella his Wife,	"	25 July 1719.
Mary daughter of Ebenr. Lamson and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 August 1719.
Anne daughter of Edward Lyde and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 July 1719.
Hannah daughter of David Linfield and Hannah his Wife,	"	18 October 1719.
Benja. Son of Oliver Luckey and Rebecca his Wife,	"	16 October 1719.
John Son of Jonathan Lambert and Mary his Wife,	"	26 October 1719.
William Son of John Lawson and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 March 1720.
Robert Son of John Logan and Mary his Wife,	"	10 November 1719.
Mary daughter of Isaac Lewise and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 October 1719.
Stephen Son of William Leatherbee and Lydia his Wife,	"	8 December 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Paul Lanksford and Eliza. his Wife,	"	10 January 1719.
Thomas Son of Richard Langdon and Thankfull his Wife,	"	19 February 1719.
Joseph Son of Joseph Leasonbee and Mary his Wife,	"	6 February 1719.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Langdon and Esther his Wife,	"	8 August 1719.
Matthew Son of Nathaniel Loring and Susanna his Wife,	"	14 February 1719.

Eliza daughter of Edward Low and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	15 February 1719.
Mary daughter of Thadeus Maccarty and Mary his Wife,	"	29 March 1719.
Thomas Son of William Maccarty and Margaret his Wife,	"	22 May 1719.
Andrew Henry Son of Andrew Le Mercier and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 August 1719.
Mary daughter of John Mellecan and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 August 1719.
Abigall daughter of Jonathan Mountfor and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 September 1719.
Mary daughter of Lewis Mallet and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 September 1719.
Samuel Son of Samuel Moulds and Mary his Wife,	"	16 September 1719.
Thomas Son of John Minzes and Eddee his Wife,	"	22 September 1719.
Joanna daughter of Ephriam More and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 November 1719.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Martyn and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 November 1719.
Isabella daughter of Alexandr. Miller and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 December 1719.
George Son of John Mills and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 February 1719.
Thomas Son of Thomas Nowel and Mary his Wife,	"	5 May 1719.
Sarah daughter of Phillip Nowel and Anne his Wife,	"	22 June 1719.
Sarah daughter of John Oliver and Alice his Wife,	"	26 October 1719.
Edward Brattle Son of Brattle Oliver and Anne his Wife,	"	20 November 1719.
Samuel Son of Isaac Peirse and Grace his Wife,	"	11 April 1719.
Eliza. daughter of David Prince and Eliza. his Wife,	"	2 April 1719.
Sarah daughter of George Pemberton and Susanna his Wife,	"	2 July 1719.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Plasteed and Mary his Wife,	"	24 June 1719.
Isaac Son of William Parker and Anna his Wife,	"	2 July 1719.
Abiel daughter of Edward Paige and Ruth his Wife,	"	16 July 1719.
William Son of William Phillips and Anne his Wife,	"	19 August 1719.
Mary daughter of Samuel Peck and Eliza. his Wife,	"	22 August 1719.
John Son of Richard Pitcher and Grace his Wife,	"	25 August 1719.
Joseph Son of James Peneman and Mary his Wife,	"	27 August 1719.
Rebecca daughter of Indego Potter and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 September 1719.
Eliza. daughter of William Palfrey and Abigall his Wife,	"	11 November 1719.
Mercy daughter of Peter Papillion and Katherne. his Wife,	"	20 January 1719.
Sarah daughter of Simon Rogers and Mary his Wife,	"	21 April 1719.
Joseph Son of Timothy Robinson and Dorothy his Wife,	"	6 June 1719.
Preserved daughter of Edward Rawson and Preserved his Wife,	"	27 June 1719.
Ruth daughter of John Renalds and Anna his Wife,	"	16 October 1719.
Robert Son of Robert Rand and Susanna his Wife,	"	8 November 1719.
Elias Son of Samuel Roberts and Abigall his Wife,	"	21 August 1719.

William Son of Joseph Robie and Priscilla his Wife,	Born	12 January 1719.
Thomas Son of John Stocker and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 March 1719.
Allen Son of Thomas Steel and Jane his Wife,	"	3 April 1719.
Charles Son of Christopher Souther and Deborah his Wife,	"	16 April 1719.
William Son of William Starling and Grace his Wife,	"	18 April 1719.
Mary daughter of Richard Stebbens and Martha his Wife,	"	15 May 1719.
Mary daughter of John Sale and Anne his Wife,	"	21 May 1719.
Frances daughter of James Stringer and Mary his Wife,	"	19 June 1719.
Richard Son of John Steel and Mary his Wife,	"	26 June 1719.
Mehitabel daughter of David Stoddard and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 July 1719.
Thomas Son of Thomas Studson and Mary his Wife,	"	25 July 1719.
George Son of Simon Slocome and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 October 1719.
Frances daughter of Gravingham Salter and Abiel his Wife,	"	19 November 1719.
Anne } daughters of Thomas Smith and Sarah	"	3 November 1719.
Bethia } his Wife,		
Susanna daughter of Robert Sanders and Anne his Wife,	"	20 November 1719.
Mary daughter of Humphry Scarlet and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	23 November 1719.
Samuel Son of Samuel Stebbens and Rachel his Wife,	"	23 November 1719.
Sarah daughter of John Smith and Martha his Wife,	"	9 April 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Robert Starkie and Walter his Wife,	"	29 November 1719.
Benjamin Son of Joseph Scot and Deliverence his Wife,	"	7 December 1719.
Erasamus Son of Erasmus Stephens and Peirces his Wife,	"	20 December 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Daniel Storey and Eliza. his Wife,	"	8 January 1719.
Sarah daughter of Mallachy Salter and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 February 1719.
Hannah daughter of Andrew Sigernee and Mary his Wife,	"	27 February 1719.
Joseph Son of Joseph Snelling and Mary his Wife,	"	8 March 1719.
Eliza. daughter of John Stride and Jane his Wife,	"	1 March 1719.
Mary daughter of Phinias Thomas and Anne his Wife,	"	4 May 1719.
James Son of James Trench and Phillippi his Wife,	"	26 April 1719.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Taylor and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 May 1719.
Hannah daughter of Michael Tapper and Submit his Wife,	"	30 June 1719.
Andrew Son of Andrew Tiler and Meriam his Wife,	"	20 August 1719.
Eliza. daughter of John Thomas and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 August 1719.
Eliza. daughter of John Tiley and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 November 1719.
Oxenbridge Son of Oxenbridge Thatcher and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 December 1719.
James Son of James Trout and Abigall his Wife,	"	25 January 1719.
Mary daughter of Peter Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	26 January 1719.
Royall Son of William Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 January 1719.
Jonathan Son of Silvanus Vickers and Anna his Wife,	"	6 September 1719.

William Son of Joseph Uran and Sarah his Wife,	Born	16 August 1719.
John Son of David Webb and Jane his Wife,	"	1 May 1719.
Hannah daughter of Ezekiel Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	2 May 1719.
Anne daughter of John Waldo and Eliza. his Wife,	"	15 July 1719.
Mary daughter of John Welland and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 July 1719.
James Son of Ephraim Wheeler and Dorothy his Wife,	"	20 August 1719.
Edward Son of Edward Wilkinson and Rebecca his Wife,	"	12 September 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Cord Wing and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 September 1719.
John Son of Richard Woods and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 October 1719.
John Son of John Wheelwright and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 October 1719.
Thomas Son of Francis Warden and Eliza. his Wife,	"	5 October 1719.
Henry Son of Benja. White and Mary his Wife,	"	28 October 1719.
Mary daughter of James Wright and Mary his Wife,	"	5 November 1719.
John Son of Isaac White and Rebecca his Wife,	"	21 November 1719.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Whitell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	3 December 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Ebenezar Wakefield and Experience his Wife,	"	26 November 1719.
Sarah daughter of Joshua Williams and Anne his Wife,	"	1 January 1719.
Thomas Son of Thomas Warden and Anna his Wife,	"	8 January 1719.
Thomas Son of Thomas Wallice and Grace his Wife,	"	1 February 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Samuel Whitwell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	23 October 1719.
Dorcas daughter of John Williss and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 March 1719.
James Son of Robert Williams and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 March 1719.
John Son of John Young and Mary his Wife,	"	10 October 1719.
Meriam daughter of Freeborn Balch and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 March 1719.
John Son of Ebenr. Clough and Thankfull his Wife,	"	9 February 1719.
Samuel Son of John Clough and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	9 February 1719.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Calef and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 November 1719.
Sarah daughter of William Daviss and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 February 1719.
William Son of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 October 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Jonathan Eustise and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 August 1719.
Peter Son of Gidian Florence and Susanna his Wife,	"	19 February 1719.
Thomas Son of ye Rd. Thomas Foxcroft and Anna his Wife,	"	3 January 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Allexander Fullerton and Eliza. his Wife,	"	17 March 1719.
Joseph Son of Samuel Holbrook and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 June 1719.
John Son of Charles Henley and Martha his Wife,	"	23 September 1719.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Kenney and Abigall his Wife,	"	6 May 1719.

Experience daughter of William Lyon and Experience his Wife,	Born	8 March 1719.
Margaret daughter of Thomas Leechmer and Anne his Wife,	"	4 March 1719.
Ebenazar Son of Ebenr. Leadbetter and Abigall his Wife,	"	17 March 1719.
Isaac Son of Isaac Marion and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 March 1719.
Sarah daughter of John Meers and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 March 1719.
Eliza. daughter of Richard Morgan and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 March 1719.
Nathaniel Son Nathll. Mason and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 March 1719.
James Son of James Melvin and Mercy his Wife,	"	11 April 1719.
Jamina daughter of John Maverick and Eliza. his Wife,	"	11 February 1719.
Timothy Son of Bryant Parrot and Abigall his Wife,	"	1 March 1719.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Pool and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 March 1719.
Ebenazar Son of Timothy Prout and Lydia his Wife,	"	8 October 1719.
Joseph Son of ye Rd. Joseph Sewall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	13 July 1719.
Mary daughter of Daniel Willard and Abigall his Wife,	"	29 February 1719.
Martha daughter of William Winter and Martha his Wife,	"	24 November 1719.
Katherine daughter of John Walley and Bethia his Wife,	"	5 October 1719.
John Son of Ebenr. Williston and Judeth his Wife,	"	10 March 1719.
Elizabeth daughter of Francise Whitman and Eliza. his Wife,	"	29 December 1719.
Deborah daughter of Joseph and Mary Balch,	"	8 September 1719.
Anna daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	"	8 January 1719.
William Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon,	"	6 April 1719.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Mary Clewley,	"	21 June 1719.
Thomas, Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	"	31 August 1719.
Henry Son of Henry and Mercy Coffin,	"	31 December 1719.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Mary Cunningham,	"	2 October 1719.
Sarah daughter of James and Grace Davenport,	"	2 January 1719.
George Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Durant,	"	17 November 1719.
Joshua Son of Nathanael and Hannah Emmes,	"	17 November 1719.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Fairfield,	"	1 November 1719.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Goodwin,	"	14 September 1719.
Mary daughter of Heḿan and Mary Henderson,	"	8 February 1719.
Susanna daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hillier,	"	20 May 1719.
Samuel Son of John and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	2 February 1719.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	17 February 1719.
Rebekah daughter of Thomas and Mary Kilby,	"	17 September 1719.
Elizabeth Son of Samuel and Admonition Mattock,	"	14 October 1719.
Thomas Son of Christopher and Elizabeth Marshall,	"	21 July 1719.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Marion,	"	18 April 1719.
Charles Son of Thomas and Hannah Moulin,	"	16 April 1719.
Thomas Son of Michael and Martha Mack,	"	24 August 1719.
Joseph Son of Nathanael and Abigail Pearse,	"	20 November 1719.
Sarah daughter of James and Hannah Pemberton,	"	11 December 1719.
John Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Ricks,	"	30 September 1719.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith,	"	31 January 1719.
Ann daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Vinall,	"	29 February 1719.
John Son of Joseph and Elizabeth White,	"	24 May 1719.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Williams	"	26 September 1719.

1720.

Ruth daughter of James Arnall and Ruth his Wife, Born	6 April 1720.
Joseph Son of John Adams and Mary his Wife, "	1 June 1720.
John Son of Thomas Adkins and Ruth his Wife, "	8 July 1720.
Thomas Son of John Allen and Mary his Wife, "	5 August 1720.
Ebenezar Son of Ebenr. Allen and Eliza. his Wife, "	26 August 1720.
Hannah daughter of Elnathan Aires and Mercey his Wife, "	21 September 1720.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Adams and Mary his Wife, "	6 November 1720.
Huldah daughter of Francis Archbald and Huldah his Wife, "	25 December 1720.
Edward Son of Edward Aires and Rebecca his Wife, "	26 December 1720.
Eliza. daughter of Phillip Alman and Jane his Wife, "	14 January 1720.
Jonathan Son of John Bailey and Sarah his Wife, "	8 April 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel Bass and Christian his Wife, "	28 April 1720.
Mary daughter of Andrew Brown and Mary his Wife, "	25 May 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of William Bearstow and Eliza. his Wife, "	29 May 1720.
Martha daughter of William Beal and Martha his Wife, "	25 June 1720.
Hannah daughter of John Briant and Katherine his Wife, "	14 June 1720.
Walter Son of Walter Baker and Ruth his Wife, "	30 June 1720.
Hannah daughter of John Brewster and Deliverence his Wife, "	26 July 1720.
Mary daughter of George Butler and Mary his Wife, "	18 July 1720.
Abigall daughter of Joseph Brown and Hannah his Wife, "	16 July 1720.
Josiah Son of Zabdiel Boylston and Jerusha his Wife, "	11 July 1720.
Mary daughter of Thomas Barnerd and Silence his Wife, "	27 July 1720.
Mary daughter of John Ballentine and Mary his Wife, "	3 August 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of John Beaudry and Eliza. his Wife, "	13 August 1720.
William Son of William Baker and Sarah his Wife, "	11 August 1720.
Mary daughter of Daniel Ballard and Mary his Wife, "	25 August 1720.
George Son of John Briggs and Katherine his Wife, "	6 September 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Brunton and Lydia his Wife, "	26 September 1720.
Ebenr. Son of Benjamin Brown and Mary his Wife, "	27 September 1720.
Rachel daughter of Ebenr. Burges and Eliza. his Wife, "	22 September 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel Badcock and Martha his Wife, "	30 November 1720.
Sarah daughter of John Burt and Abigall his Wife, "	25 November 1720.
Jonathan Son of Jacob Blanchard and Abigall his Wife, "	2 February 1720.
Sarah daughter of John Banks and Sarah his Wife, "	31 January 1720.
Martha daughter of Benjamin Bagnald and Eliza. his Wife, "	23 January 1720.
Abraham Son of Abraham Billins and Lydia his Wife, "	22 February 1720.

Mercy daughter of Thomas Brooks and Sarah his Wife,	Born	27 January 1720.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Belknap and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 February 1720.
Mary daughter of Nathl. Coney and Abigall his Wife,	"	18 March 1719/0.
Christopher Son of Christopher Capril and Mary his Wife,	"	18 March 1719/0.
David Son of David Cunningham and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 April 1720.
Willm. Down Son of Daniel Cheever and Mary his Wife,	"	18 July 1720.
Hannah daughter of Josiah Carter and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 July 1720.
James Son of James Cranston and Lydia his Wife,	"	22 July 1720.
John Son of Edward Cruff and Abigall his Wife,	"	8 August 1720.
William Son of William Cock and Eliza. his Wife,	"	28 August 1720.
John Son of John Compton and Rebecca his Wife,	"	29 September 1720.
John Son of William Cooper and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 October 1720.
William Son of Jeremiah Condey and Susanna his Wife,	"	16 September 1720.
Allexander Son of Robert Cummins and Elen his Wife,	"	31 December 1720.
Samuel Son of James Cock and Alice his Wife,	"	3 January 1720.
Benjamin Son of David Crouch and Susanna his Wife,	"	27 January 1720.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Clark and Patience his Wife,	"	2 February 1720.
Katherine daughter of Samuel Daviss and Katherine his Wife,	"	14 March 1719/20.
Mary daughter of Berton Denizot and Martha his Wife,	"	17 April 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of William Daviss and Bathsheba his Wife,	"	1 May 1720.
Thomas Son of James Daviss and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 May 1720.
Samuel Son of John Dupee and Naomie his Wife,	"	26 June 1720.
Abigall daughter of Andrew Durgée and Abigall his Wife,	"	19 June 1720.
Thomas Son of Henry Dering and Eliza. his Wife,	"	16 May 1720.
Lydia daughter of Benjamin Dresser and Lydia his Wife,	"	21 August 1720.
James Son of James Dowel and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 September 1720.
Mary daughter of John Dixwel and Mary his Wife,	"	1 November 1720.
Richard Son of Evan Daviss and Anne his Wife,	"	17 December 1720.
Butcher Son of Samuel Dyer and Lucey his Wife,	"	11 December 1720.
Anna daughter of Daniel Dupee and Lydia his Wife,	"	26 December 1720.
Abigall daughter of Thomas Dawes and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 January 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Douglas and Eliza. his Wife,	"	14 April 1720.
Lydia daughter of William Dokes and Lydia his Wife,	"	13 February 1720.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Eustise and Katherine his Wife,	"	16 April 1720.
Nathaniel Son of John Ellery and Jane his Wife,	"	1 August 1720.
William Henry Son of Patrick Erskine and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 March 1719/20.
Sarah daughter of John Earl and Mary his Wife,	"	17 September 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Samll. Emms and Hephshiba his Wife,	"	25 January 1720.

John Son of Nehemiah Eals and Hannah his Wife, Born	18 February 1720.
Zacheriah Son of Zachry. Fitch and Abigall his Wife, "	9 March 1719/20.
Thomas Son of Thomas Fleming and Eliza. his Wife,	" 12 March 1719/20.
David Son of Jonathn. Farnum and Anne his Wife, "	3 April 1720.
George Son of George Folliss and Mary his Wife, "	9 May 1720.
Thomas Grose Son of John Fairwether and Jerusha his Wife,	" 11 April 1720.
Mary daughter of William Foy and Eliza. his Wife, "	7 June 1720.
Mary daughter of Samuel Foy and Eliza. his Wife, "	20 August 1720.
John Son of William Fletcher and Margaret his Wife,	" 18 August 1720.
John Son of John Farmer and Eliza. his Wife, "	1 October 1720.
Margaret daughter of Alexandr. Fife and Eliza. his Wife,	" 25 November 1720.
Margaret daughter of William Fletcher and Margaret his Wife,	" 6 January 1720.
Jonathan Son of David Frankling and Eliza. his Wife,	" 21 January 1720.
Peter Son of Peter Frazier and Mary his Wife, "	30 October 1720.
Mary daughter of Charles Gyles and Mary his Wife,	" 26 March 1720.
Rachel daughter of William Goold and Rachel his Wife,	" 10 May 1720.
John Son of John Gaud and Anne his Wife, "	6 June 1720.
Jane daughter of Alexandr. Grimes and Eliza. his Wife,	" 17 September 1720.
Mary daughter of William Gill and Anna his Wife,	" 18 October 1720.
Joseph Son of William Greenlief and Mary his Wife,	" 10 November 1720.
Joseph Son of Samuel Gerrish and Sarah his Wife, "	2 January 1720.
Eliza. daughter of William Garret and Grace his Wife,	" 13 January 1720.
Abigall daughter of Daniel Goffe and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 25 December 1720.
Eliza. daughter of James Garret and Eliza. his Wife,	" 27 January 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel Greenwood and Mary his Wife,	" 18 May 1720.
Jane daughter of John Ireland and Jane his Wife,	" 15 May 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel Jenkins and Eliza. his Wife, "	15 June 1720.
Mary daughter of John Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	" 26 June 1720.
William } Gimi. of William Innys and Anne his	
Avis } Wife,	" 24 August 1720.
David Son of David Jenkins and Sarah his Wife, "	14 February 1720.
Edward Son of Richard Hazely and Tamozine his Wife,	" 18 April 1720.
Susanna daughter of Samuel Hill and Susanna his Wife,	" 23 April 1720.
Hannah daughter of John Harwood and Mary his Wife,	" 27 April 1720.
John Son of John Hooton and Sarah his Wife, "	28 May 1720.
Mary daughter of John Holland and Susanna his Wife,	" 17 January 1720.
Samuel Son of Samll. Hunt and Mary his Wife, "	18 January 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of John Harriss and Katherine his Wife,	" 14 January 1720.

John Son of John Hopkins and Susanna his Wife, Born	1 February 1720.
Sarah daughter of James Humphryes and Judeth his Wife,	“ 10 February 1720.
John Son of John Hurst and Mary his Wife,	“ 14 June 1720.
George Son of George Henchlee and Mehitable his Wife,	“ 4 July 1720.
Benjamin Son of Phillip Hedman and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 20 March 1719/20.
Hannah daughter of Nathaniel Haywood and Heph-siba his Wife,	“ 26 August 1720.
Elisha Son of Abiel Holbrook and Mary his Wife,	“ 19 August 1720.
Sarah daughter of Arthur Hill and Rebecca his Wife,	“ 29 September 1720.
Henaritta daughter of William Hender and Esther his Wife,	“ 23 September 1720.
Haukins Son of Thomas Hutchinson Esqr. and Sarah his Wife,	“ 12 February 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel Healy and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 9 March 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel Knight and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 27 August 1720.
Mary daughter of Elias Kingston and Martha his Wife,	“ 22 December 1720.
Robert Son of Robert Kelder and Hannah his Wife,	“ 27 December 1720.
William Son of Daniel Katen and Mary his Wife,	“ 6 February 1720.
Thomas Son of Thomas Lawler and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 28 March 1720.
Samuel Son of Henry Lowder and Abigall his Wife,	“ 13 April 1720.
William Richee Son of Riche Love and Copia his Wife,	“ 12 September 1720.
Samuel Son of John Leath and Eliner his Wife,	“ 26 September 1720.
James Andrew Son of Andrew Lemercer and Margaret his Wife,	17 June 1720.
Mary daughter of Thomas Mauer and Mary his Wife,	“ 7 June 1720.
Mary daughter of Richard Meda and Martha his Wife,	“ 4 July 1720.
Sarah daughter of Charles Mossen and Eliner his Wife,	“ 22 February 1720.
Sarah daughter of John Merrefield and Bridget his Wife,	“ 9 August 1720.
Johanna daughter of Major Paul Mascareen and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 19 August 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Mundan and Anne his Wife,	“ 16 August 1720.
John Son of Thomas Mitchel and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 31 October 1720.
Mary daughter of Ralph Mayer and Martha his Wife,	“ 31 October 1720.
Martha daughter of William Merchant and Abigall his Wife,	“ 7 December 1720.
Joanna daughter of John Melling and Honour his Wife,	“ 27 December 1720.
Rachel daughter of Samuella Narramore and Rachel his Wife,	“ 22 June 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Nowel and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 28 August 1720.
Robert Son of Robert Nowel and Mary his Wife,	“ 3 September 1720.
Woodbery Son of John Osborn and Sarah his Wife,	“ 25 March 1720.
William Son of William Pitman and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 10 April 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Caleb Prat and Mary his Wife,	“ 10 May 1720.
Sarah daughter of Peter Pritchett and Sarah his Wife,	“ 2 June 1720.

William Son of William Pike and Susanna his Wife, Born	18 June 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Prince and Mary his Wife, "	16 June 1720.
Aaron Son of Thomas Porter and Eliza. his Wife, "	14 July 1720.
Nathaniel Son of Nathl. Pulman and Susanna his Wife, "	7 August 1720.
Frizzel Son of Francis Parnel and Eliza. his Wife, "	28 July 1720.
Abigall daughter of Jonathan Parrot and Abigall his Wife, "	24 August 1720.
Nathaniel Son of William Parkman and Hannah his Wife, "	25 August 1720.
Eliza. daughter of Caleb Parker and Eliza. his Wife, "	9 September 1720.
Mary daughter of James Pecker and Susanna his Wife, "	15 September 1720.
Susanna daughter of James Peet and Susanna his Wife, "	4 September 1720.
Samuel Son of Stephen Payn and Mary his Wife, "	23 October 1720.
Thomas Son of Thomas Parker and Eliza. his Wife, "	1 November 1720.
Katherine daughter of Samuel Powsley and Eliza. his Wife, "	8 November 1720.
Dorcas daughter of James Prindle and Eliza. his Wife, "	31 August 1720.
Rebecca daughter of Richard Phillips and Rebecca. his Wife, "	25 December 1720.
Mary daughter of Joseph Payson and Mehitabel his Wife, "	30 December 1720.
Mary daughter of Robert Patteshall and Jane his Wife, "	24 December 1720.
Gill Son of William Prat and Mehitabel his Wife, "	12 January 1720.
Jonathan Son of James Peneman and Mary his Wife, "	3 December 1720.
Wheelwright Son of Thomas Pearson and Eunice his Wife, "	1 March 1720.
Susanna daughter of Joseph Russel and Abigall his Wife, "	29 April 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel Robinson and Mary his Wife, "	27 April 1720.
Peleg Son of Jeremiah Rodes and Lydia his Wife, "	24 May 1720.
Rachel daughter of Joseph Roberts and Rachel his Wife, "	29 June 1720.
Edward Son of Edward Rumbley and Eliza. his Wife, "	19 August 1720.
Edward Son of Timothy Robinson and Dorothy his Wife, "	3 September 1720.
Abraham Son of Simon Rogers and Mary his Wife, "	10 November 1720.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Rouse and Martha his Wife, "	20 October 1720.
Sarah daughter of John Rachel and Hannah his Wife, "	6 December 1720.
Spencer Son of Caleb Rayman and Mary his Wife, "	4 January 1720.
Sarah daughter of John Russel and Eliza. his Wife, "	20 June 1720.
Samuel Son of James Scolley and Deborah his Wife, "	26 March 1720.
William Son of John Seers and Eliza. his Wife, "	28 April 1720.
William Son of Elisha Storey and Sarah his Wife, "	25 April 1720.
Johanna daughter of Bartholomw. Spiller and Jo-anna his Wife, "	12 June 1720.
John Son of Stephen Sims and Eliza. his Wife, "	22 June 1720.
Martha daughter of David Stoddard and Eliza. his Wife, "	20 July 1720.
Thomas Son of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife, "	2 August 1720.

Mary daughter of Patrick Swanton and Prudence his Wife,	Born 16 September 1720.
Samuel Son of William Smallage and Ruth his Wife,	" 16 September 1720.
Eliza. daughter of Jonathan Sewall and Eliza, his Wife,	" 13 September 1720.
Susauna daughter of Jonathan Simpson and Mary his Wife,	" 30 September 1720.
Joseph Son of Joseph Scot and Mehitabel his Wife,	" 20 October 1720.
Samuel Son of Samual Smith and Mary his Wife,	" 3 November 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Elisha Salter and Katherine his Wife,	" 3 October 1720.
Edward Ladd Son of William Sanders and Bridget his Wife,	" 9 November 1720.
Sarah daughter of Michael Shaler and Meriam his Wife,	" 7 September 1720.
John Son of Thomas Steel and Jane his Wife,	" 24 November 1720.
John Son of Thomas Stesson and Mary his Wife,	" 12 January 1720.
Barthll. Gosier Son of Bartholomew Seers and Eliza. his Wife,	" 26 January 1720.
Mary daughter of William Steel and Mary his Wife,	" 12 February 1720.
Mary daughter of Joseph Turel and Joanna his Wife,	" 17 April 1720.
Anne daughter of William Thomas and Anne his Wife,	" 15 June 1720.
Robert Son of Robert Temlet and Mary his Wife.	" 20 June 1720.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Townsend and Eliza. his Wife,	" 15 July 1720.
Francis Son of Francis Trebou and Anne his Wife,	" 20 July 1720.
James Son of Henry Timberlake and Mary his Wife.	" 28 July 1720.
Joseph Son of Benja. Thwing and Bathsheba his Wife,	" 24 July 1720.
Nathaniel Son of James Trench and Phillippi his Wife,	" 17 October 1720.
Lewise Son of Samuel Tiley and Elliphall his Wife,	" 28 October 1720.
Joseph Son of Joseph Treat and Mary his Wife,	" 21 October 1720.
Rebecca daughter of William Tolman and Lydia his Wife,	" 13 December 1720.
James Son of Maverick Thomas and Joanna his Wife,	" 5 October 1720.
William Son of Andrew Tyler and Meriam his Wife,	" 28 January 1720.
Thomas Son of Thomas Velvin and Sarah his Wife,	" 25 April 1720.
Rachel daughter of John Vaughan and Rachel his Wife,	" 15 May 1720.
Mary-Anna daughter of Edward Vittery and Anna his Wife,	" 25 July 1720.
Mary daughter of Samuel Wright and Mary his Wife,	" 31 March 1720.
William Son of William Wilson and Eliza. his Wife,	" 26 April 1720.
Mary daughter of Samuel Whitehead and Mary his Wife,	" 4 May 1720.
Thomas Son of Joshua Williams and Mary his Wife,	" 27 April 1720.
Henry Son of John Webster and Mary his Wife,	" 12 May 1720.

Elizabeth daughter of Allen Wild and Eliza. his Wife,	Born	28 June 1720.
James Son of Peter Wooden and Joanna his Wife,	"	19 July 1720.
John } Gini. of Henry Woolfe and Rachel his Mary } Wife,	"	12 August 1720.
Susanna daughter of James Wright and Susanna his Wife,	"	30 August 1720.
Hannah daughter of Ezekiel Walker and Ruth his Wife,	"	11 August 1720.
Cord Son of Cord Wing and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 September 1720.
Issabella daughter of Thomas Wems and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 October 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Wadsworth and Eliza. his Wife,	"	19 September 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Peleg Wiswall and Eliza. his Wife,	"	4 November 1720.
Joseph Son of John Wakefield and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 November 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Watts and Eliza. his Wife,	"	25 November 1720.
Sarah daughter of Benja. White and Mary his Wife,	"	21 December 1720.
Susanna daughter of Thomas Welch and Eliza. his Wife,	"	6 January 1720.
Timothy son of Timothy Yeals and Eliza. his Wife,	"	31 May 1720.
Susanna daughter of William Young and Mary his Wife,	"	13 November 1720.
Matthew Son of Matthew and Mary Adams,	"	22 February 1720.
William Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon,	"	2 May 1720.
John Son of John and Sarah Bradford,	"	8 March 1720.
Mercy daughter of James and Elizabeth Barnard,	"	8 March 1720.
Isabella daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brightman,	"	20 March 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bedel,	"	9 May 1720.
George Son of George and Mary Bethune,	"	7 December 1720.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Beer,	"	6 August 1720.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Prudence Cole,	"	5 March 1720.
Richard Son of William and Elizabeth Cowell,	"	1 June 1720.
William Son of William and Hannah Everden,	"	2 March 1720.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	13 October 1720.
William Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	20 March 1720.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Hannah Fairweather,	"	6 March 1720.
Edward Son of John and Mary Foster,	"	20 September 1720.
Benjamin Son of William and Elizabeth Fairfield,	"	7 March 1720.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Hannah Gray,	"	27 May 1720.
Tuttle Son of John and Elizabeth Hubbard,	"	23 July 1720.
Heñan Son of Heñan and Mary Henderson,	"	8 March 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hood,	"	14 March 1720.
Mary daughter of William and Abigail Harris,	"	19 March 1720.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary King,	"	27 February 1720.
Priscilla daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Kempton,	"	24 March 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Lowder,	"	13 August 1720.
John Son of John and Abigail Man,	"	19 February 1720.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Sarah Morse,	"	29 April 1720.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary May,	"	30 April 1720.
Oliver Son of Oliver and Katharine Noyes,	"	8 December 1720.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Peck,	"	6 March 1720.
Mary daughter of John and Martha Prout,	"	13 March 1720.
Thomas Son of William and Margaret Payne,	"	23 April 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Rolfe,	"	30 October 1720.
Mary daughter of John and Joanna Rogers,	"	16 March 1720.
Elizabeth daughter of Jacob and Mary Sheaf,	"	15 March 1720.

John Son of James and Ann Shipman,	Born	5 July 1720.
John Son of John and Martha Smith,	"	4 November 1720.
Amni daughter of John and Mary Taylor,	"	28 November 1720.
Sarah daughter of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	3 March 1720.
John Son of Cornelius and Faith Waldo,	"	30 October 1720.
John Son of Joseph and Elizabeth White,	"	27 February 1720.
Sarah daughter of John and Bethiah Walley,	"	18 January 1720.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Whittemore,	"	3 March 1720.
John Son of Nathanael and Ann Wardall,	"	3 October 1720.
Cornelius Son of Ebenezer and Mercy Youngman,	"	10 August 1720.
William Son of William Robie and Lois his Wife,	"	16 February 1720

1721.

Peter Son of Henry and Mary Allin,	Born	19 April 1721.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Allin,	"	30 December 1721.
Jonathan Son of Jonathn. and Mary Adams,	"	15 January 1721.
Experience daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	10 July 1721.
Elias } Gem. Sons of Jeremiah and Susanna Ball,	"	1 July 1721.
Philip }		
Benjamin Son of John and Elizabeth Barber,	"	1 August 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Banks,	"	18 August 1721.
Allin Son of Nathanael and Sarah Breed,	"	23 August 1721.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	"	17 August 1721.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Baker,	"	3 August 1721.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Bull,	"	30 October 1721.
Thomas Son of John and Katharine Barton,	"	30 August 1721.
Thomas Son of William and Lydia Brown,	"	29 July 1721.
Rachel daughter of William and Rachel Brown,	"	23 July 1721.
Matthew Son of John and Deliverance Brewster,	"	12 January 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Belknap,	"	24 January 1721.
Sarah daughter of Thornton and Hephzibah Barret,	"	22 April 1721.
Samuel Son of John and Mehetabel Bailey,	"	24 May 1721.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Bulkley,	"	26 May 1721.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Mary Boutineau,	"	22 May 1721.
Jonathan Son of Solomon and Abigail Blake,	"	2 June 1721.
John Son of Nicholas and Hannah Boon,	"	24 June 1721.
William Son of John and Sarah Bolderson,	"	9 June 1721.
Joseph Son of Jonathan and Mary Bowman,	"	28 June 1721.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Hannah Belcher,	"	6 July 1721.
Lydia daughter of Bartholomew and Rebekah Barret,	"	31 March 1721.
Custin Son of John and Mary Bushnel,	"	29 March 1721.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	"	17 October 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Beacham,	"	3 September 1721.
Bant Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon,	"	23 October 1721.
Zechariah Son of Walter and Ruth Baker,	"	9 February 1721.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Hannah Chamberlain,	"	21 May 1721.
Gilbert Son of Thomas and Sarah Coleworthy,	"	16 June 1721.
Bethiah daughter of Benjamin and Faith Clough,	"	6 July 1721.
Ann daughter of Joseph and Mary Clewley,	"	31 May 1721.
Joseph Son of Job and Lydia Coit,	"	23 October 1721.
William Son of William and Judith Cooper,	"	1 October 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Calender,	"	5 July 1721.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Ann Clough,	"	27 July 1721.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Coverly,	"	8 August 1721.
Ralph Son of George and Mary Cradoek,	"	3 March 1721.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Coolidge,	"	11 August 1721.

Bethiah daughter of Abraham and Hannah Cornwall, Born	1 May 1721.
John Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	11 December 1721.
John Son of John and Bridget Clough,	3 September 1721.
Jane daughter of William and Jane Covell,	10 September 1721.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Cheekley,	11 November 1721.
Sarah daughter of David and Sarah Cunningham,	21 December 1721.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan and Martha Clark,	5 February 1721.
Abigail daughter of Edward and Abigail Cruft,	19 January 1721.
Lydia daughter of David and Margaret Chapin,	14 May 1721.
James Son of William and Elizabeth Cunningham,	24 April 1721.
Patience daughter of Isaac and Sarah Clark,	20 May 1721.
Nathanael Son of Jeremiah and Anna Clemans,	20 May 1721.
Freelove James and Sarah Carey,	12 December 1721.
John Son of John and Hannah Cobbett,	8 January 1721.
Valentine Dery Son of John and Elizabeth Dorothy,	29 December 1721.
Elisha Son of John and Abiah Doane,	27 November 1721.
James Son of James and Mary Dawson,	4 September 1721.
Katharine daughter of Shem and Katharine Drowne,	22 March 1721.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Demerry,	2 December 1721.
Sarah daughter of Charles and Sarah Deming,	7 May 1721.
Katharine daughter of Thomas and Jemima Debukey,	12 December 1721.
John Son of John and Rachel Durant,	14 August 1721.
William Son of William and Lydia Dyer,	12 April 1721.
Samuel Son of Andrew and Abigail Durgy,	28 July 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Zebediah and Elizabeth Daniel,	21 July 1721.
Samuel Son of William and Sarah Downe,	14 October 1721.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Lydia Daggett,	9 October 1721.
Benjamin Son of John and Rachel Dorrell,	29 September 1721.
Rachel daughter of John and Rachel Dorrell,	25 December 1721.
John Son of John and Maria Eliot,	5 June 1721.
John Son of John and Mary Edmonds,	23 July 1721.
Jacob Son of Jonathan and Sarah Eustis,	23 September 1721.
Caleb Son of Caleb and Hannah Eddy,	30 March 1721.
William Son of John and Sarah Eliot,	7 April 1721.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Eddy,	15 March 1721.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Lydia Eaton,	8 February 1721.
Ann daughter of Francis and Ann Frederick,	8 April 1721.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Farrington,	1 July 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Foye,	13 August 1721.
Alexander Son of Alexander and Elizabeth Forsyth,	20 October 1721.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	21 August 1721.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Ann Foster,	19 December 1721.
Mary daughter of Zechariah and Abigail Fitch,	29 August 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Anna Foxcroft,	22 September 1721.
Charles Son of Charles and Mary Forest,	12 September 1721.
Mary daughter of William and Elizabeth Foye,	8 September 1721.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Franklyn,	21 October 1721.
William Son of William and Sarah Grayham,	6 May 1721.
Susanna daughter of Bartholomew and Abigail Gedney,	13 June 1721.
William Son of Thomas and Mary Goodwin,	22 May 1721.
William Son of William and Mary Giles,	14 July 1721.
Giles Son of Giles and Hannah Goddard,	22 December 1721.
Mary daughter of Robert and Abigail Grater,	16 September 1721.
John Son of James and Sarah Green,	23 January 1721.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Rebekah Goodwill,	11 November 1721.
Thomas Son of Edward and Hannah Gray,	12 November 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Gerrish,	1 March 1721.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Harris,	13 July 1721.

Christopher Gregory Son of John and Susanna Hobbs,	Born	18 June 1721.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hillier,	"	1 June 1721.
Ebenezer Son of William and Sarah Hasey,	"	6 July 1721.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Deborah Heath,	"	28 April 1721.
John Son of Richard and Sarah Hunt,	"	13 July 1721.
Ames Son of Ames and Judith Howard,	"	25 November 1721.
Sarah daughter of Israel and Judith How,	"	8 August 1721.
Ann daughter of John and Ann Homer,	"	15 October 1721.
Martha daughter of Charles and Martha Henley,	"	19 April 1721.
Ann daughter of Richard and Mary Hubbard,	"	2 September 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Thomazin Has- ley,	"	30 June 1721.
John Son of John and Sarah Hooton,	"	12 December 1721.
George Son of George and Rebekah Hanners,	"	2 September 1721.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	"	14 October 1721.
Deborah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hood,	"	16 July 1721.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Hephzibah Har- wood,	"	13 October 1721.
Sarah daughter of Robert and Sarah Harris,	"	27 January 1721.
Susanna daughter of John and Susanna Johnson,	"	25 March 1721.
Matthias Son of John and Mary Jenkins,	"	16 February 1721.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Abigail Kenny,	"	28 March 1721.
William Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	3 October 1721.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Lowder,	"	9 January 1721.
Samuel Son of James and Joanna Landman,	"	9 July 1721.
Nathan Son of Isaac and Hannah Lewis,	"	6 December 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Lang- don,	"	1 July 1721.
John Son of John and Ruth Leach,	"	31 April 1721.
Rebekah daughter of Josiah and Rebekah Lupton,	"	15 July 1721.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	26 May 1721.
Hannah daughter of Joshua and Hannah Loring,	"	1 June 1721.
Philip Son of Samuel and Esther Langdon,	"	9 June 1721.
Abigail daughter of David and Hannah Linfield,	"	12 August 1721.
Margaret daughter of John and Sarah Lawson,	"	9 September 1721.
Margaret daughter of Andrew and Margaret Le Mercier,	"	10 December 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Marshall,	"	31 July 1721.
James Son of Samuel and Hannah Maxwell,	"	23 June 1721.
George Son of John and Sarah Mills,	"	5 August 1721.
Lydia daughter of William and Lydia Maxwell,	"	6 July 1721.
James Son of Thomas and Susanna Melling,	"	15 August 1721.
Hannah daughter of Nathanael and Hannah Martin,	"	18 September 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Ellen Marion,	"	22 September 1721.
Ann Sarah daughter of Samuel and Admonition Mattock,	"	12 April 1721.
Thomas Son of Robert and Joyce Marvel,	"	3 September 1721.
Martha daughter of Michael and Martha Mack,	"	27 November 1721.
Thaddeus Son of Thaddeus and Mary Maccarty,	"	18 July 1721.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Millner,	"	28 March 1721.
James Son of Alexander and Elizabeth Miller,	"	2 December 1721.
Rebekah daughter of Ebenezer and Rebekah Mes- singer,	"	26 June 1721.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Susanna Martin,	"	20 January 1721.
Ann daughter of John and Elizabeth Maverick,	"	6 December 1721.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Mason,	"	17 March 1721.
Hannah daughter of Edmund and Mary Newcomb,	"	18 June 1721.
Mary daughter of John and Elizebeth Orne,	"	5 April 1721.

Rebekah daughter of James and Rebekah Oliver,	Born	3 July 1721.
John Son of Philip and Jane Ormond,	"	10 January 1721.
David Son of David and Elizabeth Prince,	"	2 April 1721.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Martha Powel,	"	11 April 1721.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Mary Pemberton,	"	2 May 1721.
Timothy Son of Timothy and Lydia Prout,	"	12 September 1721.
Sarah daughter of Daniel and Sarah Pecker,	"	16 May 1721.
Jane daughter of Samuel and Mary Procter,	"	8 June 1721.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Mary Peirce,	"	17 July 1721.
Nathanael Son of William and Ann Phillips,	"	11 August 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Sarah Pearse,	"	5 July 1721.
Edward Son of William and Margaret Payne,	"	4 February 1721.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Pearse,	"	21 September 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Prince,	"	2 June 1721.
John Son of John and Margaret Peck,	"	23 July 1721.
Samuel Son of Peter and Katherine Papillon,	"	11 September 1721.
Peter Son of Peter and Elizabeth Peirce,	"	8 November 1721.
Daniel Son of Thomas and Mary Plaisted,	"	1721.
Ruth daughter of Richard and Rebekah Phillips,	"	8 January 1721.
Timothy Son of Timothy and Lydia Prout,	"	22 September 1721.
Susanna daughter of William and Abigail Palfrey,	"	13 February 1721.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Deborah Prince,	"	27 February 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Hannah Park- man,	"	13 March 1721.
John Son of Edward and Ruth Page,	"	30 September 1721.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Rachel Roberts,	"	14 September 1721.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ricks,	"	15 August 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Rum- ley,	"	24 February 1721.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Abigail Russel,	"	20 February 1721.
Priscilla daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia Rhodes,	"	13 March 1721.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Priscilla Roby,	"	28 March 1721.
Humphrey Son of Humphrey and Joanna Richards,	"	4 April 1721.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Abigail Roberts,	"	6 April 1721.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Priscilla Royal,	"	21 May 1721.
Anna daughter of John and Anna Reynolds,	"	17 May 1721.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Mary Robinson,	"	18 June 1721.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Rolfe,	"	2 December 1721.
James Son of John and Elizabeth Rubey,	"	5 July 1721.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Sarah Rand,	"	24 May 1721.
Timothy Son of Thomas and Mary Ruck,	"	27 July 1721.
Samuel Son of John and Martha Steel,	"	13 April 1721.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Abigail Stacey,	"	11 April 1721.
Mary daughter of George and Elizabeth Shore,	"	11 April 1721.
Mary daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Story,	"	20 April 1721.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Sarah Smith,	"	29 April 1721.
Josiah Son of Luke and Margaret Stone,	"	16 May 1721.
Ann daughter of John and Mary Souther,	"	1 July 1721.
James Son of William and Mary Scott,	"	23 July 1721.
John Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Scott,	"	18 July 1721.
Richard Son of John and Abigail Salter,	"	31 July 1721.
Francis Son of Thomas and Sarah Shaw,	"	29 March 1721.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Sims,	"	11 July 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith,	"	18 October 1721.
Abraham Son of Abraham and Hannah Snelling,	"	26 September 1721.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Martha Salter,	"	9 February 1721.
Elias Son of Robert and Ann Sanders,	"	18 October 1721.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Stocker,	"	29 March 1721.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Sprague,	"	7 November 1721.
Erasmus Son of Erasmus and Persis Stevens,	"	18 December 1721.

James Son of James and Elizabeth Scutt,	Born	2 February 1721.
Jane daughter of John and Hannah Thompson,	"	19 May 1721.
Benjamin Son of Edward and Joanna Tuttle,	"	31 March 1721.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Sarah Tuttle,	"	24 December 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Peter and Mary Thomas,	"	31 May 1721.
Abigail daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Todd,	"	14 November 1721.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Thomas,	"	23 October 1721.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Bethiah Thwing,	"	2 December 1721.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	31 October 1721.
Mary daughter of Cornelius and Lydia Thayer,	"	16 December 1721.
Samuel Son of Timothy and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	25 March 1721.
Benjamin-Brame Son of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	29 March 1721.
Barnard Son of Barnard and Susanna Tuell,	"	7 May 1721.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Sarah Uran,	"	4 September 1721.
Mary daughter of Obadiah and Mary Wakefield,	"	16 September 1721.
Resign daughter of Daniel and Abigail Willard,	"	17 September 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Warden,	"	5 March 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Willis,	"	12 October 1721.
George Son of George and Mary Wilson,	"	10 June 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth White,	"	23 January 1721.
Aaron Son of Christopher and Sarah Webb,	"	25 April 1721.
Abigail daughter of Ephraim and Dorothy Wheeler,	"	2 February 1721.
Mary daughter of Gilbert and Sarah Warner,	"	3 May 1721.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Anna Warden,	"	7 February 1721.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Sarah Wheeler,	"	23 November 1721.
Abigail daughter of David and Jane Webber,	"	17 February 1721.
Lucy daughter of Adam and Ann Winthrop,	"	22 August 1721.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Webster,	"	9 November 1721.
Hannah daughter of John and Elizabeth Welland,	"	22 September 1721.
Nathanael Son of John and Elizabeth Wheelwright,	"	25 October 1721.
William-Wait Son of Thomas and Grace Wallis,	"	14 January 1721.
John Son of Robert and Martha Waite,	"	13 March 1721.
John Son of John and Rebekah Whittemore,	"	26 August 1721.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Young,	"	20 December 1721.
Martha daughter of Anthony and Rachel Young,	"	20 January 1721.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy Youngman,	"	13 February 1721.
Shute Shrimpton Son of John and Elizabeth Yeamans,	"	20 August 1721.
Abigail daughter of John Blowers and Abigail his Wife,	"	11 December 1721.

1722.

Thomas Son of Thomas and Rebekah Amory,	Born	23 April 1722.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenr. and Elizabeth Allin	"	28 May 1722.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Akin,	"	10 December 1722.
Anna daughter of John and Anna Alden,	"	29 January 1722.
Samuel Son of Benj. and Katharine Andrews,	"	21 January 1722.
David Son of John and Elisabeth Adams,	"	23 March 1722.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Adams,	"	16 August 1722.
Nathanael Son of Elnathan and Mercy Ayres,	"	5 January 1722.
Nathanael Son of William and Sarah Baker,	"	11 September 1722.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Susanna Belcher,	"	4 November 1722.
Blish Son of Robert and Martha Brown,	"	29 January 1722.
John Son of John and Sarah Banks,	"	26 May 1722.
John Son of Joseph and Dorothy Brown,	"	27 August 1722.
Lois daughter of Jonathan and Mary Brown,	"	25 December 1722.
Susanna daughter of George and Mary Bethune,	"	17 December 1722.

Rebekah daughter of Samuel and Ann Bleigh,	Born	10 September 1722.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Bolderson,	"	4 January 1722.
Ann daughter of Abraham and Lydia Billings,	"	6 January 1722.
Mehetabel daughter of John and Mehetabel But- tolph,	"	24 January 1722.
Martha daughter of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	"	23 January 1722.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Bucker,	"	24 January 1722.
Nathanael Son of John and Mary Baker,	"	7 February 1722.
John Son of Freeborn and Susanna Balch,	"	8 September 1722.
Robert Son of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon,	"	10 March 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Beer,	"	12 May 1722.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	"	19 February 1722.
Dorothy daughter of William and Lydia Brown,	"	12 September 1722.
Rebekah daughter of Thomas and Lydia Bronton,	"	7 June 1722.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Beaudri,	"	17 June 1722.
John Son of Thomas and Silence Barnard,	"	8 June 1722.
Abigail daughter of Jacob and Abigail Blanchard,	"	20 May 1722.
Samuel Son of Thornton and Hephzibah Barret,	"	28 June 1722.
Rebekah daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Belknap,	"	18 August 1722.
Rachel daughter of George and Mary Butler,	"	2 August 1722.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Barber,	"	12 August 1722.
Mary daughter of Josiah and Mary Bacon,	"	28 September 1722.
Ruth daughter of Ebenezer and Ruth Belcher,	"	30 August 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Abigail Burt,	"	26 July 1722.
Susanna daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Burgess,	"	2 December 1722.
Nathanael Son of John and Sarah Bradford,	"	11 February 1722.
Walker Son of William and Elizabeth Beairsto,	"	11 February 1722.
John Son of John and Ann Bish,	"	31 January 1722.
Peter Son of Stephen and Mary Boutineau,	"	11 December 1722.
Christian daughter of Samuel and Christian Bass,	"	19 December 1722.
Abigail daughter of Nicholas and Hannah Boon,	"	18 March 1722.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Mary Bowman,	"	18 March 1722.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Hannah Calef,	"	22 July 1722.
Jane daughter of Jonathan and Mary Clark,	"	9 September 1722.
Sarah daughter of William and Elizabeth Cowell,	"	14 October 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Collings,	"	14 November 1722.
Clement Son of Clement and Mary Chick,	"	25 March 1722.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Mary Conibal,	"	22 September 1722.
William Son of William and Jane Covell,	"	31 December 1722.
William Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Clewley,	"	19 January 1722.
Samuel Son of Richard-Carter and Jane Cowell,	"	23 January 1722.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Sarah Clark,	"	22 January 1722.
Priscilla daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Coney at Sudbury,	"	2 April 1722.
William Son of John and Hannah Charnock,	"	15 February 1722.
John Son of Andrew and Mary Cunningham,	"	3 March 1722.
William Son of David and Susanna Crouch,	"	1 March 1722.
Mary daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	4 March 1722.
Anna daughter of Jeremiah and Anna Clemans,	"	29 August 1722.
Abigail daughter of Daniel and Mary Cheever,	"	4 October 1722.
Rebekah daughter of John and Rebekah Compton,	"	17 September 1722.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Cunningham,	"	28 September 1722.
Timothy Son of Jonas and Grace Clark,	"	1 November 1722.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Checkley,	"	16 December 1722.
Nathan Son of Nathan and Hannah Cheever,	"	15 January 1722.
Caleb Son of David and Sarah Cunningham,	"	13 December 1722.
John Son of John and Abigail Deall,	"	23 August 1722.
Henry Son of Henry and Elizabeth Dering,	"	30 August 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Sarah Davenport,	"	8 March 1722.

Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Sarah Dawes,	Born	28 February 1722.
Hannah daughter of William and Hannah Davis,	"	16 February 1722.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Katherine Davis,	"	23 December 1722.
Eleazer Son of Eleazer and Mary Dorby,	"	31 March 1722.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Decoster,	"	18 January 1722.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Mary Duncan,	"	13 May 1722.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Ellis,	"	1 July 1722.
Deborah daughter of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	20 December 1722.
Rebekah daughter of John and Sarah Eliot,	"	22 August 1722.
Charles Son of Anthony and Hannah Ennes,	"	8 September 1722.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Lydia Eaton,	"	8 June 1722.
William Son of William and Jane Eustus,	"	7 May 1722.
Samuel Son of William and Ann Engs,	"	3 April 1722.
John Son of John and Rebekah Endicott,	"	23 June 1722.
John Son of Walter and Jane Edmonds,	"	11 March 1722.
Andrew Son of Gideon and Susanna Florence,	"	7 April 1722.
Daniel Son of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	14 May 1722.
Jennet daughter of Charles and Mary Forest,	"	2 September 1722.
Mary daughter of Patrick and Prudence Flyn,	"	17 June 1722.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Fyfield,	"	16 September 1722.
Ann daughter of Jonathan and Ann Farnam,	"	4 December 1722.
Lewis Son of George and Mary Follis,	"	25 November 1722.
Timothy Son of Thomas and Ann Foster,	"	1 February 1722.
Margaret daughter of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	20 January 1722.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Foye,	"	8 February 1722.
Jonathan Son of Thomas and Hannah Fairweather,	"	9 March 1722.
Margaret daughter of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	14 March 1722.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Greenleaf,	"	9 May 1722.
Charles Son of Charles and Mary Giles,	"	1 May 1722.
Benjamin Son of Samuel and Mary Greenwood,	"	30 May 1722.
Mary daughter of James and Elizabeth Gerreck,	"	10 May 1722.
Katharine daughter of Obadiah and Sarah Gore,	"	26 June 1722.
John Son of Nathanael and Mary Gardner,	"	5 May 1722.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Sarah Gerrish,	"	30 July 1722.
Francis Son of Francis and Rachel Gatcombe,	"	4 May 1722.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Mary George,	"	10 January 1722.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Goodwin,	"	25 May 1722.
Abigail daughter of Francis and Rachel Gatcombe,	"	12 March 1722.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	4 October 1722.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Giles,	"	15 March 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Mary Hunt,	"	23 August 1722.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	26 September 1722.
Phebe daughter of John and Susanna Hopkins,	"	4 September 1722.
Alexander Son of Arthur and Rebekah Hill,	"	23 August 1722.
Shrimpton Son of John and Rebekah Hunt,	"	17 October 1722.
Mary daughter of John and Kezia Harvey,	"	4 January 1722.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Deborah Heath,	"	12 February 1722.
Rebekah daughter of George and Rebekah Hanners,	"	25 January 1722.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	20 February 1722.
Samuel Son of John and Elizabeth Helyer,	"	20 August 1722.
John Son of Gabriel and Ruth Hubbard,	"	8 May 1722.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Hubbard,	"	18 May 1722.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Judith Hill,	"	16 July 1722.
Mary daughter of Zechariah and Mary Hubbard,	"	5 March 1722.
Silvester Son of Richard and Thomazin Hasley,	"	11 February 1722.
Mary daughter of Richard and Mary Hern,	"	25 November 1722.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Lydia Hutchinson,	"	12 May 1722.
Abigail daughter of North and Abigail Ingham,	"	26 May 1722.
John Son of John and Rebekah Indicott,	"	23 June 1722.

Mary daughter of Elias and Mary Jarvis,	Born	10 May 1722.
Samuel Son of John and Susanna Johnson,	"	8 September 1722.
Ann daughter of John and Mary Jagger,	"	26 December 1722.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	2 October 1722.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	6 August 1722.
Katharine daughter of John and Lydia Kelton,	"	14 October 1722.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Kneeland,	"	19 November 1722.
Matthew Son of William and Elizabeth Killworth,	"	6 September 1722.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Mary Kilby,	"	12 May 1722.
Mary daughter of Robert and Susanna Kenton,	"	30 March 1722.
Elijah Son of John and Eleanor Lathe,	"	4 October 1722.
John Son of James and Mary Lenox,	"	22 June 1722.
Benjamin Son of Henry and Abigail Lowder,	"	28 May 1722.
Rachel daughter of Thomas and Rachel Lark,	"	11 November 1722.
Paul Son of Elias and Hannah Langsford,	"	29 May 1722.
William Son of William and Ruth Lee,	"	4 December 1722.
Thomas Son of Oliver and Rebekah Luckis,	"	26 June 1722.
Lydia daughter of William and Lydia Larraby,	"	5 January 1722.
Abigail daughter of Nathan and Ann Lewis,	"	27 July 1722.
John Son of Edward and Susanna Langdon,	"	17 January 1722.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	29 December 1722.
William Son of William and Abigail Langdon,	"	16 July 1722.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Esther Langdon,	"	12 January 1722.
Thomas Son of Richard and Thankful Langdon,	"	26 August 1722.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Mary Lambert,	"	9 June 1722.
Nicholas Son of Thomas and Ann Lechmere,	"	29 July 1722.
Mary daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Moore,	"	12 February 1722.
Abigail daughter of Peter and Abigail Miers,	"	1 March 1722.
William Son of William and Abigail Merchant,	"	8 August 1722.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Mitchell,	"	19 October 1722.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Ann Marion,	"	12 November 1722.
Nathanael Son of Jonathan and Hannah Mountfort,	"	13 November 1722.
Samuel Son of Hugh and Mary Markes,	"	20 November 1722.
Samuel Son of John and Eddy Menzies,	"	31 July 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Mercy Melvel,	"	21 August 1722.
William Son of Isaac and Rebekah Marion,	"	12 September 1722.
Isaac Son of Daniel and Ann Mundan,	"	20 September 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Thaddeus and Mary Maccarty,	"	7 October 1722.
William Son of William and Diana Milburn,	"	5 June 1722.
John Son of John and Mary Miller,	"	24 December 1722.
Deborah daughter of Nathanael and Sarah Morse,	"	1 December 1722.
Mary daughter of John and Susanna McLean,	"	12 December 1722.
Ann daughter of John and Elizabeth Maverick,	"	6 December 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Mary Millner,	"	28 December 1722.
John Son of Samuel and Rachel Narramore,	"	20 August 1722.
George Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Nowell,	"	1 August 1722.
Henry Son of Henry and Elizabeth Neal,	"	26 January 1722.
Edmund Son of Edmund and Mary Newcomb,	"	26 December 1722.
William Son of William and Bethiah Nichols,	"	29 December 1722.
Mary daughter of Eliezer and Mary Newell,	"	5 January 1722.
William Son of William and Mary Neatby,	"	6 March 1722.
Katharine daughter of John and Sarah Osborne,	"	6 November 1722.
Ann daughter of Henry and Ann Palmer,	"	19 June 1722.
Mary daughter of Peter and Sarah Pritchard,	"	30 July 1722.
Mary daughter of John and Lydia Poumery,	"	16 August 1722.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Thankful Peirce,	"	2 September 1722.
Mary daughter of Peter and Katherine Papillon,	"	25 October 1722.
Robert Son of Robert and Jane Patishall,	"	8 November 1722.
William Son of William and Mary Pike,	"	18 November 1722.
Mary daughter of James and Mary Penniman,	"	30 August 1722.

Isaac Peirce Son of Isaac and Grace Peirce,	Born	11 October 1722.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Margaret Procter,	"	17 November 1722.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Procter,	"	25 February 1722.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Potwine,	"	1 May 1722.
Edward Son of Edward and Elizabeth Potter,	"	10 June 1722.
John Symmes Son of John and Mary Pitts,	"	14 June 1722.
Henry Son of Joseph and Priscilla Roby,	"	3 October 1722.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Hannah Roach,	"	4 November 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	27 November 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Rogers,	"	24 May 1722.
Matthew Son of James and Mary Roberts,	"	15 November 1722.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Abigail Roberts,	"	22 November 1722.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Priscilla Roberts,	"	6 October 1722.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Robinson,	"	25 November 1722.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Studson,	"	23 April 1722.
Rebekah daughter of John and Ann Sale,	"	26 May 1722.
Jonathan Son of Robert and Rachel Scrivener,	"	10 March 1722.
Joshua Son of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott,	"	17 August 1722.
Martha daughter of John and Martha Steel,	"	16 February 1722.
Mary daughter of Luke and Margaret Stone,	"	8 September 1722.
Martha daughter of Benjamin and Rebekah Small- ege,	"	2 December 1722.
Rebekah daughter of Robert and Walter Starkey,	"	1 September 1722.
Samuel Son of Benjamin and Susanna Storer,	"	6 December 1722.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Shaw,	"	17 October 1722.
Mary daughter of Richard and Mary Stanney,	"	20 March 1722.
Henry Son of Ralph and Huldah Smith,	"	16 October 1722.
Ann daughter of Robert and Ann Sanders,	"	6 January 1722.
John Son of Simon and Elizabeth Slocum,	"	28 October 1722.
Lydia daughter of John and Lydia Simpson,	"	7 February 1722.
Lydia daughter of Jacob and Mary Sheafe,	"	1 October 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Sims,	"	1 December 1722.
Zechariah Son of Zechariah and Elizabeth Sims,	"	28 February 1722.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	12 July 1722.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Mary Timberlake,	"	7 April 1722.
Joseph Son of William and Mary Thorn,	"	26 August 1722.
Mary daughter of William and Sarah Tyler,	"	14 June 1722.
John Son of John and Mary Taylor,	"	24 August 1722.
William Son of Andrew and Miriam Tyler,	"	10 October 1722.
Rebekah daughter of John and Rebekah Tenny,	"	8 October 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	1 October 1722.
Elijah Son of Edward and Joanna Tuttle,	"	4 October 1722.
Cunningham Son of John and Katharine Temple,	"	14 November 1722.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Martha Thornton,	"	1 January 1722.
English Son of Maverick and Joanna Thomas,	"	4 January 1722.
William Son of William and Mary Trout,	"	1 February 1722.
William Son of Samuel and Eliphaz Tyley,	"	17 January 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	4 March 1722.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Sarah Teer,	"	22 March 1722.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Sarah Uran,	"	15 January 1722.
John Son of John and Rachel Vaughan,	"	2 June 1722.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth White,	"	17 August 1722.
Piercy Son of William and Mary Walter,	"	23 August 1722.
William Son of Samuel and Mary Wright,	"	18 March 1722.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Wilson,	"	5 September 1722.
William Son of John and Ann Waldo,	"	23 February 1722.
Mersey daughter of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	10 April 1722.
Daniel Son of Peleg and Elizabeth Wiswall,	"	13 February 1722.

Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Wakefield,	Born	1 September 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Waldron,	"	28 September 1722.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	19 July 1722.
Mary daughter of Davis and Susanna Whitman,	"	23 September 1722.
Elizabeth daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Wild,	"	3 November 1722.
James Son of James and Susanna Wright,	"	2 May 1722.
Abraham Son of Abraham and Dorothy White,	"	2 April 1722.
James Son of Isaac and Rebekah White,	"	6 April 1722.
Judith daughter of Ebenezer and Judith Williston,	"	15 March 1722.
Edward Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow,	"	8 November 1722.
Joseph Son of Cornelius and Faith Waldo,	"	11 January 1722.
Benjamin Son of John and Susanna Warwick,	"	10 November 1722.
Sarah daughter of John and Bethiah Walley,	"	8 November 1722.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Huldah Walter,	"	11 November 1722.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	19 July 1722.
Abigail daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Walcott,	"	22 November 1722.
Rachel daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Welch,	"	24 July 1722.
William Son of John and Esther Waters,	"	20 November 1722.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Ann Williams,	"	8 April 1722.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Sarah Warden,	"	26 January 1722.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Elizabeth White,	"	18 May 1722.
Sarah daughter of Robert and Sarah Williams,	"	28 February 1722.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Susanna Waldo,	"	22 February 1722.

1723.

Mary daughter of Henry and Mary Allen,	Born	7 April 1723.
Huldah daughter of Francis and Huldah Archibald,	"	13 June 1723.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Rachel Anthony,	"	21 June 1723.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Allen,	"	15 August 1723.
Sarah daughter of Jer. and Rebekah Allen,	"	10 September 1723.
Elisabeth daughter of James and Elisabeth Audlington,	"	19 December 1723.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Elisabeth Atwood.	"	26 December 1723.
Mary daughter of Tho. and Rebekah Amory,	"	9 December 1723.
Samuel Son of Benj. and Katharine Andrews,	"	18 February 1723.
Moses Son of Moses and Hannah Ayres,	"	12 July 1723.
Ebenezer Son of Josiah and Abigail Byles,	"	26 March 1723.
William Son of William and Rachel Brown,	"	28 March 1723.
Ferdinando Son of Ferdinando and Hannah Bowd,	"	8 May 1723.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Banks,	"	4 April 1723.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Elizabeth Boynton,	"	31 March 1723.
John Son of Solomon and Elizabeth Blake,	"	1 May 1723.
Ebenezer Son of Joseph and Mary Balch,	"	14 May 1723.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bull,	"	13 May 1723.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Bradford,	"	17 June 1723.
Sarah and } daughters of Nathanael and Sarah Elizabeth Gem. { Breed,	"	28 June 1723.
William Son of William and Mary Beal,	"	5 August 1723.
James Son of William and Lydia Brown,	"	28 October 1723.
John Son of Comfort and Rachel Bird,	"	30 October 1723.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Beal,	"	23 August 1723.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Abigail Bridgham,	"	22 November 1723.
William Son of Gideon and Martha Ball,	"	26 November 1723.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Betterly,	"	17 November 1723.
Bailey Son of Nathanael and Rebekah Belknap,	"	24 July 1723.
John Son of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	21 July 1723.
Dorothy daughter of Nathanael and Dorothy Barber,	"	26 August 1723.

Ann daughter of John and Ann Britt,	Born	27 August 1723.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Brooks,	"	11 September 1723.
William Son of John and Abigail Burt,	"	1 September 1723.
John Son of John and Hannah Brown,	"	2 October 1723.
Mary daughter of Hercules and Mary Brilsford,	"	29 September 1723.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Beer,	"	5 February 1723.
Edward Son of Edward and Abigail Bromfield,	"	30 January 1723.
Mehetabel daughter of John and Sarah Banks,	"	14 February 1723.
John Son of Samuel and Sarah Barber,	"	1 March 1723.
Josiah Son of Josiah and Mary Bacon,	"	24 February 1723.
John Son of Thomas and Lydia Brunton,	"	16 March 1723.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Ruth Bill,	"	10 December 1723.
Edward Son of Edward and Martha Burbeck,	"	18 December 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Blanchard,	"	22 June 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Thornton and Hephzibah Barret,	"	13 March 1723.
Mary daughter of James and Sarah Barrell,	"	9 May 1723.
Bathsheba daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Babbridge,	"	14 February 1723.
Joseph Son of Fleming and Hannah Barnard,	"	23 December 1723.
Richard Son of Richard and Sarah Barrington,	"	24 July 1723.
Esther daughter of John and Sarah Beacham,	"	9 March 1723.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bagnall,	"	13 January 1723.
John Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bedel,	"	30 March 1723.
Margaret daughter of Joseph and Margaret Clark,	"	16 August 1723.
Richard Son of Richard and Ammi Coleworthy,	"	23 July 1723.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Cooper,	"	1 September 1723.
Mary daughter of George and Mary Cradock,	"	18 May 1723.
Gibson Son of Ebenezer and Ann Clough,	"	28 September 1723.
James Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	"	20 January 1723.
John Son of William and Martha Champlin,	"	23 September 1723.
Mary daughter of John and Bridget Clough,	"	13 October 1723.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Checkley,	"	27 December 1723.
John Son of James and Lydia Cranston,	"	21 December 1723.
John Son of James and Mehetebl Cranston,	"	21 December 1723.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Mary Carey,	"	5 February 1723.
John Son of John and Sarah Carnes,	"	11 July 1723.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Patience Clark,	"	1 August 1723.
William Son of William and Ann Coffin,	"	11 April 1723.
Bethiah daughter of Benjamin and Faith Clough,	"	25 April 1723.
Abigail daughter of James and Sarah Carey,	"	24 February 1723.
Cornelius Son of David and Sarah Cunningham,	"	21 November 1723.
William Son of Samuel and Mary Conibal,	"	4 March 1723.
Rebekah daughter of William and Rebekah Copp,	"	17 February 1723.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Cowdry,	"	1 September 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Hannah Dowel,	"	19 April 1723.
Judith daughter of Edward and Judith Durant,	"	27 May 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac and Rebekah Dawbt,	"	29 August 1723.
David Son of Shem and Katharine Drowne,	"	6 October 1723.
John Son of Thomas and Anna Downe,	"	7 October 1723.
John Son of Robert and Elizabeth Daubigny,	"	17 August 1723.
Ruth daughter of Thomas and Jemima Debukey,	"	11 November 1723.
Thomas Son of Ebenezer and Sarah Dunton,	"	1 November 1723.
Samuel Son of James and Mary Dawson,	"	14 February 1723.
Abigail daughter of Andrew and Abigail Durgée,	"	17 February 1723.
Jonathan Son of Charles and Sarah Deming,	"	27 January 1723.
Ebenezer Son of Thomas and Anna Downe,	"	9 October 1723.
Mary daughter of Henry and Abigail Delaway,	"	23 April 1723.
Nathanael Son of Benjamin and Mary Eddy,	"	22 August 1723.

John Son of John and Ann Eyre,	Born 14 September 1723.
Robert Son of John and Abigail Earle,	" 15 October 1723.
Joseph Son of John and Rebekah Endicott,	" 9 June 1723.
John Son of William and Jane Eustus,	" 26 November 1723.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Eliot,	" 14 February 1723.
John Son of John and Sarah Eliot,	" 5 February 1723.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Farrington,	" 8 May 1723.
Robert Son of Alexander and Elizabeth Forsyth,	" 18 August 1723.
Martha daughter of Patrick and Prudence Flynn,	" 30 December 1723.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Foye,	" 11 September 1723.
Abigail daughter of Zechariah and Abigail Fitch,	" 6 September 1723.
Katharine daughter of William and Elizabeth Fine,	" 6 October 1723.
Ann daughter of Francis and Sarah Fowle,	" 17 December 1723.
John Son of Richard and Diana Flood,	" 7 October 1723.
Thomas Son of William and Margaret Fletcher,	" 4 February 1723.
James Son of John and Mary Foster,	" 14 February 1723.
Jonathan Armitage Son of Abraham and Mary Fyfield,	" 22 March 1723.
William Son of Edward and Hannah Gray,	" 28 January 1723.
Dorcas daughter of Francis and Rachel Gatcombe,	" 23 February 1723.
David Son of James and Elizabeth Gerreck,	" 1 March 1723.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Galpin,	" 23 September 1723.
William Son of William and Rachel Gould,	" 23 November 1723.
Sarah daughter of James and Sarah Green,	" 8 December 1723.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Sarah Gerrish,	" 25 October 1723.
Francis Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Gouge,	" 5 June 1723.
Eliza daughter of Elias and Eliza Gerrish,	" 12 November 1723.
John Son of John and Lydia Gendall,	" 31 December 1723.
Katharine daughter of William and Mary Green- leaf,	" 29 November 1723.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hillier,	" 14 January 1723.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Martha Hartshorn,	" 7 March 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Harris,	" 22 October 1723.
John Son of Nathanael and Hephzibah Hayward,	" 12 December 1723.
Martha daughter of Heman and Mary Henderson,	" 8 August 1723.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Hooton,	" 10 September 1723.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Harley,	" 1 July 1723.
Rachel daughter of Thomas and Rachel Hogg,	" 10 October 1723.
Mary daughter of Charles and Martha Henley,	" 18 June 1723.
Rebekah daughter of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallo- well,	" 29 June 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hutchinson,	" 14 May 1723.
Richard Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Harris,	" 5 April 1723.
Judith daughter of Ames and Judith Howard,	" 18 November 1723.
Thomas Son of John and Rebekah Hunt,	" 21 November 1723.
Abigail daughter of John and Susanna Hopkins,	" 8 January 1723.
Lydia daughter of Edward and Lydia Hutchinson,	" 2 February 1723.
William Son of Samuel and Hannah Harris,	" 15 January 1723.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	" 22 January 1723.
John Son of Robert and Elizabeth Jenkins,	" 18 May 1723.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	" 25 June 1723.
Mehetabel daughter of North and Abigail Ingham,	" 1 September 1723.
Abigail daughter of Nathanael and Abigail Jarvis,	" 23 March 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Kill- worth,	" 12 December 1723.
John Son of John and Bathsheba Kent,	" 23 June 1723.
Henry Son of Henry and Mary Killigrew,	" 27 July 1723.
Sarah daughter of Richard and Hannah Kent,	" 29 May 1723.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kneeland,	" 22 August 1723.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Kittyng,	" 17 June 1723.

Andrew Son of Andrew and Martha Knox,	Born	20 September 1723.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	1 January 1723.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Margaret Kent,	"	7 November 1723.
Mary daughter of Elias and Martha Kingston,	"	6 December 1723.
David Son of John and Sarah Lawson,	"	28 March 1723.
Hannah daughter of Elias and Hannah Langsford,	"	8 January 1723.
Joseph Son of Isaac and Hannah Lewis,	"	11 January 1723.
Peter Son of Andrew and Margaret LeMercier,	"	7 August 1723.
Benjamin Son of James and Mary Lenox,	"	6 February 1723.
Peter { Gem Sons of Peter and Elizabeth Luce,	"	15 May 1723.
Isaac }	"	
Elizabeth daughter of William and Mary Lillo,	"	8 May 1723.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Lydia Leworthy,	"	29 May 1723.
Hannah daughter of John and Ruth Leach,	"	26 September 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Mil- ler,	"	14 January 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Mason,	"	24 September 1723.
William Son of William and Lydia Maxwell,	"	10 March 1723.
John Son of Nathanael and Elizabeth Mason,	"	25 September 1723.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Susanna Melling,	"	18 June 1723.
James Son of John and Sarah Mills,	"	6 October 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth May- cock,	"	26 October 1723.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Maverick,	"	9 January 1723.
Robert Son of Robert and Joyce Marvel,	"	29 April 1723.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Maxwell,	"	18 May 1723.
Sarah daughter of John and Jane Marshall,	"	21 June 1723.
John Son of Michael and Mehetabel Martin,	"	19 July 1723.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Mary Moore,	"	30 July 1723.
Rebekah daughter of Antipas and Rebekah Mar- shall,	"	1 September 1723.
Ann daughter of Hugh and Mary Markes,	"	19 February 1723.
Dorcas daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Mar- shall,	"	27 August 1723.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Rebekah Messinger,	"	25 November 1723.
Henry Son of Henry and Susanna Newell,	"	16 September 1723.
Samuel Son of William and Bethiah Nichols,	"	10 February 1723.
Frances daughter of John and Ruth Osborne,	"	28 May 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Rebekah Oliver,	"	23 July 1723.
Jeremiah Son of John and Sarah Osborne,	"	28 December 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Procter,	"	6 June 1723.
James Son of Daniel and Sarah Pecker,	"	1 March 1723.
David Son of David and Elizabeth Prince,	"	28 September 1723.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Mary Pratt,	"	20 February 1723.
Phebe daughter of Thomas and Phebe Pemberton,	"	26 September 1723.
Ann daughter of John and Margaret Pitts,	"	10 May 1723.
Jonathan Son of Edward and Ruth Page,	"	23 July 1723.
Luke Greenough Son of Nathanael and Abigail Pearse,	"	16 March 1723.
John Son of Edmund and Esther Perkins,	"	17 December 1723.
Samuel Son of James and Hannah Pemberton,	"	21 September 1723.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Phillips,	"	6 January 1723.
Joseph Son of Timothy and Lydia Prout,	"	1 September 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Parkman,	"	4 August 1723.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Thankful Peirce,	"	16 February 1723.
Hannah daughter of David and Hannah Powell,	"	23 November 1723.
Elias Son of Elias and Jane Pico,	"	5 June 1723.
Deborah daughter of Thomas and Deborah Prince,	"	23 December 1723.
Benjamin Son of Samuel and Mary Procter,	"	29 February 1723.

William Son of William and Mehetabel Pratt,	Born	30 March 1723.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Prince,	"	12 April 1723.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Agnis Peirce,	"	3 April 1723.
Jane daughter of William and Margaret Payne,	"	17 February 1723.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Margaret Pousley,	"	10 April 1723.
Susanna daughter of George and Susanna Pemberton,	"	12 May 1723.
Charity daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ricks,	"	20 January 1723.
David Son of Edward and Elizabeth Rumley,	"	14 November 1723.
Ann daughter of John and Elizabeth Rubey,	"	15 February 1723.
Bartholomew Son of Robert and Susanna Rand,	"	30 July 1723.
Mary daughter of John and Hannah Rachel,	"	25 March 1723.
William Son of Robert and Elizabeth Rand,	"	6 July 1723.
Anna daughter of Ichabod and Anna Rogers,	"	21 May 1723.
Francis Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Rolfe,	"	18 January 1723.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Priscilla Royal,	"	1 August 1723.
Sarah { Gem. daughters of John and Elizabeth		
Hannah { Smith,	"	31 December 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Scutt,	"	5 February 1723.
John Son of John and Ann Sale,	"	17 March 1723.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Salter,	"	31 July 1723.
Katharine daughter of Elisha and Katharine Salter,	"	24 July 1723.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Snelling,	"	18 June 1723.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Stacey,	"	17 June 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of David and Elizabeth Stoddard,	"	27 June 1723.
Simeon Son of William and Sarah Stoddard,	"	16 June 1723.
John Son of Bartholomew and Elizabeth Sears,	"	4 May 1723.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Mary Snelling,	"	22 May 1723.
Mehetabel daughter of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott,	"	19 September 1723.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Sewall,	"	5 September 1723.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Smith,	"	9 September 1723.
Edward Son of Edward and Mildred Stanbridge,	"	1 April 1723.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Steel,	"	15 October 1723.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Sprague,	"	10 April 1723.
John Son of John and Mary Souther,	"	16 November 1723.
Sarah daughter of John and Abigail Stocker,	"	1 December 1723.
Martha daughter of John and Martha Smith,	"	21 April 1723.
Jabez Son of Jabez and Elizabeth Tuttle,	"	28 May 1723.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Teague,	"	10 June 1723.
William Blair Son of James and Elizabeth Townsend	"	6 July 1723.
Bathsheba daughter of Benjamin and Bathsheba Thwing,	"	9 April 1723.
Prince Son of William and Mary Thorald,	"	25 July 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Todd,	"	23 September 1723.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Tyley,	"	2 December 1723.
Mary daughter of John and Rebekah Tenney,	"	2 February 1723.
Mercy daughter of William and Mary Thorn,	"	16 January 1723.
Margery daughter of Andrew and Miriam Tyler,	"	12 February 1723.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	12 March 1723.
William Son of Joshua and Martha Thornton,	"	28 February 1723.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Sarah Uran,	"	3 February 1723.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Vail,	"	7 December 1723.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Mary Viall,	"	21 March 1723.
Mary daughter of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	14 January 1723.
William Son of Adam and Ann Winthrop,	"	29 November 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth White,	"	23 January 1723.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	31 July 1723.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Ann Wroe,	"	30 January 1723.
John Son of John and Rachel Watkins,	"	10 August 1723.

Susanna daughter of Davis and Susanna Whitman, Born	15 December 1723.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Hannah Walden,	25 April 1723.
Esther daughter of John and Mary Webster,	19 March 1723.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	31 July 1723.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Ann Williams,	24 March 1723.
Bethiah daughter of John and Bethiah Walley,	3 March 1723.
John Son of Cord and Sarah Wing,	18 November 1723.
Joshua Son of William and Martha Winter,	5 December 1723.
Hannah daughter of Andrew and Hannah Woodberry,	5 June 1723.
Piercy Son of William and Mary Walter,	3 December 1723.
Sarah daughter of Robert and Martha Waite,	8 January 1723.
John Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Welch,	6 July 1723.
Nathan Son of John and Rebekah Whittemore,	5 August 1723.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Lucy Waldo,	7 May 1723.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Patience Whittemore,	16 August 1723.
William Son of William and Abigail White,	29 May 1723.
Ann daughter of Daniel and Ann Willard,	22 May 1723.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Susanna Young,	13 June 1723.
Nicholas Son of Ebenezer and Mercy Youngman,	18 October 1723.
Stedman Son of Nathanael and Esther Young,	23 July 1723.
Ann daughter of John and Mary Young,	21 March 1723.

1724.

John Son of John and Elizabeth Adams,	Born 9 January 1724.
John Son of John and Sarah Akin,	13 February 1724.
James Son of Jonathan and Mary Adams,	25 February 1724.
Francis Son of Francis and Huldah Archibald,	5 February 1724.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Adams,	4 September 1724.
Benjamin Son of John and Anna Alden,	18 September 1724.
Isaiah Son of Philip and Rene Benine Audebart,	6 December 1724.
John Son of James and Agnes Addison,	15 May 1724.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Adams,	20 July 1724.
William Son of Moses and Hannah Ayres,	7 February 1724.
John Son of John and Margaret Brock,	13 June 1724.
Charles Son of John and Mary Brown,	23 June 1724.
John Son of Thomas and Abigail Bradford,	12 August 1724.
Kimbal Son of Philip and Mary Bass,	26 July 1724.
John Son of John and Mary Bulkley,	18 July 1724.
Isaac Son of Joshua and Sarah Blanchard,	30 July 1724.
Henry Son of George and Mary Bethune,	18 August 1724.
Samuel Son of John and Abigail Burt,	4 September 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Barber,	9 September 1724.
Mary daughter of William and Jane Brewer,	24 August 1724.
Bridget daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Belknap,	29 September 1724.
Thomas Son of Stephen and Mary Boutineau,	11 October 1724.
Priscilla daughter of John and Sarah Bradford,	19 October 1724.
William Son of John and Mary Ballantine,	26 October 1724.
Augustus Son of James and Elizabeth Beauchamp,	18 November 1724.
Rebecca daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Burges,	2 November 1724.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Abigail Bridgham,	21 November 1724.
Mary daughter of Job and Alice Brown,	24 December 1724.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Bricksey,	5 January 1724.
Margaret daughter of John and Katharine Barton,	23 December 1724.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Barkes,	31 January 1724.
Esther daughter of Daniel and Mary Ballard,	31 January 1724.

Daniel Son of Samuel and Christian Bass,	Born	12 February 1724.
Eleanor daughter of James and Mary Best,	"	25 August 1724.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Martha Brandon,	"	27 November 1724
Nathanael Son of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	"	21 March 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Bouve,	"	21 May 1724.
Eunice daughter of Anthony and Eunice Brownsoley,	"	19 March 1724.
Ebenezer Son of Freeborn and Susanna Balch,	"	16 January 1724.
Judith daughter of Thomas and Judith Bulfinch,	"	22 March 1724.
Sarah daughter of George and Sarah Barker,	"	28 March 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bray,	"	2 March 1724.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Blin,	"	1 March 1724.
Mary daughter of James and Elizabeth Beighton,	"	23 May 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Hannah Barnard,	"	27 December 1724.
Katherine daughter of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	"	15 February 1724.
Sarah daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	25 November 1724.
Richard Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Checkley,	"	14 December 1724.
Deborah daughter of George and Mary Cradock,	"	1 July 1724.
Martha daughter of John and Hannah Crawley,	"	30 November 1724.
Miriam daughter of Samuel and Miriam Clark,	"	27 December 1724.
Joseph Son of Nathaniel and Abigail Coney, born at Rehoboth	"	8 May 1724.
Samuel Son of James and Mary Clough,	"	29 January 1724.
Susanna daughter of David and Susanna Crouch,	"	24 January 1724.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Carnes,	"	11 February 1724.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Cox,	"	13 April 1724.
Lydia daughter of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	16 April 1724.
Mary daughter of Josiah and Priscilla Clark,	"	4 July 1724.
Hannah daughter of Ephraim and Mercy Copeland,	"	1 July 1724.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Clewley,	"	1 July 1724.
Joanna daughter of Thomas and Patience Cleley,	"	1 October 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Joanna Condry,	"	6 October 1724.
Richard } Gem. Children of Daniel and Mary		
Bartholomew } Cheever,	"	30 October 1724.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Hannah Calef,	"	4 November 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Cunningham,	"	31 October 1724.
James Son of Samuel and Patience Clark,	"	8 November 1724.
Samuel Son of James and Alice Cox,	"	26 November 1724.
Richard Son of Richard-Carter and Jane Cowell,	"	22 December 1724.
Foreland Son of John and Susanna Coombs,	"	13 March 1724.
John Son of Andrew and Mary Cunningham,	"	5 December 1724.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Cushing,	"	24 March 1724.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Cox,	"	11 October 1724.
John Son of Samuel and Sarah Cowdry,	"	28 February 1724.
Nanny daughter of Job and Lydia Coit,	"	23 April 1724.
William Son of Wilham and Damaris Dorrington,	"	1 May 1724.
Cornelius Son of Edward and Judith Durant,	"	17 May 1724.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Dawes,	"	7 July 1724.
James Son of James and Mary Dean,	"	1 August 1724.
Mary daughter of John and Abigail Deall,	"	15 August 1724.
John Son of Roger and Ann Dench,	"	7 September 1724.
Joseph Son of William and Lydia Doke,	"	13 September 1724.
James Son of James and Hannah Dowel,	"	24 September 1724.
Dorcas daughter of James and Sarah Davenport,	"	26 August 1724.
Thomas Son of John and Rachel Durant,	"	7 September 1724.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Downe,	"	25 September 1724.
Ann daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Dering,	"	6 October 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Claudius and Ruth Delis,	"	14 January 1724.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Douglas,	"	21 January 1724.

Jane daughter of Nehemiah and Jane Doane,	Born	9 February 1724.
Isaac Son of Charles and Sarah Deming,	"	31 August 1724.
Doreas daughter of James and Sarah Davenport,	"	26 August 1724.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Dodge,	"	11 May 1724.
Isaac Son of Charles and Sarah Deming,	"	31 August 1724.
Ann daughter of John and Naomi Dupee,	"	22 March 1724.
John Son of Thomas and Mary Ellis,	"	7 March 1724.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Edwards,	"	11 December 1724.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	20 September 1724.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Ann Foster,	"	29 April 1724.
Giles Son of John and Martha Fifield,	"	27 April 1724.
Sarah daughter of Francis and Sarah Fletcher,	"	19 June 1724.
Isaac Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	13 July 1724.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Ellen Fowle,	"	28 August 1724.
Prudence daughter of Joseph and Margaret Fitch	"	18 August 1724.
William Son of Jonathan and Ann Farnam,	"	2 December 1724.
Samuel Son of Thomas and Hannah Fairweather,	"	3 February 1724.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Anna Foxcroft,	"	4 September 1724.
Hannah daughter of James and Elizabeth Gooch,	"	14 November 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Mary Giles,	"	25 December 1724.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Judith Gatchell,	"	3 January 1724.
Anna daughter of William and Joanna Grozier,	"	15 December 1724.
Miles Son of Miles and Hannah Gale,	"	8 July 1724.
Jane daughter of Philip and Jane Godfrey,	"	10 September 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gouge,	"	27 August 1724.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Grouard,	"	1 October 1724.
John Son of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	6 April 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Goffe,	"	13 April 1724.
Nathanael Son of John and Mercy Goodwin,	"	14 May 1724.
Mary daughter of John and Hannah Giles,	"	11 May 1724.
Mary daughter of Bartholomew and Mary Gedney,	"	28 May 1724.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Sarah Gee,	"	23 May 1724.
John Son of Charles and Mary Giles,	"	4 June 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Mary Hunt,	"	22 September 1724.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Dorcas Hall,	"	13 October 1724.
Foster Son of Thomas and Sarah Hutchinson,	"	7 September 1724.
William Son of George and Rebekah Hanners,	"	28 October 1724.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Hallowell,	"	24 August 1724.
John Son of John and Kezia Harvey,	"	9 November 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Helyer,	"	6 October 1724.
Hannah daughter of James and Anna Halsey,	"	1 February 1724.
Benjamin Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hood,	"	28 October 1724.
John Son of Abiah and Mary Holbrook,	"	30 January 1724.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Abigail Hall,	"	31 January 1724.
Joseph Son of John and Elizabeth Hubbard,	"	16 January 1724.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallowell,	"	2 February 1724.
Margaret daughter of John and Hannah Hayes,	"	29 April 1724.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	22 June 1724.
Zephaniah Son of Ralph and Mary Hart,	"	19 December 1724.
Mary daughter of David and Mary Huston,	"	19 June 1724.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Mary Heath,	"	1 December 1724.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Hannah Hough,	"	28 June 1724.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	13 February 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	28 June 1724.
Martha daughter of Robert and Martha Harley,	"	1 September 1724.
Joseph Son of Thomas and Hannah Inches	"	8 January 1724.
Elias Son of Elias and Mary Jarvis,	"	23 July 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	14 August 1724.
Rachel daughter of John and Abigail Jent,	"	8 November 1724.
Daniel Son of Zechariah and Elizabeth Johonnott,	"	25 July 1724.

Katharine daughter of Thomas and Mary Kilby,	Born	26 March 1724.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Kneeland,	"	15 March 1724.
William Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	21 July 1724.
Sarah daughter of Richard and Sarah Kent,	"	19 August 1724.
John Son of Robert and Susanna Kenton,	"	11 December 1724.
Sarah daughter of John and Bathsheba Kent,	"	25 December 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	17 February 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Luce,	"	23 May 1724.
Edward Son of Edward and Susanna Langdon,	"	10 June 1724.
Rebekah daughter of David and Rebekah Lupton,	"	1 April 1724.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	10 June 1724.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Katharine Linton,	"	18 July 1724.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	15 July 1724.
Thomas Son of William and Ruth Lee,	"	9 October 1724.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Mary Lambert,	"	8 September 1724.
Zeehariah Andrew Son of Andrew and Margaret Le Mercier,	"	24 October 1724.
Rebekah daughter of Oliver and Rebekah Luckis,	"	26 October 1724.
Mary daughter of Richard and Thankful Langdon,	"	25 November 1724.
Anthony Son of Thomas and Ann Lechmere,	"	10 February 1724.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Maycock,	"	2 December 1724.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Mountfort,	"	5 February 1724.
Lydia daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Morse,	"	10 March 1724.
John Son of Richard and Lydia Mortimer,	"	16 March 1724.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Ann Mundan,	"	10 January 1724.
Martha daughter of Hugh and Mary Markes,	"	18 March 1724.
Jane daughter of Edward and Jane Moberly,	"	14 March 1724.
Mary daughter of Peter and Abigail Miers,	"	18 March 1724.
James Son of John and Eddy Menzies,	"	6 May 1724.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary May,	"	26 April 1724.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Ann Marion,	"	17 May 1724.
Ignatius Son of Isaac and Rebekah Marion,	"	15 August 1724.
John Son of Thaddeus and Mary Maccarty,	"	15 August 1724.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Melvel,	"	8 November 1724.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Maverick,	"	9 January 1724.
Mary daughter of Edmund and Mary Newcomb,	"	26 September 1724.
Susanna daughter of Henry and Susanna Newell,	"	10 November 1724.
Rebekah daughter of Eleazer and Mary Newell,	"	15 July 1724.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Hannah Newman,	"	30 September 1724.
William Son of William and Mary Nicholson,	"	8 April 1724.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Nowell,	"	8 July 1724.
John Son of John and Jane Newton,	"	5 June 1724.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Nowell,	"	9 July 1724.
Sarah daughter of John and Ruth Osborne,	"	5 October 1724.
Mercy daughter of John and Sarah Osborne,	"	13 December 1724.
Samuel Son of Robert and Jane Pateshall,	"	13 October 1724.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Phebe Pemberton,	"	11 November 1724.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Martha Powell,	"	5 December 1724.
Agnes daughter of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	17 March 1724.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Procter,	"	6 May 1724.
Martha daughter of William and Hannah Parkman,	"	21 April 1724.
Richard Son of William and Abigail Palfrey,	"	9 June 1724.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Eunice Pearson,	"	12 June 1724.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Potwine,	"	10 July 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Procter,	"	15 July 1724.
Thomas Son of John and Mary Payne,	"	30 August 1724.
Rachel daughter of Joseph and Rachel Roberts,	"	14 April 1724.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Abigail Russell,	"	17 April 1724.

Joseph Son of Joseph and Priscilla Robey,	Born	12 May 1724.
John Son of Gamaliel and Mercy Rogers,	"	9 May 1724.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Rogers,	"	29 July 1724.
Jonathan Son of Ichabod and Anna Rogers,	"	22 July 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	16 August 1724.
Rebekah daughter of Samuel and Mary Robinson,	"	4 August 1724.
Priscilla daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Roberts,	"	10 September 1724.
Sarah daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Rolandson,	"	3 January 1724.
Elijah Son of Samuel and Priscilla Royall,	"	28 February 1724.
William Son of William and Mary Richardson,	"	24 February 1724.
Joseph Son of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	25 April 1724.
Mildred daughter of Edward and Mildred Stan- bridge,	"	27 January 1724.
Mary daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Sims,	"	4 May 1724.
John Son of Ralph and Huldah Smith,	"	27 February 1724.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Smith,	"	13 May 1724.
Ann daughter of John and Lydia Simpson,	"	21 December 1724.
Ebenezer Son of Thomas and Mary Studson,	"	20 May 1724.
Thomas Son of Jonathan and Martha Salter,	"	7 September 1724.
Sarah daughter of Nathanael and Sarah Story,	"	12 November 1724.
Mary daughter of James and Deborah Stratton,	"	2 May 1724.
Nathanael Son of Thomas and Tabitha Stoddard,	"	25 April 1724.
William Son of Thomas and Sarah Shaw,	"	20 October 1724.
Mary daughter of George and Ruth Stuart,	"	13 December 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Sumner,	"	11 October 1724.
William Son of William and Sarah Stoddard,	"	20 September 1724.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Snoden,	"	2 November 1724.
John Son of John and Susanna Stevens,	"	10 November 1724.
Robert Son of Robert and Ann Sanders,	"	11 February 1724.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Katharine Tyley,	"	20 August 1724.
John Son of Michael and Submit Tapper,	"	14 April 1724.
Royall Son of William and Sarah Tyler,	"	8 September 1724.
Damaris daughter of Edward and Joanna Tuttle,	"	27 May 1724.
William Son of John and Mary Taylor,	"	11 September 1724.
Katharine daughter of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	15 June 1724.
Philippe daughter of James and Philippe Trench,	"	26 September 1724.
William Son of Benjamin and Bathsheba Thwing,	"	2 August 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Town- send,	"	7 October 1724.
Richard Son of John and Bethiah Taylor,	"	31 March 1724.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	1 December 1724.
Samuel Son of Timothy and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	6 December 1724.
Hannah daughter of Mark and Hannah Trecothick,	"	2 December 1724.
Mary daughter of Peter and Mary Thomas,	"	23 December 1724.
Experience daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	6 February 1724.
Ann daughter of Robert and Ann Thompson,	"	20 May 1724.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	4 March 1724.
John Son of Richard and Abigail Thomas,	"	1 March 1724.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Thomas,	"	5 March 1724.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Sarah Uran,	"	23 March 1724.
Susanna daughter of John and Sarah Wakefield,	"	8 August 1724.
Daniel Son of Cornelius and Faith Waldo,	"	29 October 1724.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Sarah Whittimore,	"	9 October 1724.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	2 December 1724.
James Son of James and Rebekah Wimble,	"	20 December 1724.
Lucy daughter of Samuel and Lucy Waldo,	"	23 January 1724.
Ichabod Son of Ebenezer and Judith Williston,	"	5 February 1724.

Parnell and Eleanor	} Gem. children of Wm. and Elizabeth Waldron,	Born	2 March 1721.
James Son of John and Mary Whitaker,		"	9 March 1721.
Susanna daughter of Andrew and Matthew Willet,		"	18 October 1721.
Mary daughter of Adam and Ann Winthrop,		"	22 March 1721.
John Son of John and Christian Wainwright,		"	8 December 1721.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Welles,		"	5 March 1721.
Margaret daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow,		"	28 April 1721.
William Son of Francis and Elizabeth Whitman,		"	9 June 1721.
Benjamin Son of Thomas and Anna Warden,		"	10 July 1721.
Edward Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Watts,		"	1 August 1721.
Mary daughter of John and Esther Waters,		"	3 April 1721.
William Son of William and Mary Warner,		"	10 April 1721.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Sarah Wheeler,		"	12 April 1721.
George Son of John and Elizabeth Welland,		"	17 May 1721.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,		"	11 February 1721.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Webster,		"	16 February 1721.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,		"	11 February 1721.
John Son of John and Sarah Winslow,		"	5 March 1721.
Elizabeth and Mary	} Gem. daughters of Samuel and Mary Wright,	"	24 January 1721.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Susanna Waldo,		"	18 August 1721.
Ruth daughter of Joseph and Ruth Whittimore,		"	19 February 1721.
Hannah daughter of Anthony and Rachel Young,		"	4 July 1721.
Ann daughter of William Beartell and Elizabeth his Wife,		"	23 October 1721.
Mary daughter of John Blowers and Abigail his Wife,		"	16 November 1721.

1725.

Kinsman Son of John and Mary Avis,	Born	26 June 1725.
Benjamin Son of John and Mary Adams,	"	9 August 1725.
Edward Son of Edward and Hannah Ayres,	"	19 August 1725.
Samuel Son of Benj. and Katherine Andrews,	"	12 August 1725.
Sarah daughter of James and Elisabeth Audlington,	"	20 August 1725.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Allin,	"	30 October 1725.
Deliverance daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	24 October 1725.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Elisabeth Atwood,	"	1 January 1725.
Elisabeth daughter of Jer. and Rebekah Allen,	"	22 April 1725.
Rebekah daughter of Thomas and Rebekah Amory,	"	12 June 1725.
Mary daughter of Zechr. and Jemima Alden,	"	8 March 1725.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Jane Alden,	"	10 June 1725.
John Son of Matthew and Katherine Adams,	"	19 June, 1725.
Mary daughter of James and Mary Barnes,	"	13 January 1725.
Mercy daughter of Joseph and Abigail Bridgham,	"	27 December 1725.
Ruth daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Babbidge,	"	3 February 1725.
Abigail daughter of Edward and Abigail Bromfield,	"	9 January 1725.
Susanna daughter of John and Susanna Brown,	"	10 February 1725.
John Son of John and Sarah Barnes,	"	11 September 1725.
Ann daughter of William Bowen and Ann his Wife,	"	4 January 1725.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Mary Blake,	"	23 February 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Jennet Bulfinch,	"	6 March 1725.
James Son of William and Elizabeth Blin,	"	14 February 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Breed,	"	16 March 1725.
William Son of Solomon and Abigail Blake,	"	26 March 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Bolderson,	"	27 March 1725.
John Son of John and Sarah Bowen,	"	8 April 1725.

Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Belknap, Born	12 April 1725.
William Son of Gideon and Martha Ball,	24 April 1725.
Rebecca daughter of William and Elizabeth Beair- sto	8 April 1725.
Ann daughter of Increase and Ann Blake,	8 May 1725.
Ann daughter of Wm. and Rachel Brown,	2 May 1725.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Dorothy Barber,	16 May 1725.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Susanna Burrell,	31 May 1725.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Mary Bowman,	13 September 1725.
Rebecca daughter of Nathanael and Rebecca Bel- knap,	18 July 1725.
Katharine daughter of John and Katharine Berry,	2 October 1725.
Sarah daughter of Joshua and Sarah Blanchard,	29 September 1725.
Thomas and } Gem. Sons of Thomas and Susanna James } Bentley,	2 November 1725.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Jane Bissell,	7 October 1725.
Joseph Son of Josiah and Mary Bacon,	25 October 1725.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Baxter,	28 July 1725.
Sarah daughter of Comfort and Rachel Bird,	15 November 1725.
John Son of John and Mary Beer,	25 November 1725.
William Son of Wm. and Abigail Brown,	15 December 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Esther Buchan- non,	10 November 1725.
Waite Son of William and Lydia Brown,	28 November 1725.
William Son of John and Mehetabel Buttolph,	7 May 1725.
Hephzibah daughter of John and Mary Baker,	19 July 1725.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Beighton,	14 July 1725.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Mary Barto,	12 February 1725.
Jacob Son of John and Sarah Brewer,	20 September 1725.
Lucy daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	28 September 1725.
Mary daughter of Timothy and Mary Barron,	20 September 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Bovey,	21 May 1725.
Jacob Son of Thomas and Ruth Bill,	24 May 1725.
Timothy Son of Joseph and Mary Balch,	28 May 1725.
James Son of Nicholas and Hannah Boon,	21 June 1725.
John Son of Thomas and Susanna Belcher,	29 June 1725.
Elisha and } Gem. Children of Ellis and Sarah Ben- Sarah } net,	10 June 1725.
James Son of James and Damaris Collins,	6 August 1725.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Conibal,	10 August 1725.
Thomas Son of William and Jane Covell,	27 July 1725.
William Son of William and Sarah Cooper,	29 September 1725.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Rachel Clough,	20 February 1725.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Sarah Carnel,	12 December 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Check- ley,	15 March 1725.
Benjamin Son of William and Elizabeth Cunning- ham,	9 January 1725.
John Son of Robert and Jane Cole,	8 January 1725.
Nathanael Son of Daniel and Mary Capen,	21 December 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of George and Mary Cradock,	5 July 1725.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Clark,	12 January 1725.
Joseph and } Gem. Sons of Wm. and Elizabeth Christopher } Cowell,	10 July 1725.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Ann Cunningham,	26 April 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Martha Cob- bett,	23 July 1725.
Mary daughter of Jeremiah and Susanna Condry,	2 July 1725.
Samuel Son of Charles and Mary Coffin,	12 May 1725.
John Son of John and Rebekah Compton,	7 May 1725.

Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Chandler,	Born	15 May 1725.
Mary daughter of James and Elizabeth Collings,	"	26 March 1725.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Abigail Cruft,	"	5 April 1725.
Jane daughter of John-Michael and Mary Chenevard,	"	8 July 1725.
Josiah Son of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	29 August 1725.
Nathaniel Son of William and Ann Coffin,	"	24 July 1725.
Hannah daughter of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	3 July 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Abigail Deliway,	"	6 May 1725.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Lydia Dagget,	"	22 July 1725.
Mary daughter of William and Damaris Dorrington,	"	15 August 1725.
Sarah daughter of Shem and Katharine Drowne,	"	19 September 1725.
Isaac } Gem. Children of Isaac and Rebekah		
Elizabeth { Dawbtt,	"	30 October 1725.
Ebenezer Son of James and Hannah Dowell,	"	19 November 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Mary Day,	"	5 April 1725.
William Son of Zebadiah and Elizabeth Daniel,	"	5 February 1725.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Anna Downe,	"	January 1725.
Mary daughter of James and Sarah Davenport,	"	7 March 1725.
Ezekiel Son of John and Elizabeth Decoster,	"	30 June 1725.
John Son of James and Mary Dean,	"	6 March 1725.
Jane daughter of Walter and Jane Edmonds,	"	15 August 1725.
Susanna daughter of David and Susanna Eustus,	"	16 September 1725.
David Son of David and Mary Evans,	"	3 October 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Eliot,	"	28 October 1725.
John Son of John and Mary Edwards,	"	15 June 1725.
Rebekah daughter of John and Rebekah Endicot,	"	9 July 1725.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Earle,	"	10 February 1725.
John Son of David and Elizabeth Franklyn,	"	6 May 1725.
Joseph Son of Robert and Sarah Fothergill,	"	12 July 1725.
James Son of William and Elizabeth Fine,	"	19 July 1725.
Ruth daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Fisher,	"	9 August 1725.
Eleazar Son of Eleazer and Mary Flagg,	"	6 November 1725.
Jacob Son of Zechariah and Abigail Fitch,	"	3 September 1725.
John Son of John and Martha Fyfield,	"	6 October 1725.
Thomas Son of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	9 October 1725.
Timothy Son of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	23 October 1725.
John Son of Patrick and Prudence Flynn,	"	8 November 1725.
Timothy Son of Thomas and Ann Foster,	"	30 November 1725.
Thomas Son of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	23 April 1725.
Sarah daughter of Hopestill and Sarah Foster,	"	3 October 1725.
Dorothy daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Foye,	"	26 May 1725.
Dorothy daughter of Jonathan and Ann Farnam,	"	12 February 1725.
John Son of Giles and Hannah Goddard,	"	10 December 1725.
Joseph Son of John and Lydia Gendall,	"	9 December 1725.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Ann Green,	"	19 October 1725.
Mary daughter of Bartholomew and Hannah Green,	"	24 December 1725.
John Son of Peter and Elizabeth Gibbins,	"	18 February 1725.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Mary Goodwin,	"	22 November 1725.
Mary daughter of Francis and Rachel Gatcombe,	"	21 February 1725.
Shove Son of Joseph and Susanna Gunnison,	"	12 March 1725.
James Son of James and Sarah Green,	"	8 June 1725.
William Son of Bartholomew and Mary Gedney,	"	24 October 1725.
Ebenezer Son of Robert and Abigail Grater,	"	25 March 1725.
Nicholas Son of Philip and Hannah Gray,	"	26 March 1725.
Joseph Son of James and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	30 April 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas and Mary George,	"	21 May 1725.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Sarah Gee,	"	6 June 1725.
Dixe Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Goffe,	"	22 June 1725.

Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Galpin,	Born	21 August 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Greenleaf,	"	5 August 1725.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Gerreck,	"	9 September 1725.
John Son of Charles and Mary Giles,	"	29 August 1725.
Susanna daughter of William and Mary Greenleaf,	"	1 September 1725.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Ann Grafton,	"	5 September 1725.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Grayham,	"	20 September 1725.
Joseph Son of Richard and Elizabeth Hall,	"	11 July 1725.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Hubbard,	"	9 July 1725.
Samuel Son of Ames and Judith Howard,	"	15 July 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holyoke,	"	25 July 1725.
Rachel daughter of John and Mary Harey,	"	4 June 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Harris,	"	12 September 1725.
Arthur Son of Arthur and Rebekah Hill,	"	12 June 1725.
Benjamin Son of Heman and Mary Henderson,	"	5 September 1725.
Zechariah Son of Alexander and Mary Hunt,	"	18 September 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Zechariah and Mary Hubbard,	"	26 September 1725.
Hannah daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Hall,	"	2 October 1725.
Timothy Son of William and Margery Hodgdon,	"	25 November 1725.
Anna daughter of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	17 December 1725.
Hannah daughter of Eleanor <i>sic</i> and Hannah Hough,	"	26 December 1725.
Tabitha daughter of Richard and Hannah Hayward,	"	18 January 1725.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Hastings,	"	23 January 1725.
Ann daughter of David and Mary Huston,	"	12 February 1725.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hurd,	"	1 March 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Israel and Judith How,	"	1 May 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Hooton,	"	14 April 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Rachel Howard,	"	20 December 1725.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Bathsheba Harwood,	"	10 May 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah Heath,	"	17 August 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holland,	"	28 June 1725.
Charles Son of Charles and Martha Henley,	"	1 June 1725.
Zechariah Son of Zechariah and Elizabeth Jonhonnott,	"	17 January 1725.
Robert Son of Robert and Elizabeth Jenkins,	"	6 April 1725.
John Son of John and Lydia Kelton,	"	27 March 1725.
Mary daughter of Henry and Mary Killigrew,	"	11 July 1725.
Bartholomew Son of John and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	11 November 1725.
Daniel Son of Samuel and Mary Kneeland,	"	11 November 1725.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Zeruiah Leasenby,	"	31 March 1725.
Paul Son of Elias and Hannah Langsford,	"	11 April 1725.
James Son of William and Lydia Larraby,	"	1 May 1725.
Abigail daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail Leadbetter,	"	8 July 1725.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	10 October 1725.
Jemima daughter of Nathan and Ann Lewis,	"	15 January 1725.
Rebekah daughter of David and Rebekah Lupton,	"	13 October 1725.
Edward Son of Edward and Elizabeth Lyde,	"	29 December 1725.
William Son of James and Mary Lenox,	"	4 March 1725.
George Son of William and Lydia Maxwell,	"	1 May 1725.
David Son of David and Rachel Matthews,	"	6 September 1725.
Jonathan Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Mason,	"	16 May 1725.
Christopher Son of Christopher and Eliza Marshall,	"	15 September 1725.
Samuel Son of John and Eddy Menzies,	"	17 May 1725.
Martha daughter of William and Abigail Merchant,	"	13 October 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Mary Millner,	"	16 July 1725.

Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Mills,	Born	15 December 1725.
John Son of John and Martha Marshall,	"	20 August 1725.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Maverick,	"	10 December 1725.
Mary daughter of William and Hannah Marshall,	"	9 September 1725.
Susanna daughter of Benjamin and Ann Mulbery,	"	9 January 1725.
William Son of Isaac and Rebekah Marion,	"	24 January 1725.
James Son of James and Susanna Melling,	"	10 March 1725.
Jane daughter of Edward and Jane Moberly,	"	18 March 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Eleazer and Mary Newell,	"	14 August 1725.
Anna daughter of William and Mary Neatby,	"	5 March 1725.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Norton,	"	23 October 1725.
James Son of James and Rebekah Oliver,	"	16 April 1725.
Philip Son of Philip and Jane Ormond,	"	6 October 1725.
Mary daughter of Philip and Mary Obins,	"	25 December 1725.
Mary daughter of George and Susanna Pemberton,	"	27 August 1725.
John Son of William and Mehetabel Pratt,	"	6 August 1725.
John Son of John and Mary Papoon,	"	22 September 1725.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Phillips,	"	22 September 1725.
Mary daughter of Edward and Ruth Page,	"	13 July 1725.
Ann daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Pearse,	"	26 September 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Esther Pitts,	"	7 November 1725.
William Son of Samuel and Mary Procter,	"	29 November 1725.
John Son of Joseph and Mehetabel Payson,	"	2 May 1725.
Mary daughter of William and Abigail Palfrey,	"	12 November 1725.
Mercy daughter of Thomas and Deborah Prince,	"	6 December 1725.
Dorothy daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Parkman,	"	8 February 1725.
Samuel Son of William and Hannah Parkman,	"	3 March 1725.
William { Gem. Sons of William and Ann		
Zechariah { Phillips,	"	16 March 1725.
Moses Son of Nathanael and Abigail Pearse,	"	21 July 1725.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Plaisted,	"	29 July 1725.
Isaac Son of Joseph and Mary Prince,	"	26 March 1725.
Rachel daughter of Joseph and Mary Procter,	"	7 April 1725.
William Son of David and Elizabeth Prince,	"	4 April 1725.
John Son of Henry and Walter Pigeon,	"	17 March 1725.
Mary daughter of Timothy and Lydia Prout,	"	22 July 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Jane Pateshall	"	24 March 1725.
John Son of William and Mary Peck,	"	12 June 1725.
David Son of David and Hannah Powell,	"	28 February 1725.
Edmund Son of Edmund and Elizabeth Quiney,	"	6 February 1725.
James Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Rogers,	"	19 August 1725.
John Son of John and Hopestill Russell,	"	15 August 1725.
James Son of James and Mehetabel Ridgaway,	"	4 January 1725.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Robinson,	"	16 September 1725.
Zechariah Son of Robert and Susanna Rand,	"	22 October 1725.
John Son of Arthur and Lydia Rawlings,	"	9 May 1725.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Hannah Ranger,	"	7 December 1725.
John Son of Edward and Elizabeth Rumley,	"	21 July 1725.
Hannah daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Roby,	"	9 January 1725.
John Son of Samuel and Sarah Rand,	"	26 April 1725.
Benjamin Son of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	3 March 1725.
Stephen Son of William and Mary Rillow,	"	13 September 1725.
Hannah daughter of Nicholas and Hannah Roach,	"	19 July 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Skinner,	"	16 May 1725.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	21 June 1725.
John Son of John and Abigail Salter.	"	25 June 1725.
Benjamin Son of Bartholomew and Elizabeth Sears,	"	10 July 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Tabitha		
Stoddard,	"	24 July 1725.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Simpson,	"	1 August 1725.

Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott, Born	2 August 1725.
Ruth daughter of Luke and Margaret Stone, “	13 September 1725.
Margaret daughter of Jonathan and Mary Sewall, “	14 October 1725.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Sprague, “	27 August 1725.
Grace daughter of Jonathan and Martha Salter, “	10 November 1725.
John Son of William and Sarah Stoddard “	1 March 1725.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Mary Snelling, “	22 December 1725.
John Son of Nicholas and Martha Salisbury, “	28 January 1725.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Mary Studson, “	13 February 1725.
Jonathan Son of Benjamin and Susanna Storer, “	16 February 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac and Mehetabel Stearns, “	12 February 1725.
Joseph Son of William and Dorcas Somers, “	15 November 1725.
John Son of Andrew and Miriam Tyler, “	5 May 1725.
William Son of Phinehas and Ann Thomas, “	5 November 1725.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Trow, “	16 August 1725.
Lydia daughter of John and Sarah Teague, “	30 May 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Tyley, “	4 September 1725.
Rebekah daughter of James and Elizabeth Towns- end, “	12 April 1725.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Thorn, “	15 October 1725.
Persis daughter of Gershom and Priscilla Tenney, “	27 October 1725.
John Son of Jabez and Elizabeth Tuttle, “	5 November 1725.
Bathsheba daughter of Benjamin and Bathsheba Thwing, “	18 January 1725.
John Son of John and Susanna Tinkum, “	11 February 1725.
John Son of John and Sarah Tyler, “	6 February 1725.
Love daughter of Maverick and Joanna Thomas, “	19 March 1725.
Turell Son of Cornelius and Lydia Thayer, “	13 March 1725.
Samuel Son of Nathanael and Mary Vial, “	1 October 1725.
Ebenezer Son of John and Elizabeth Vail, “	30 January 1725.
Mary daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Vinall, “	15 December 1725.
Rebekah daughter of John and Rebekah Whitte- more, “	3 May 1725.
Ann daughter of Jonathan and Martha Williams, “	28 May 1725.
William Son of Samuel and Sarah Warden, “	28 March 1725.
Hannah daughter of Oliver and Hannah Williams, “	11 June 1725.
Mary daughter of Robert and Sarah Williams, “	18 June 1725.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Wise, “	17 June 1725.
Samuel Son of Davis and Susanna Whitman, “	24 June 1725.
Abigail daughter of William and Abigail White, “	20 July 1725.
Martha daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth White, “	28 July 1725.
Benjamin Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Welch, “	23 August 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Whit- man, “	12 October 1725.
Anna daughter of Joshua and Mary Winnock, “	13 August 1725.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Elizabeth Wendell, “	23 November 1725.
Mary daughter of William and Abigail Watson, “	4 October 1725.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Martha Willet, “	16 October 1725.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Sarah Williams, “	16 September 1725.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Wheeler, “	18 October 1725.
Rebekah daughter of Richard and Ann Walter, “	6 November 1725.
Thomas Son of John and Bethiah Walley, “	1 November 1725.
Priscilla daughter of Peleg and Elizabeth Wiswall, “	17 December 1725.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Whitemore, “	21 November 1725.
Moses Son of Nathanael and Susanna Wardall, “	26 January 1725.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Warner, “	29 January 1725.
Jacob Son of John and Elizabeth Wendell, “	23 November 1725.
Sarah daughter of Ezekiel and Sarah Walker, “	8 March 1725.
Hannah daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow, “	8 March 1725.
Ann daughter of James and Margaret Webber, “	8 March 1725.

Thomas Son of Ebenezer and Mercy Youngman,	Born	5 June 1725.
Margaret daughter of Anthony and Rachel Young,	"	7 June 1725.

1726.

James Son of James and Agnes Addison,	Born	4 April 1726.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Rachel Anthony,	"	18 June 1726.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Anna Appleton,	"	15 August 1726.
Joseph Son of Nathl. and Elisabeth Ayres,	"	24 January 1726.
Martha daughter of James and Elisabeth Audling- ton,	"	15 October 1726.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Adams,	"	28 October 1726.
Martha daughter of John and Mary Allen,	"	15 November 1726.
Jonathan Son of Thomas and Rebekah Amory,	"	19 December 1726.
John Son of Moses and Hannah Ayres,	"	20 November 1726.
William Son of John and Mary Adams,	"	28 December 1726.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Abigail Bradford,	"	26 December 1726.
John Son of William and Rachel Brown,	"	9 December 1726.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Baxter,	"	22 December 1726.
John Son of Jonathan and Mary Bowman,	"	19 January 1726.
Philip Son of Philip and Mary Bass,	"	22 January 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Freeborn and Susanna Balch,	"	2 March 1726.
Hannah daughter of Richard and Hannah Barnard,	"	2 July 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Shearjashub and Abigail Brown,	"	11 July 1726.
John Son of Nathanael and Sarah Breed,	"	24 August 1726.
Samuel Son of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	10 August 1726.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Alice Barret,	"	13 August 1726.
Sarah daughter of Jonathan and Ann Barnard,	"	15 September 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bar- wick,	"	16 August 1726.
William } and } Gem. Children of John and Abigail Burt, Sarah }	"	6 September 1726.
Mary daughter of David and Rely Belcher,	"	29 August 1726.
Jane daughter of John and Elizabeth Banks,	"	19 October 1726.
Increase Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	28 October 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Bradford,	"	24 October 1726.
Isabella daughter of Thomas and Lydia Brunton,	"	25 May 1726.
Isaac Son of Stephen and Mary Boutineau,	"	22 June 1726.
John Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bagnall,	"	21 July 1726.
Joshua Son of Thomas and Susanna Bentley,	"	16 January 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brooks,	"	24 February 1726.
James Son of James and Hannah Bowdoin,	"	7 August 1726.
Sarah daughter of William and Hannah Bond,	"	28 December 1726.
Thornton Son of Thornton and Hephzibah Barret,	"	14 March 1726.
Samuel Son of John and Katharine Barton,	"	9 October 1726.
Peter Son of James and Mary Boyer,	"	11 July 1726.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Belitho,	"	14 May 1726.
John Son of John and Mary Bennet,	"	18 April 1726.
John Son of Job and Alice Brown,	"	1 May 1726.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Banks,	"	2 May 1726.
Bartholomew Son of Daniel and Mary Cheever,	"	25 January 1726.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim and Mercy Copeland,	"	5 February 1726.
Richard Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Checkley,	"	20 February 1726.
Josiah Son of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	31 August 1726.
Elisha Son of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	10 May 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Cox,	"	14 March 1726.
Joshua Son of Joseph and Mary Cowell,	"	10 November 1726.
Lydia daughter of Job and Lydia Coit,	"	8 January 1726.

Ann daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Cushing,	Born	17 November 1726.
John Son of John and Emma Charnock,	"	6 June 1726.
Charles Son of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	13 May 1726.
Eliza. { Gem. daughters of John and Sarah		
Mary } Carnes,	"	15 April 1726.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Miriam Clark,	"	28 July 1726.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	"	15 August 1726.
Jonas Son of Joseph and Margaret Clark,	"	1 August 1726.
William Son of Nathaniel and Abigail Coney, born		
at Rehoboth	"	29 March 1726.
Judith daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cush-		
ing,	"	5 August 1726.
James Son of James and Sarah Clark,	"	4 September 1726.
Sarah daughter of Andrew and Mary Cunningham,	"	13 October 1726.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Clewley,	"	3 August 1726.
Margaret daughter of John Michael and Margaret		
Chenevard,	"	13 October 1726.
Sarah daughter of James and Alice Cox,	"	29 October 1726.
Philip Son of Clement and Mary Chick,	"	14 November 1726.
William Son of Richard and Ammi Coleworthy,	"	22 November 1726.
Thomas Son of Harry and Abigail Deliway,	"	13 July 1726.
Mitchelson Son of Henry and Elizabeth Dering,	"	23 May 1726.
Mary daughter of Andrew and Abigail Durgee,	"	28 July 1726.
Doreas daughter of Elijah and Doreas Doubleday,	"	6 August 1726.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Margaret Dyer,	"	22 September 1726.
Jonathan Son of Eleazer and Mary Dorby,	"	14 September 1726.
William Son of William and Lydia Docke,	"	12 September 1726.
Caleb Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Dodge,	"	14 December 1726.
Thomas Son of William and Sarah Downe,	"	23 January 1726.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Anna Downe,	"	3 February 1726.
Mary daughter of Shem and Katharine Drowne,	"	10 February 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Jemima		
Debuke,	"	25 March 1726.
Margaret daughter of Francis and Margaret Duray,	"	21 May 1726.
Rachel daughter of John and Rachel Durant,	"	15 June 1726.
William Son of William and Hannah Davis,	"	17 March 1726.
Bethiah daughter of Benjamin and Bethiah Deming,	"	19 August 1726.
Elias Son of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	25 April 1726.
Deborah daughter of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	24 July 1726.
Hannah daughter of John and Ann Eastwicke,	"	29 September 1726.
Mary daughter of David and Mary Evans,	"	19 December 1726.
Richard Son of Benjamin and Ruth Eastabrook,	"	8 January 1726.
John Son of John and Hannah Ellis,	"	2 March 1726.
Hannah daughter of Nathanael and Hannah Emmes,	"	25 May 1726.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Foye,	"	30 April 1726.
Ellen daughter of Isaac and Ellen Fowle,	"	11 June 1726.
Sarah daughter of Charles and Mary Forest,	"	3 July 1726.
Jonathan Son of Ephraim and Martha Fenno,	"	26 August 1726.
Martha daughter of Thomas and Anna Foxcroft,	"	5 August 1726.
John Son of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	15 November 1726.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	12 January 1726.
William Son of David and Elizabeth Franklyn,	"	7 February 1726.
William Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Fisher,	"	21 February 1726.
Abigail daughter of John and Mary Foster,	"	14 March 1726.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Fair-		
weather,	"	25 February 1726.
John Son of John and Mercy Goodwin,	"	13 May 1726.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	11 July 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Philip and Jane Godfrey,	"	27 October 1726.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mercy Glydden,	"	20 July 1726.

Elizabeth daughter of William and Rebekah Goodwin,	Born	6 August 1726.
Sarah daughter of Joshua and Sarah Gee,	"	3 September 1726.
Hannah daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth Greenwood,	"	14 September 1726.
Mary daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	3 January 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	21 January 1726.
Anna daughter of Azor and Anna Gale,	"	4 April 1726.
Benjamin Son of Edward and Hannah Gray,	"	28 March 1726.
Edward Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Gouge,	"	6 May 1726.
Peter Son of Peter and Elizabeth Gibbons,	"	25 February 1726.
William Son of Bartholomew and Mary Gedney,	"	1 December 1726.
Abigail daughter of William and Mary Greenleaf,	"	29 October 1726.
William Son of William and Joanna Grozier,	"	13 December 1726.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Heath,	"	3 August 1726.
William Son of George and Rebekah Hopkins,	"	20 August 1726.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Henderson,	"	4 September 1726.
John Son of Thomas and Ann Holland,	"	11 September 1726.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail Howard,	"	8 October 1726.
Thomas Son of John and Elizabeth Helyer,	"	14 October 1726.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Hannah Hubbard,	"	19 February 1726.
John Son of John and Mary Heaton,	"	6 October 1726.
Mary daughter of William and Elizabeth Healy,	"	15 May 1726.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Holyoke,	"	25 September 1726.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hood,	"	4 November 1726.
Henry Son of Henry and Sarah Harris,	"	28 October 1726.
Benjamin Son of George and Elizabeth Hanners,	"	6 January 1726.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hillier,	"	16 November 1726.
Mary daughter of James and Ann Halsey,	"	24 March 1726.
Sarah daughter of Peter and Katharine Harratt,	"	1 August 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Hannah Harris,	"	24 July 1726.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Hill,	"	5 April 1726.
Edward Son of Thomas and Sarah Hutchinson,	"	27 March 1726.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	30 March 1726.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Bathsheba Harwood,	"	24 December 1726.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallowell,	"	24 February 1726.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Martha Harley,	"	22 May 1726.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Hubbard,	"	16 June 1726.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	"	26 June 1726.
Ann daughter of William and Mary Hallowell,	"	14 July 1726.
Joshua Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	21 July 1726.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Hawke,	"	23 July 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Kezia Harvey,	"	7 July 1726.
Mary daughter of Ralph and Mary Hart,	"	31 July 1726.
Susanna daughter of John and Elizabeth Hubbard,	"	13 July 1726.
Henderson Son of Thomas and Hannah Inches,	"	31 May 1726.
Susanna daughter of North and Abigail Ingham,	"	6 July 1726.
John Son of Elias and Mary Jarvis,	"	28 May, 1726.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Jarvis,	"	20 September 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Abigail Jarvis,	"	15 November 1726.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Jones,	"	8 January 1726.
Edmund Son of William and Elizabeth Killworth,	"	17 August 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Mary Kilby,	"	8 August 1726.
William Son of Elias and Martha Kingston,	"	2 September 1726.
Richard Son of Richard and Sarah Kent,	"	18 August 1726.
Sarah daughter of James and Mehetabel King,	"	30 October 1726.
Robert Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	10 April 1726.

Susanna daughter of Robert and Susanna Kenton,	Born	14 December 1726.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	7 February 1726.
John Son of John and Esther Lansted,	"	21 April 1726.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Loring,	"	29 May 1726.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Little,	"	31 May 1726.
Mary daughter of John and Dorothy Lawrence,	"	1 July 1726.
John Son of Joseph and Katharine Linton,	"	1 August 1726.
John Son of Thomas and Rachel Lillie,	"	17 July 1726.
Michael Son of Philip and Martha Lewis,	"	16 July 1726.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Lampson,	"	25 July 1726.
Hannah daughter of Oliver and Rebekah Luckis,	"	16 November 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	14 September 1726.
John Son of Knight and Abigail Leverett,	"	28 January 1726.
Sarah daughter of John and Mercy Late,	"	16 February 1726.
Eleanor daughter of John and Eleanor Leathe,	"	29 March 1726.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	26 March 1726.
Samuel Son of Theophilus and Hannah Lillie,	"	26 April 1726.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lugar,	"	2 October 1726.
Benjamin Son of William and Lydia Larraby,	"	4 August 1726.
Hannah daughter of William and Hannah Lynch,	"	17 March 1726.
Jane daughter of Andrew and Margaret LeMercier,	"	6 May 1726.
Mary daughter of Hugh and Mary Markes,	"	4 December 1726.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Moore,	"	27 August 1726.
Ann daughter of Alexander and Eliza. Miller,	"	8 December 1726.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Moore,	"	14 February 1726.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Susanna Martin,	"	10 June 1726.
Thomas Son of Alexander and Mary Marten,	"	5 February 1726.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mather,	"	23 October 1726.
Mary daughter of Richard and Lydia Mortimer,	"	17 January 1726.
David Son of David and Susanna Mason,	"	19 March 1726.
Margaret daughter of Thomas and Margaret Mitchell,	"	10 March 1726.
Frances daughter of John and Ann Maylem,	"	13 March 1726.
James Son of William and Lydia Maxfield,	"	10 March 1726.
Esther daughter of Edmund and Mary Mountfort,	"	22 April 1726.
Lydia daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Mountfort,	"	6 June 1726.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Mills,	"	7 July 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Maycock,	"	7 September 1726.
Abigail daughter of Christopher and Eliza. Marshall,	"	27 October 1726.
Henry Son of William and Mary Nicholson,	"	13 April 1726.
Sarah daughter of Edmund and Mary Newcomb,	"	23 November 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Hannah Neal,	"	25 July 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Nowell,	"	11 September 1726.
James Son of William and Bethiah Nichols,	"	9 August 1726.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Owen,	"	14 September 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Margaret Pousley,	"	24 May 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Potwine,	"	25 May 1726.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Plaisted,	"	23 January 1726.
Esther daughter of Alexander and Esther Parkman,	"	29 June 1726.
Susanna daughter of Ezekiel and Susanna Perigo,	"	25 January 1726.
Mercy daughter of Robert and Mercy Peat,	"	1 September 1726.
Frances daughter of John and Elizabeth Pinckney,	"	22 September 1726.
Ruth daughter of Briantt and Ruth Parott,	"	26 December 1726.
Susanna daughter of Joseph and Mary Pearse,	"	1 June 1726.
John Son of John and Mary Phillips,	"	29 November 1726.
John Son of Benjamin and Margaret Procter,	"	29 January 1726.
John Son of John and Lydia Procter,	"	31 December 1726.
John Son of Moses and Elizabeth Pearse,	"	4 March 1726.

Samuel Son of Samuel and Rebekah Pratt,	Born	22 September 1726.
Garner Son of Edward and Ruth Page,	"	11 March 1726.
Henry Son of Edmund and Elizabeth Quincy,	"	20 January 1726.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Ruth Russell,	"	19 April 1726.
Mary daughter of Bridges and Mary Read,	"	12 May 1726.
Margaret daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia Rhodes,	"	17 July 1726.
Ruth daughter of Ichabod and Anna Rogers,	"	29 September 1726.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Rachel Roberts,	"	14 December 1726.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Naomi Ridgaway,	"	2 January 1726.
Ezekiel Son of Joseph and Abigail Russell,	"	27 March 1726.
Jacob Son of Samuel and Priscilla Royal,	"	26 January 1726.
James Son of Samuel and Mary Robinson,	"	14 February 1726.
Charles Son of Clement and Elizabeth Rencauf,	"	2 March 1726.
John Son of Abraham and Hannah Snelling,	"	26 July 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Stone,	"	31 March 1726.
William Son of John and Abigail Stocker,	"	30 July 1726.
Rachel daughter of John and Mary Steel,	"	8 September 1726.
Susanna daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Sumner,	"	13 September 1726.
John Son of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	7 October 1726.
Rebekah, daughter of Joseph and Mary Shead,	"	10 October 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	24 December 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Dorcas Sumner,	"	24 December 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Mary Stanney,	"	8 January 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Charles and Ann Sanders,	"	6 January 1726.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Scottow,	"	9 January 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	7 January 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Snelling,	"	23 January 1726.
John Son of John and Lydia Stringer,	"	17 April 1726.
Mary daughter of William and Jerusha Salter,	"	4 July 1726.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Souther,	"	27 March 1726.
Hannah daughter of John and Lydia Strong,	"	25 April 1726.
Hannah daughter of Bartholomew and Mary Sutton,	"	12 May 1726.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Seward,	"	10 June 1726.
Benjamin } Gem. Sons of Erasmus and Persis Stevens,	"	21 October 1726.
Ebenezer }		
Mary daughter of Robert and Ann Sanders,	"	27 February 1726.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Sarah Stroud,	"	27 February 1726.
Joseph Son of Nathanael and Sarah Story,	"	12 November 1726.
William Son of Michael and Elizabeth Shaller,	"	12 January 1726.
Joanna daughter of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	18 June 1726.
Hannah daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	7 November 1726.
Edward Son of Edward and Thomazin Tyler,	"	28 November 1726.
Andrew Son of William and Sarah Tyler,	"	23 December 1726.
Ebenezer Son of Edward and Joanna Tuttle,	"	27 January 1726.
Timothy Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	2 February 1726.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Taylor,	"	12 July 1726.
Timothy Son of Elias and Sarah Towzer,	"	9 July 1726.
Submit daughter of Michael and Submit Tapper,	"	4 August 1726.
Desire daughter of Robert and Ann Thompson,	"	28 February 1726.
Katharine daughter of Andrew and Miriam Tyler,	"	8 September 1726.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	18 September 1726.
Ann daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Townsend,	"	23 October 1726.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Martha Underwood,	"	6 February 1726.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Sarah Uran,	"	8 January 1726.
Charles Son of Henry and Sarah Venner,	"	29 November 1726.
Charles Son of Charles and Martha Warham,	"	28 October 1726.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Ruth Whittmore,	"	19 November 1726.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Lucy Waldo,	"	21 November 1726.
Anna daughter of John and Mary West,	"	25 November 1726.

Mary daughter of Nathan and Mary Wheeler,	Born	19 September 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of Oliver and Hannah Williams,	"	27 November 1726.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Martha Williams,	"	5 October 1726.
Sarah daughter of Richard and Ann Walter,	"	26 December 1726.
John Son of Thomas and Anna Warden,	"	27 January 1726.
William Son of James and Rebekah Wimble,	"	28 January 1726.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Watts,	"	9 March 1726.
John Son of John and Lucy Wincoll,	"	23 June 1726.
John Son of Joseph and Susanna Warwick,	"	30 June 1726.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Abigail Wheeler,	"	11 May 1726.
Francis Parnel Son of William and Elizabeth Wal-		
dron,	"	4 April 1726.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Hannah Windsor,	"	26 May 1726.
Abigail daughter of Joshua and Ann Williams,	"	26 July 1726.
Joanna daughter of John and Mary Webster,	"	23 June 1726.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Walter,	"	5 August 1726.
Ana daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Wolcut,	"	1 August 1726.
Thomas Son of Daniel and Sarah Weyman,	"	11 October 1726.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Mary Winnock,	"	19 August 1726.
Jane daughter of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	29 March 1726.
John Son of Joseph and Elizabeth White,	"	8 August 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Wheel-		
wright,	"	2 April 1726.
Katharine daughter of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	17 June 1726.
Rebekah daughter of Isaac and Rebekah White,	"	8 September 1726.
Butler Son of John and Elizabeth Welland,	"	8 September 1726.
Elisha Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	28 August 1726.
John Son of Ebenezer and Mercy Youngman,	"	20 July 1726.
James Son of John and Mary Young,	"	7 October 1726.
Abraham Son of Abraham and Amiable York,	"	29 November 1726.
Joseph Son of Andrew and Martha Willet,	"	3 February 1726.
Elizabeth daughter of William Beartell and Eliza-		
beth his Wife,	"	25 September 1726.

1727.

Rebekah daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins, Born	24 October 1727.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Rooksby Aston,	" 1 October 1727.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Rebekah Allen,	" 10 February 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Atwood,	" 18 February 1727.
Ammi daughter of Elnathan and Mercy Ayres,	" 29 February 1727.
Abijah Son of Abijah and Deborah Adams,	" 6 April 1727.
Hannah daughter of Edward and Hannah Ayres,	" 15 May 1727.
Katharine daughter of Benjamin and Katharine	
Andrews,	" 5 October 1727.
William Son of Thomas and Jane Alden,	" 26 October 1727.
Solomon Son of Moses and Hannah Ayres,	" 6 February 1727.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Avis,	" 25 August 1727.
Abigail daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Belknap,	" 5 May 1727.
John Son of Josiah and Mary Bacon,	" 9 April 1727.
Thomas Son of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	" 18 April 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Brick-	
sey,	" 26 March 1727.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Susanna Belcher,	" 20 April 1727.
John Son of Isaac and Elizabeth Beauchamp,	" 3 May 1727.
Susanna daughter of Huxtable and Susanna Baker,	" 7 May 1727.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Eunice Barnes,	" 15 May 1727.
Sarah daughter of Richard and Sarah Bill,	" 15 April 1727.
James Son of James and Mary Best,	" 30 September 1727.
Eddy daughter of John and Katharine Beney,	" 11 October 1727.

Sarah daughter of John and Mary Bennet,	Born	7 November 1727.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Beal,	"	28 November 1727.
Thomas Son of Joshua and Sarah Blanchard,	"	29 May 1727.
Katharine daughter of John and Mary Beer,	"	14 December 1727.
Rebekah daughter of Samuel and Christian Bass,	"	27 December 1727.
Andrew Son of Martin and Susanna Brimmer,	"	28 December 1727.
Henry Son of Edward and Abigail Bromfield,	"	12 November 1727.
James Son of James and Mary Brown,	"	13 March 1727.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Bowen,	"	24 July 1727.
Margaret daughter of John and Margaret Breck,	"	7 August 1727.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Bulfinch,	"	17 July 1727.
Hannah daughter of William and Hannah Bond,	"	14 July 1727.
Susanna daughter of James and Mary Boyer,	"	16 March 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Belcher,	"	13 October 1727.
Daniel Son of Henry and Elizabeth Berry	"	3 June 1727.
Sarah daughter of Nathanael and Rebekah Belknap,	"	7 July 1727.
Thomas Son of Jeremiah and Mary Barto,	"	11 April 1727.
Rebekah daughter of Joshua and Rebekah Balch,	"	19 September 1727.
Esther daughter of Thomas and Esther Buchannon	"	18 March 1727.
William Son of John and Sarah Bolderson,	"	5 September 1727.
Franklyn Son of Gideon and Martha Ball,	"	16 February 1727.
Rebekah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boylston,	"	7 December 1727.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Billings,	"	2 January 1727.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Bouve,	"	1 August 1727.
Edward Son of Thomas and Mary Cushing,	"	29 November 1727.
Ann daughter of James and Anna Cox,	"	20 January 1727.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Cunningham,	"	8 February 1727.
Rebekah daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Clewley,	"	4 March 1727.
Jane daughter of Robert and Jane Cole,	"	15 June 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Mary Clough,	"	8 March 1727.
Christiana daughter of George and Mary Cradock,	"	22 April 1727.
Richard Son of Richard and Ammi Coleworthy,	"	1 March 1727.
Ann daughter of John and Ann Chambers,	"	9 August 1727.
George Son of George and Hannah Cross,	"	11 March 1727.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Cushing,	"	21 March 1727.
John Son of John and Susanna Coombs,	"	28 March 1727.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Hannah Chandler,	"	29 March 1727.
Sarah daughter of John and Hannah Coolidge,	"	30 March 1727.
Mary daughter of William and Joanna Condy,	"	9 April 1727.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Sarah Cowdry,	"	3 May 1727.
Rebekah daughter of William and Elizabeth Cowell,	"	18 May 1727.
John Son of William and Ann Coffin,	"	2 June 1727.
Elias Son of Nicholas and Mary Cutting,	"	16 July 1727.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Collings,	"	1 August 1727.
Ann daughter of John and Ann Chambers,	"	3 August 1727.
Rachel daughter of Ebenezer and Rachel Clough,	"	12 May 1727.
Mary daughter of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	16 May 1727.
Mary daughter of George and Judith Coleworthy,	"	29 December 1727.
Preserved Son of Samuel and Mary Conibal,	"	29 October 1727.
Anna daughter of Isaac and Hannah Cusno,	"	4 September 1727.
Richard Son of John and Rebekah Compton,	"	25 September 1727.
John Son of Benjamin and Ruhamah Crehore,	"	1 July 1727.
John Son of Thomas and Mary Carlisle,	"	14 October 1727.
Thomas Son of John and Emma Charnock,	"	8 November 1727.
William Son of Ebenezer and Ann Clough,	"	3 November 1727.
John Son of James and Elizabeth Cutts,	"	10 December 1727.
Abigail daughter of William and Sarah Cooper,	"	15 August 1727.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Martha Cook,	"	4 December 1727.
Rebekah daughter of Matthias and Mary Cussens,	"	3 February 1727.
Richard Son of John and Deborah Draper,	"	24 February 1726/7.

Samuel Son of Thomas and Jemima Debuke,	Born	23 July 1727.
William Son of Charles and Sarah Deming,	"	2 July 1727.
Mary daughter of James and Mary Day,	"	3 September 1727.
Henry Son of James and Mary Dawson,	"	25 March 1727.
Niot Son of Isaac and Rebekah Dawbt,	"	17 July 1727.
Josiah Son of James and Sarah Davenport,	"	18 December 1727.
Mary daughter of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	25 July 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Daniel,	"	9 October 1727.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Katharine Dear,	"	2 November 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Hannah Dowell,	"	18 December 1727.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Hannah Emmes,	"	12 June 1727.
Mary daughter of David and Susanna Eustus,	"	6 July 1727.
John Son of John and Abigail Erving,	"	26 January 1727.
Thomas Son of Morgan and Elizabeth Edwards,	"	25 September 1727.
Joseph Son of John and Sarah Eliot,	"	9 March 1727.
Jane daughter of John and Jane Ellery,	"	20 October 1727.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Ruth Ellis,	"	28 November 1727.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Mary Eddy,	"	24 October 1727.
Robert Son of Walter and Jane Edmands,	"	4 November 1727.
Mary daughter of Ephraim and Martha Fenno,	"	9 February 1727.
John Son of John and Ann Friend,	"	25 January 1727.
Benjamin Son of Zechariah and Abigail Fitch,	"	9 February 1727.
Rebekah daughter of Isaac and Ellen Fowle,	"	21 November 1727.
Deborah daughter of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	29 January 1727.
William Son of William and Mary Fullarton,	"	30 November 1727.
Joshua Son of Thomas and Anna Foster,	"	16 February 1727.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Flood,	"	14 February 1727.
Nathan Son of Patrick and Prudence Flyn,	"	15 September 1727.
Caleb } Gem. Sons of Jonathan and Ann Joseph } Farnam,	"	1 May 1727.
Benjamin Son of Hopestill and Sarah Foster,	"	27 May 1727.
William Son of Percival and Sarah-Mary Farmer,	"	16 June 1727.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	11 September 1727.
Margaret daughter of Thomas and Ann Green,	"	3 May 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Mary Greenleaf,	"	7 October 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gooch,	"	29 October 1727.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Susanna Griggs,	"	2 June 1727.
Sarah daughter of Charles and Mary Giles,	"	15 November 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Abigail Grater,	"	28 June 1727.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Greenough,	"	2 December 1727.
Sarah daughter of Miles and Hannah Gale,	"	24 August 1727.
Abigail daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Goffe,	"	10 December 1727.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Greenwood,	"	7 December 1727.
Mercy daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holand,	"	15 January 1727.
Joseph Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	20 December 1727.
Rachel daughter of John and Rachel Howard,	"	23 January 1727.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Mary Hastings,	"	4 March 1727.
Abigail daughter of Ralph and Mary Hart,	"	8 December 1727.
John Son of David and Mary Huston,	"	14 December 1727.
John Son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hurd,	"	9 December 1727.
John Son of John and Ann Homer,	"	23 December 1727.
Christian daughter of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	6 January 1727.
Dorcas daughter of Andrew and Dorcas Hall,	"	9 January 1727.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Hubbard,	"	28 January 1727.
William Son of William and Hannah Hasey,	"	29 February 1727.
Sarah daughter of William and Elizabeth Healy,	"	5 December 1727.
Enoch Son of Ames and Judith Howard,	"	2 March 1727.
Katharine daughter of Thomas and Rachel Hogg,	"	17 May 1727.
John Son of Arthur and Grace Head,	"	27 February 1727.

John Son of John and Sarah Hyer,	Born	5 August 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Kezia Harvey,	"	7 September 1727.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Honiwell,	"	18 September 1727.
Hephzibah daughter of Nathaniel and Hephzibah Howard,	"	28 May 1727.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Harris,	"	8 May 1727.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Hough,	"	13 June 1727.
Nathanael Son of Isaac and Abigail Hall,	"	16 October 1727.
Mary daughter of Peter and Katharine Harratt,	"	27 October 1727.
Richard Son of John and Sarah Hooton,	"	23 May 1727.
William Son of Michael and Sarah Homer,	"	30 March 1727.
William Son of William and Hannah Hasey,	"	29 April 1727.
Joseph Son of Richard and Hannah Hayward,	"	1 May 1727.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	21 May 1727.
Susanna daughter of Zechariah and Elizabeth Johnnott,	"	20 December 1727.
John Son of Robert and Elizabeth Jenkins,	"	31 May 1727.
William Son of William and Margaret Jepson,	"	2 January 1727.
Mary daughter of George and Susanna Janvering,	"	13 August 1727.
Christopher Son of Thomas and Sarah Kilby,	"	16 October 1727.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Kneeland,	"	2 August 1727.
Doreas daughter of John and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	21 October 1727.
James Son of Andrew and Martha Knox,	"	27 September 1727.
Lydia daughter of Solomon and Lydia Kneeland,	"	18 March 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Lash,	"	2 March 1727.
Francis Son of William and Ruth Lee,	"	6 September 1727.
Stephen Bartholomew Son of Andrew and Margaret Le Mercier,	"	4 December 1727.
Susanna daughter of Edward and Susanna Langdon,	"	3 May 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	3 June 1727.
Sarah daughter of John and Eleanor Leathe,	"	6 March 1727.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Lake,	"	10 May 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	22 December 1727.
Ann daughter of Alexander and Judith Leonard,	"	29 July 1727.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Eunice Merrett,	"	17 July 1727.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Mason,	"	5 June 1727.
Mercy daughter of William and Abigail Merchant,	"	25 August 1727.
Thomas Son of John and Katharine Morris,	"	18 November 1727.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Sarah Morse,	"	16 October 1727.
John Son of John and Letitia Mark,	"	29 December 1727.
James Son of Edward and Elizabeth Masters,	"	6 March 1727.
Prudence daughter of Joseph and Ellen Marion,	"	15 October 1727.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Ann Mulbery,	"	31 December 1727.
Bridget daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Manning,	"	9 May 1727.
Joseph Son of John and Mary Miller,	"	5 December 1727.
Sarah daughter of James and Sarah Mattock,	"	15 January 1727.
Joanna daughter of John and Sarah Mills,	"	5 March 1727.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Neatby,	"	12 May 1727.
Eleazer Son of Eleazer and Mary Newell,	"	3 June 1727.
Edward Son of William and Bethiah Nichols,	"	24 August 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Neal,	"	23 August 1727.
Mary daughter of George and Sarah Norton,	"	25 September 1727.
William Son of Samuel and Sarah Norton,	"	27 August 1727.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Nicholson,	"	8 February 1727.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Owen,	"	19 October 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Osborne,	"	29 December 1727.
John Son of Daniel and Sarah Pecker,	"	11 September 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Prince,	"	13 August 1727.
Samuel Son of William and Mary Peck,	"	25 October 1727.
Samuel Son of Nathanael and Abigail Pearse,	"	9 November 1727.

Caleb Son of Samuel and Rebekah Pratt,	Born	11 March 1727.
James Son of John and Mary Pitts,	"	26 November 1727.
Lydia daughter of Robert and Lydia Price,	"	5 December 1727.
Susanna daughter of William and Susanna Parkman,	"	14 December 1727.
Joanna daughter of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	6 April 1727.
Alexander Son of William and Ann Phillips,	"	8 February 1727.
David Son of David and Hannah Powell,	"	24 March 1727.
William Son of William and Susanna Pell,	"	28 March 1727.
Priscilla daughter of Joseph and Mehetabel Payson,	"	11 April 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of David and Elizabeth Prince,	"	20 April 1727.
Webb Son of Hammond and Esther Pearson,	"	28 April 1727.
Benjamin Son of Robert and Lydia Price,	"	14 May 1727.
Frances daughter of Robert and Jane Pateshall,	"	22 July 1727.
Ezekiel Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Price,	"	9 September 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Quincy,	"	15 October 1727.
Mary daughter of Henry and Experience Readin,	"	26 March 1727.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Sarah Rand,	"	28 April 1727.
Jonathan Son of John and Esther Ransted,	"	20 January 1727.
Mary daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	"	4 April 1727.
John Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Rogers,	"	5 August 1727.
William Son of Joseph and Priscilla Robey,	"	5 June 1727.
Mehetabel daughter of James and Mehetabel Ridg- away,	"	30 December 1727.
Hannah daughter of Joseph and Abigail Russell,	"	22 June 1727.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Russell,	"	9 June 1727.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Lydia Rhodes,	"	10 July 1727.
Samuel Son of William and Mary Richardson,	"	31 August 1727.
Samuel Son of Edward and Elizabeth Ranme,	"	21 August 1727.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Ranger,	"	6 October 1727.
Susanna daughter of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	31 October 1727.
Edward Son of Edward and Hannah Richards,	"	8 November 1727.
Ann daughter of John and Ann Ruggles,	"	24 July 1727.
Bartholomew Son of Bartholomew and Elizabeth Sears,	"	6 September 1727.
William Son of Bartholomew and Mary Sutton,	"	26 November 1727.
Jeremiah Son of William and Ruth Smallege,	"	8 October 1727.
Thomas Son of Ralph and Huldah Smith,	"	7 February 1727.
Thomas Son of Jonathan and Mary Simpson,	"	1 November 1727.
Sarah daughter of Joshua and Mary Sherrer,	"	29 January 1727.
Richard Son of William and Elizabeth Snoden,	"	8 October 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Sarah Stoddard,	"	24 October 1727.
Olive daughter of John and Olive Sturges,	"	19 December 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Simpson,	"	14 May 1727.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Mary Sheafe,	"	21 January 1727.
John Son of John and Ann Sale,	"	3 March 1727.
William Allen Son of William and Ann Scott,	"	5 November 1727.
Margaret daughter of Luke and Margaret Stone,	"	26 April 1727.
John Son of Edward and Mildred Stanbridge,	"	26 April 1727.
Martha daughter of Nicholas and Martha Salisbury,	"	6 April 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Rachel Saunders,	"	28 April 1727.
Thomas Son of Jonathan and Martha Salter,	"	27 April 1727.
Susannah daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Stod- dard,	"	23 August 1727.
Joseph Son of John and Sarah Skinner,	"	22 May 1727.
Robert Son of Robert and Lydia Snelling,	"	30 June 1727.
John Son of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott,	"	17 July 1727.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Margaret Savell,	"	31 October 1727.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Thomas,	"	8 October 1727.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	19 October 1727.

Daniel Son of Daniel and Sarah Tuttle,	Born	30 November 1727.
John Son of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	31 January 1727.
George Son of William and Elizabeth Trow,	"	10 January 1727.
Abigail daughter of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	21 January 1727.
William Son of Benjamin and Bathsheba Thwing,	"	20 May 1727.
George Son of George and Elizabeth Tilley,	"	16 February 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth Tuttle,	"	14 March 1727.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Abigail Torrey,	"	26 December 1727.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Ruth Trott,	"	2 July 1727.
Thomas Son of William and Mary Trout,	"	12 July 1727.
Martha daughter of Benjamin and Jane Tout,	"	19 July 1727.
Ann daughter of Phinehas and Ann Thomas,	"	18 May 1727.
Lydia daughter of John and Elizabeth Tyley,	"	11 April 1727.
Mary daughter of Andrew and Miriam Tyler,	"	9 August 1727.
Martha daughter of Joshua and Martha Thornton,	"	30 August 1727.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Mary Vial,	"	23 May 1727.
Sarah daughter of John and Parthenia Vingus,	"	23 November 1727.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Sarah Venner,	"	14 December 1727.
John Son of Hugh and Mary Vans,	"	18 February 1727.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Whitaker,	"	13 June 1727.
Sarah daughter of Isaac and Sarah Walker,	"	4 July 1727.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	2 July 1727.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Elizabeth Welch,	"	24 June 1727.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel and Sarah Walker,	"	30 June 1727.
Jacob Son of Benjamin and Sarah Whittemore,	"	31 August 1727.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Wakefield,	"	21 August 1727.
Lydia daughter of Cornelius and Faith Waldo,	"	22 June 1727.
Ann daughter of John and Mary Webster,	"	15 September 1727.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Rachel Wheeler,	"	27 August 1727.
Abraham Son of John and Elizabeth Wendell,	"	23 September 1727.
Robert Son of Robert and Sarah Williams,	"	1 September 1727.
Rebekah daughter of James and Elizabeth Watts,	"	17 April 1727.
Phebe daughter of John and Rebekah Whittemore,	"	26 October 1727.
William Son of Francis and Elizabeth Whitman,	"	1 November 1727.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Wadland,	"	13 November 1727.
William Son of William and Abigail White,	"	16 November 1727.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Hannah Woodbery,	"	13 December 1727.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	31 December 1727.
Arnold Son of Samuel and Hannah Welles,	"	25 December 1727.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Jane Way,	"	14 March 1727.
Benjamin Son of William and Mary Warner,	"	31 January 1727.
James Son of John and Elizabeth Welland,	"	29 February 1727.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	16 February 1727.
Samuel Son of Thomas and Mary Webb,	"	15 May 1727.
Joseph Son of Ebenezer and Judith Williston,	"	12 December 1727.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Mary Winnock,	"	3 January 1727.
Rachel daughter of William and Hannah Young,	"	17 March 1727.

1728.

John Son of Nicholas and Rachel Anthony,	Born	30 March 1728.
George Son of John and Mary Anderson,	"	23 July 1728.
John Son of Thomas and Rebekah Amory,	"	29 August 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth Adams,	"	3 October 1728.
Abigail daughter of Henry and Abigail Adams,	"	12 August 1728.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Mary Adams,	"	29 December 1728.
Nathanael Son of Matthew and Katharine Adams,	"	6 October 1728.
Lydia daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Barnard,	"	8 January 1727/8.

Adino } Gem. Sons of Adino and Susanna Bul-		
Nathanl. } finch,	Born	2 August 1728.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Brown,	"	5 August 1728.
Simon Son of Jeremiah and Mary Barter,	"	11 August 1728.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Barbeteau,	"	23 August 1728.
Mary daughter of John and Susanna Brown,	"	23 August 1728.
George Son of George and Mary Bedson,	"	3 September 1728.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Bradford,	"	27 September 1728.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Bradford,	"	15 September 1728.
David son of Jonathan and Mary Bowman,	"	9 September 1728.
John Son of Francis and Jane Borland,	"	5 September 1728.
Hannah daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah Bill,	"	23 September 1728.
John Son of John and Sarah Beacham,	"	15 November 1728.
John Son of Thornton and Hephzibah Barret,	"	6 November 1728.
Hannah daughter of Solomon and Abigail Blake,	"	4 December 1728.
Peter Son of William and Elizabeth Blin,	"	28 November 1728.
Mary daughter of Alden and Mercy Bass,	"	2 December 1728.
Abigail daughter of Benjamin and Christian Bridge,	"	13 December 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel and Phebe Ballard,	"	20 December 1728.
Thomas Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bagnall,	"	12 January 1728.
Elisha Son of Philip and Mary Bass,	"	2 February 1728.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Barrick,	"	26 March 1728.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Brown,	"	12 April 1728.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mary Balch,	"	13 April 1728.
John Son of William and Hannah Bond,	"	18 March 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Bulfinch,	"	24 March 1728.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Dorothy Barber,	"	18 March 1728.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Martha Brandon,	"	2 August 1728.
James Son of Jonathan and Mary Black,	"	24 March 1728.
William Son of Caleb and Deliverance Bean,	"	25 January 1728.
Susanna daughter of William and Elizabeth Brick-		
sey,	"	9 February 1728.
Ann daughter of John and Margaret Breck,	"	23 October 1728.
Alice daughter of Job and Alice Brown,	"	16 April 1728.
Thomas Son of William and Elizabeth Beirsto,	"	16 April 1728.
John Son of Richard and Hannah Barnard,	"	27 April 1728.
John Son of John and Sarah Barnes,	"	5 June 1728.
Edward Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	9 July 1728.
Sarah daughter of George and Mary Bethune,	"	27 June 1728.
David Son of David and Rely Belcher,	"	1 August 1728.
Michael Son of John and Katharine Barton,	"	5 February 1728.
Susanna daughter of John and Susanna Blake,	"	18 February 1728.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Berry,	"	7 March 1728.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Susanna Bentley,	"	1 March 1728.
James Son of James and Mary Brintnall,	"	15 March 1728.
Nathanael Son of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	1 October 1728.
Nathanael Son of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	30 September 1728.
Joseph Son of Clement and Mary Chick,	"	19 October 1728.
George Son of George and Mary Cradock,	"	18 August 1728.
Susanna daughter of Andrew and Mary Cunning-		
ham,	"	30 November 1728.
Phebe daughter of Jacob and Abiel Chamberlain,	"	4 September 1728.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Sarah Cawdry,	"	21 December 1728.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Rachel Clough,	"	3 January 1728.
William Son of William and Deborah Corbin,	"	22 January 1728.
William Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	"	11 November 1728.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Faith Clough,	"	23 January 1728.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Cushing,	"	18 October 1728.
Anna daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Coney,	"	
at Stoughton,	"	23 September 1728.

John Son of James and Mary Carter,	Born	29 July 1728.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Miriam Clark,	"	19 August 1728.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Crocker,	"	28 August 1728.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Ann Cushing,	"	21 July 1728.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Cutt,	"	3 April 1728.
Jonathan Son of David and Susanna Crouch,	"	22 April 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Job and Lydia Coit,	"	17 April 1728.
Hannah daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	26 May 1728.
Hannah daughter of James and Alice Cox,	"	15 June 1728.
Mehtabel daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Check- ley,	"	10 July 1728.
Mary daughter of John and Hannah Coolidge,	"	6 March 1728.
John Son of John and Mary Cannon,	"	2 June 1728.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mary Cowell,	"	12 May 1728.
Ann daughter of John and Sarah Carnes,	"	3 July 1728.
Henry Son of James and Mary Dawson,	"	25 January 1728.
Isaac Son of John and Elizabeth Decoster,	"	2 April 1728.
Joanna daughter of William and Lydia Doke,	"	2 June 1728.
Elijah Son of Elijah and Dorcas Doubleday,	"	8 July 1728.
John Son of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	10 July 1728.
Mary daughter of Eleazer and Mary Dorby,	"	4 September 1728.
Jemima daughter of Thomas and Jemima Debuke,	"	5 December 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Shem and Katharine Drowne,	"	16 January 1728.
John Son of John and Naomi Dupee,	"	10 January 1728.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Dering,	"	28 October 1728.
Mary daughter of William and Sarah Downe,	"	25 January 1728.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Abigail Durgee,	"	19 January 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Judith Durant,	"	8 June 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Dodd,	"	24 June 1728.
Thomas Son of Harbottle and Dorothy Dorr,	"	28 April 1728.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Mary Doubleday,	"	30 May 1728.
Stephen Son of William and Damaris Dorrington,	"	15 February 1728.
Mary daughter of Jacob and Mary Emmons,	"	6 April 1728.
Eleanor daughter of David and Mary Evans,	"	6 April 1728.
Sarah daughter of John and Abigail Earle,	"	3 July 1728.
Rebekah daughter of John and Rebekah Endicott,	"	27 July 1728.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Ruth Eastabrook	"	9 August 1728.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	31 March 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Eliot,	"	24 September 1728.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Hannah Emmes,	"	17 January 1728.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Anna Foxcroft,	"	13 May 1728.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Fisher,	"	26 April 1728.
Jonas Son of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	1 June 1728.
Grafton Son of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear,	"	1 August 1728.
Mary daughter of Eleazer and Mary Flagg,	"	18 March 1728.
William Son of Thomas and Hannah Fairweather,	"	28 September 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Fair- field,	"	16 December 1728.
Ammi daughter of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	30 October 1728.
Joshua Son of Nicholas and Elizabeth George,	"	3 August 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Bartholomew and Mary Ged- ney,	"	9 August 1728.
Nathanael Son of Jeremiah and Sarah Green,	"	1 August 1728.
Anna daughter of Joseph and Anna Grigg,	"	4 October 1728.
Thomas Son of Peter and Elizabeth Gibbons,	"	14 August 1728.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Gooch,	"	27 November 1728.
William Son of Joseph and Dorothy Grant,	"	2 April 1728.
Mary daughter of Giles and Hannah Goddard,	"	15 November 1728.
Thomas Son of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	17 July 1728.
Thomas Son of William and Hannah Grozier,	"	18 December 1728.

Anna daughter of Joseph and Anna Green,	Born	4 October 1728.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Glydden,	"	16 December 1728.
Samuel Son of William and Anna Giles,	"	20 February 1728.
Rachel and } Gem. daughters of Francis and Rachel Elizabeth } Gatcombe,	"	21 December 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Gibbons,	"	30 January 1728.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Gandy,	"	22 March 1728.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Ann Green,	"	27 February 1728.
Edward Son of Edward and Hannah Gray,	"	8 March 1728.
John Son of Samuel and Sarah Gerrish,	"	20 January 1728.
Edmund Son of John and Prudence Grover,	"	18 February 1728.
Henry Son of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	25 July 1728.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail Howard,	"	31 July 1728.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Martha Harley,	"	9 August 1728.
Jane daughter of John and Mary Hill,	"	11 September 1728.
William } Gem. Sons of William and Elizabeth Simmons } Healy,	"	5 March 1728.
Nathanael Son of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	"	1 October 1728.
Martha daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hood,	"	8 February 1728.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Mary Heath,	"	6 October 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hillier,	"	18 November 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Hephzibah Howard,	"	3 November 1728.
Rachel daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	8 June 1728.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Hough,	"	8 June 1728.
Zechariah Son of Zechariah and Mary Hubbard,	"	24 June 1728.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Holland,	"	16 December 1728.
Mary daughter of Peter and Mary Hopkins,	"	23 March 1728.
Elisha Son of Elisha and Martha Hedge,	"	14 February 1728.
Mercy daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holyoke,	"	7 February 1728.
Mary daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	3 February 1728.
Calvin Son of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	26 March 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Hubbard,	"	16 June 1728.
Richard Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Harris,	"	9 October 1728.
Mary daughter of Richard and Hannah Hayward,	"	23 December 1728.
Rebekah daughter of George and Rebekah Han- ners,	"	3 December 1728.
Briggs Son of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallowell,	"	25 December 1728.
William Son of William and Susanna Jackson,	"	27 September 1728.
Samuel Son of Robert and Elizabeth Jenkins,	"	17 March 1728.
Ruth daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	28 January 1728.
William Son of William and Mary Jarvis,	"	2 March 1728.
John Son of William and Margaret Jepson,	"	18 February 1728.
William Son of Richard and Sarah Kent,	"	11 July 1728.
Abigail daughter of Dudson and Lois Kilcup,	"	8 September 1728.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Kilby,	"	9 December 1728.
John Son of Elias and Martha Kingston,	"	20 March 1728.
Henry Son of William and Elizabeth Lowder,	"	24 March 1728.
Philip Son of Philip and Lydia Lewis,	"	14 March 1728.
Abigail daughter of William and Lydia Larraby,	"	25 March 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lothrop,	"	28 November 1728.
Benjamin Son of John and Dorothy Lawrence,	"	13 September 1728.
John Son of Theophilus and Hannah Lillie,	"	8 August 1728.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	19 June 1728.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Livermore,	"	7 October 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of George and Elizabeth La- moth,	"	8 August 1728.
Rebekah daughter of Knight and Abigail Leveret,	"	5 December 1728.
John Son of John and Mercy Late,	"	17 January 1728.

Charles Son of James and Mary Lenox,	Born	1 February 1728.
Frances daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lambert,	"	28 February 1728.
Jemima daughter of Thomas and Alice Landen,	"	13 February 1728.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	12 April 1728.
Sarah daughter of Byfield and Sarah Lyde,	"	3 May 1728.
Martha daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lee,	"	27 May 1728.
Charles Son of Charles and Elizabeth Lebrit,	"	30 May 1728.
Mary daughter of William and Lydia Maxwell,	"	11 March 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Elizabeth More,	"	23 November 1728.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Mason,	"	7 December 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Rebekah Mes- singer,	"	16 July 1728.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Mills,	"	9 January 1728.
Mary daughter of David and Rachel Matthews,	"	4 February 1728.
Abigail daughter of Edward and Jane Moberly,	"	7 October 1728.
Sarah daughter of George and Jane McChune,	"	21 October 1728.
Christopher Son of Christopher and Elizabeth Marshall,	"	19 November 1728.
Hannah daughter of Ralph and Martha Meyer,	"	27 March 1728.
John Son of Alexander and Mary Marten,	"	10 May 1728.
Andrew Son of John and Elizabeth Mayerick,	"	4 February 1728.
Edward Son of Isaac and Rebekah Marion,	"	10 May 1728.
Elias Son of John and Elizabeth Mayerick,	"	4 February 1728.
Thomas Son of John and Mary Mellington,	"	25 June 1728.
John Son of John and Rebekah Masters,	"	21 July 1728.
Love daughter of Hugh and Mary Markes,	"	7 August 1728.
John Son of James and Susanna Melling,	"	16 August 1728.
Mary daughter of David and Susanna Mason,	"	20 September 1728.
John Son of William and Mary Nicholson,	"	26 June 1728.
John Son of Philip and Judith Norman,	"	4 September 1728.
Sarah daughter of Christopher and Mary Nicholson,	"	29 August 1728.
John Son of Thomas and Mary Nowell,	"	4 August 1728.
Joseph Son of William and Mary Neatby,	"	15 November 1728.
Susanna daughter of William and Bethiah Nichols,	"	4 January 1728.
William Son of William and Mary Owen,	"	9 December 1728.
Ann daughter of George and Ann Oxenden,	"	29 April 1728.
Edward Son of David and Sarah Orrock,	"	17 September 1728.
Ephraim Son of Benjamin and Margaret Procter,	"	8 October 1728.
Daniel Son of John and Mary Papoon,	"	24 March 1728.
John Son of William and Susanna Pell,	"	15 October 1728.
Esther daughter of Hammond and Esther Pearson,	"	10 March 1728.
Edward Son of Moses and Elizabeth Peirce,	"	10 October 1728.
John Son of John and Mary Perry,	"	22 March 1728.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Phebe Pemberton,	"	8 November 1728.
Mary daughter of Caleb and Mary Parker,	"	7 March 1728.
John Son of John and Mary Potwine,	"	7 May 1728.
Joseph Son of William and Elizabeth Pitman,	"	27 June 1728.
Anna daughter of Samuel and Margaret Pousley,	"	6 August 1728.
Abraham Son of Edmund and Elizabeth Quincy,	"	25 July 1728.
Ann daughter of Richard and Ann Richardson,	"	3 May 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Rogers,	"	14 March 1728.
Abigail daughter of Robert and Susanna Rand,	"	12 June 1728.
Rebekah daughter of Thomas and Rebekah Rans- ford,	"	1 February 1728.
Ebenezer Son of Joseph and Priscilla Robey,	"	29 June 1728.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Russell,	"	3 January 1728.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Mary Robinson,	"	26 June 1728.
John Son of Joseph and Hannah Ranger,	"	5 January 1728.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Mary Roberts,	"	20 August 1728.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	16 September 1728.

John Son of Benjamin and Priscilla Roberts,	Born	16 November 1728.
Hayward Son of Nathanael and Sarah Story,	"	5 December 1728.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Spooner,	"	18 December 1728.
Mary daughter of William and Elizabeth Stone,	"	12 August 1728.
Margaret daughter of Luke and Margaret Stone,	"	22 December 1728.
Rebekah } Gem. daughters of Joseph and Eliza- and Hannah } both Snelling,	"	25 November 1728.
Katharine daughter of Joseph and Susanna Shead,	"	27 December 1728.
Joseph Son of Richard and Mary Stanney	"	23 January 1728.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	9 March 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Skinner,	"	27 July 1728.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Sims,	"	23 May 1728.
George Son of Robert and Rachel Sanders,	"	6 August 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Alexander and Rebekah Samp- son,	"	29 April 1728.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Studson,	"	5 August 1728.
William Son of William and Dorcas Sumner,	"	10 August 1728.
William Son of John and Rachel Sowersby,	"	11 August 1728.
Mary daughter of Isaac and Mehetabel Sterns,	"	20 September 1728.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott,	"	15 September 1728.
Huldah daughter of Ralph and Huldah Smith,	"	23 September 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	17 August 1728.
Rebekah daughter of Jonathan and Mary Snelling,	"	11 November 1728.
William Son of John and Abigail Stringer,	"	25 July 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Ruth Smallege,	"	5 November 1728.
Thomas Barton Son of William and Elizabeth Simp- kins,	"	4 November 1728.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Seward,	"	11 November 1728.
Daniel Son of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	18 September 1728.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Waitstill Trott,	"	28 October 1728.
Katharine daughter of Andrew and Miriam Tyler,	"	12 August 1728.
Ruth daughter of Robert and Ruth Thompson,	"	26 August 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Sarah Tyler,	"	1 November 1728.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Joanna Thwing,	"	18 December 1728.
William Son of William and Mary Trout,	"	19 December 1728.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Townsend,	"	17 June 1728.
Sarah daughter of Joshua and Martha Thornton,	"	28 March 1728.
William Son of Samuel and Elliphall Tyley,	"	10 April 1728.
Edward Son of George and Mary Treludia,	"	24 May 1728.
Eunice daughter of Edward and Joanna Tuttle,	"	30 April 1728.
Lydia daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	3 September 1728.
John Son of Nathanael and Mary Vial,	"	6 December 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Vinall,	"	9 April 1728.
Michael Son of John and Elizabeth Ventinon,	"	29 December 1728.
Frances daughter of Samuel and Lucy Waldo,	"	13 June 1728.
Henry Son of William and Mary Walter,	"	11 July 1728.
William Son of William and Mary Wheeler,	"	18 May 1728.
Elias Son of Thomas and Magdalen Wroe,	"	28 July 1728.
Jane daughter of Abraham and Jane Wendell,	"	3 June 1728.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	14 August 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Wheel- wright,	"	7 August 1728.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Sarah Walker,	"	13 March 1728.
Rachel daughter of John and Rachel Watkins,	"	22 October 1728.
Margt. daughter of Edward and Margaret Whitaker,	"	28 November 1728.
Hannah daughter of Joseph and Ruth Whittemore,	"	20 September 1728.
Charles Son of Charles and Anna Willis,	"	21 August 1728.
Martha daughter of Jonathan and Martha Williams,	"	1 September 1728.
John Mico Son of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	31 May 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac and Rebekah White,	"	26 January 1728.

Mary daughter of John and Sarah Wakefield,	Born	12 October 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wood,	"	24 February 1728.
John Son of William and Abigail Ware,	"	4 March 1728.
John Son of William and Mary Warner,	"	14 March 1728.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth White,	"	27 January 1728.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Waterhouse,	"	27 January 1728.
Experience daughter of John and Sarah Willis,	"	2 February 1728.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	2 December 1728.
John Son of Thomas and Anna Warden,	"	12 December 1728.
Martha daughter of Charles and Martha Warham,	"	3 December 1728.
John Son of Abraham and Amiable York,	"	8 December 1728.
Abigail daughter of James and Jane Young,	"	12 January 1728.
William Son of Onesimus and Hagar his Wife, Free Negroes,	"	4 December 1728.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Torrey and Silence his Wife,	"	1 August 1728.

1729.

James Son of John and Sarah Aekin,	Born	16 April 1729.
John Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Atwood,	"	22 April 1729.
Margaret daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Ayres,	"	11 June 1729.
Hannah daughter of Abijah and Hannah Adams,	"	1 July 1729.
Deliverance daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	19 July 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Avis,	"	5 July 1729.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Hannah Ayres,	"	2 October 1729.
John Son of Thomas and Jane Alden,	"	30 October 1729.
Mary daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Avery,	"	30 September 1729.
William Son of John and Mary Allen,	"	30 November 1729.
John Son of Jeremiah and Rebekah Allen,	"	24 December 1729.
John Son of Jeremiah and Hannah Bill,	"	25 October 1729.
William Son of William and Ann Beath,	"	3 December 1729.
Jacob Son of Isaac and Elizabeth Boynton,	"	20 November 1729.
Benjamin Son of William and Lydia Brown,	"	25 December 1729.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Ruth Bill,	"	29 December 1729.
Caleb Son of Joshua and Sarah Blanchard,	"	2 January 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Bennet,	"	9 January 1729.
John Son of Edward and Abigail Bromfield,	"	25 April 1729.
Samuel Son of William and Katharine Bulfinch,	"	23 January 1729.
Benjamin Son of John and Abigail Burt,	"	29 December 1729.
Anthony Son of Edward and Elizabeth Briggs,	"	11 March 1729.
John Son of John and Ruth Barrell,	"	17 March 1729.
Mary daughter of George and Mary Bedson,	"	11 March 1729.
Ignatius Son of William and Mary Brown,	"	17 June 1729.
Alexander Son of Huxtabel and Susanna Baker,	"	17 July 1729.
Charles Son of Charles and Hannah Busso,	"	10 May 1729.
Mary daughter of Richard and Mary Buckley,	"	7 June 1729.
Mary daughter of John and Susanna Blake,	"	17 March 1729.
John Son of John and Sarah Billings,	"	24 September 1729.
Timothy Son of Timothy and Mary Barron,	"	9 January 1729.
Richard Son of Richard and Mary Billings,	"	13 August 1729.
Dorothy daughter of Ellis and Sarah Bennet,	"	6 August 1729.
James Son of James and Mary Boyer,	"	31 July 1729.
Sarah daughter of William and Susanna Butler,	"	16 August 1729.
John Son of Joseph and Abigail Bridgham,	"	27 August 1729.
Mary daughter of Martin and Susanna Brimmer,	"	7 September 1729.
Caleb Son of Joshua and Rebekah Balch,	"	2 October 1729.
Simon Son of Jeremiah and Mary Barto,	"	23 September 1729.

Mary daughter of Thomas and Abigail Bradford,	Born	18 October 1729.
Abigail daughter of William and Abigail Brown,	"	8 November 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Banks,	"	31 October 1729.
Jonathan Son of Richard and Hannah Barnard,	"	25 November 1729.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Belcher,	"	13 April 1729.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Birch,	"	1 April 1729.
Samuel Son of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	"	4 May 1729.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Martha Bridgham,	"	28 April 1729.
John Son of Edward and Abigail Bromfield,	"	25 April 1729.
Hugh Son of John and Susanna Coombs,	"	16 April 1729.
Mercy daughter of Edward and Abigail Cruft,	"	30 April 1729.
Charles Son of Charles and Elizabeth Chauncy,	"	16 May 1729.
Rebekah daughter of Daniel and Mary Cheever,	"	28 May 1729.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Cole- worthy,	"	8 June 1729.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Ann Crafts,	"	17 June 1729.
Benjamin Son of William and Elizabeth Cowell,	"	29 June 1729.
Anna daughter of Nathanael and Martha Cobbit,	"	29 July 1729.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Hannah Casno,	"	2 July 1729.
Anne daughter of Robert and Jane Cole,	"	11 December 1729.
Mehetabel daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Check- ley,	"	8 July 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Codner,	"	21 July 1729.
Ann daughter of Daniel and Mary Coffin,	"	15 July 1729.
James Son of James and Mary Carter,	"	5 September 1729.
James Son of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	28 August 1729.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Mary Conibal,	"	13 October 1729.
John Son of William and Ann Coffin,	"	19 August 1729.
Abraham } Sons of Joseph and Elizabeth Clew-		
Isaac } ley,	"	15 December 1729.
Mary daughter of William and Sarah Cooper,	"	26 December 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth Col- bey,	"	28 December 1729.
John Son of John and Ann Chambers,	"	3 February 1729.
Ann daughter of William and Rebekah Copp,	"	31 January 1729.
Benjamin Son of James and Alice Cox,	"	28 February 1729.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Clark,	"	15 February 1729.
Benjamin Son of John and Mehetabel Clough,	"	20 January 1729.
James Son of James and Mary Clough,	"	11 March 1729.
William Son of Thomas and Abigail Cannington,	"	3 March 1729.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Cannon,	"	26 January 1729.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cushing,	"	27 February 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Cun- ningham,	"	7 March 1729.
Joanna daughter of George and Judith Coleworthy,	"	3 April 1729.
Ruth daughter of Nathanael and Ann Cunningham,	"	June 1729.
Ellis Son of John and Rebekah Compton,	"	28 September 1729.
Frances daughter of Richard and Ammi Coleworthy,	"	8 September 1729.
Hannah daughter of John and Sarah Carnes,	"	8 July 1729.
Thomas Son of Isaac and Rebekah Dawbt,	"	11 October 1729.
Deborah daughter of John and Elizabeth Daniel,	"	1 October 1729.
Abia daughter of James and Sarah Davenport,	"	2 October 1729.
John Son of John and Naomi Dupee,	"	18 February 1729.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Sarah Davis,	"	10 February 1729.
Sarah daughter of James and Mary Day,	"	19 November 1729.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Mary Doubleday,	"	3 August 1729.
John Son of John and Deborah Dyer,	"	30 March 1729.
Israel Son of James and Bathsheba Deverage,	"	31 March 1729.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Sarah Dacon,	"	14 June 1729.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Mary Doubleday,	"	2 August 1729.

James Son of James and Hannah Dowel,	Born	13 September 1729.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Emmons,	"	30 March 1729.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Erving,	"	16 May 1729.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Sarah Edes,	"	17 April 1729.
Mary daughter of Jacob and Mary Emmons,	"	25 July 1729.
Edward Son of David and Mary Evans,	"	10 August 1729.
Brice Son of Brice and Mary Eccles,	"	28 November 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Sarah Edwards,	"	17 October 1729.
David Son of David and Susanna Eustes,	"	22 February 1729.
David Son of Morgan and Elizabeth Edwards,	"	27 February 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Gideon and Susanna Florence,	"	27 April 1729.
John Son of David and Elizabeth Franklyn,	"	2 June 1729.
Susanna daughter of Nathan and Margaret Foster,	"	24 July 1729.
Ebenezer Son of John and Mary Foster,	"	30 August 1729.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Floyd,	"	3 October 1729.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Ellen Fowle,	"	28 July 1729.
Thomas Son of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear,	"	25 August 1729.
David Son of David and Joanna Fowle,	"	30 August 1729.
Percival Son of Percival and Sarah-Mary Farmer,	"	9 September 1729.
Esther daughter of William and Elizabeth Fairfield, at Wenham,	"	5 February 1729.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Fullarton,	"	1 October 1729.
Mercy daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	3 October 1729.
Ann daughter of Hopestill and Sarah Foster,	"	3 October 1729.
Jeremiah Son of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	10 November 1729.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Priscilla Fowle,	"	22 December 1729.
Thomas Son of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	30 January 1729.
John Son of John and Mary Foster,	"	21 January 1729.
Anna daughter of Zechariah and Abigail Fitch,	"	20 March 1729.
Ann daughter of Rufus and Katharine Green,	"	16 December 1729.
Robert Son of Charles and Mary Giles,	"	6 December 1729.
James Son of Francis and Judith Gruzlier,	"	5 January 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Green,	"	31 December 1729.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Sarah Goffe,	"	16 January 1729.
Stillborn daughter of Samuel and Mary Greenwood,	"	24 August 1729.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Ann Grigg,	"	7 February 1729.
Samuel Son of James and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	18 February 1729.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Anna Green,	"	7 February 1729.
Lettice daughter of James and Elizabeth Gerreck,	"	1 February 1729.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Green,	"	18 February 1729.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Gouge,	"	3 February 1729.
Francis Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Goffe,	"	30 December 1729.
Thomas Son of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	10 September 1729.
Sarah daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	5 December 1729.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Elizabeth Green- wood,	"	29 June 1729.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Rebekah Gray,	"	19 July 1729.
Henry Son of Henry and Elizabeth Gibbon,	"	26 April 1729.
Susanna daughter of Jacob and Susanna Griggs,	"	18 December 1729.
William Son of William and Alice Griffith,	"	29 January 1729.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Harris,	"	15 May 1729.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Harding,	"	29 April 1729.
George Son of George and Rebekah Hopkins,	"	20 May 1729.
Nathanael Son of John and Anna Harris,	"	9 March 1729.
Katharine daughter of John and Jane Hobbs,	"	28 May 1729.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Eleanor Hartley,	"	25 May 1729.
Priscilla daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Hill,	"	23 June 1729.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Harsum,	"	15 May 1729.
Katharine daughter of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	4 July 1729.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Hubbard,	"	8 June 1729.

Robert Son of Robert and Sarah Harris,	Born	8 August 1729.
Martha daughter of John and Kezia Harvey,	"	16 August 1729.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hood,	"	5 April 1729.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Harris,	"	8 September 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Honiwell,	"	13 September 1729.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Deborah Hewes,	"	6 August 1729.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	8 December 1729.
Edward Son of Edward and Lydia Hutchinson,	"	18 December 1729.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Hepzibah Howard,	"	27 December 1729.
Samuel Son of Roger and Elizabeth Harcastle,	"	4 April 1729.
William Son of John and Abigail Harper,	"	14 September 1729.
Joseph Son of John and Elizabeth Helyer,	"	29 March 1729.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Susanna Hill,	"	24 December 1729.
Rebekah daughter of Ralph and Mary Hart,	"	21 April 1729.
Benjamin Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	12 January 1729.
Vincent Son of John and Sarah Hyer,	"	11 January 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of David and Mary Huston,	"	20 February 1729.
William Son of John and Mary Hooton,	"	26 February 1729.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	16 March 1729.
John Son of Ebenezer and Hannah Hough,	"	13 March 1729.
Nathanael Son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hurd,	"	13 February 1729.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Abigail Jeffry,	"	19 June 1729.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Jandine,	"	11 June 1729.
Charles Son of Charles and Mary Jones,	"	29 September 1729.
Margaret daughter of Elias and Mary Jarvis,	"	18 October 1729.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Jarvis,	"	29 April 1729.
Peter Son of Zechariah and Elizabeth Johonnot,	"	23 September 1729.
Mary daughter of James and Ann Jeffs,	"	20 March 1729.
Jerusha daughter of John and Abigail Jent,	"	7 January 1729.
Susanna daughter of Vincent and Susanna Jerros,	"	23 February 1729.
Nathanael Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kneeland,	"	31 May 1729.
William Son of Christopher and Sarah Kilby,	"	23 September 1729.
James Son of Andrew and Martha Knox,	"	8 October 1729.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Kneeland,	"	15 February 1729.
John Son of John and Abigail Low,	"	22 April 1729.
George Son of George and Mary Le Dane,	"	26 November 1729.
Jonathan Son of Israel and Mehetabel Look,	"	28 July 1729.
John Son of William and Mary Liswell,	"	18 February 1729.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Leasenby,	"	11 August 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lee,	"	19 February 1729.
John Son of Oliver and Rebekah Luckis,	"	2 September 1729.
Richard Son of Isaac and Margaret Lowry,	"	23 January 1729.
John Son of John and Mary Lappington,	"	10 September 1729.
Sarah daughter of William and Mary More,	"	26 March 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Martha Mellikin,	"	26 March 1729.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mather,	"	13 April 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Margaret Mitchell,	"	4 July 1729.
John Son of John and Dorothy Marion,	"	24 July 1729.
Lydia daughter of Thomas and Lydia Mellendy,	"	16 September 1729.
Mary daughter of Alexander and Mary Marten,	"	1 November 1729.
John Son of George and Jane McChune,	"	24 November 1729.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Margaret Mellish,	"	14 May 1729.
Esther daughter of John and Elizabeth McLean,	"	1 June 1729.
Mary daughter of William and Elizabeth Maycock,	"	29 May 1729.
Henry Son of Henry and Elizabeth Neal,	"	24 August 1729.
Josiah Son of Eleazar and Mary Newhall,	"	22 February 1729.
David Son of Samuel and Sarah Norton,	"	19 September 1729.

Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Nutt,	Born	5 October 1729.
William Son of William and Hannah Neal,	"	17 October 1729.
Daniel Son of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	7 May 1729.
Richard Son of Richard and Hannah Peirce,	"	23 September, 1729.
Ann daughter of John and Mary Potwine,	"	20 December 1729.
Andrew Faneuil Son of Gillam and Mary Phillips,	"	1 October 1729.
William, Son of Peter and Martha Pelham,	"	22 February 1729.
Jane daughter of Samuel and Mary Procter,	"	11 November 1729.
John Son of John and Hannah Pepple,	"	16 July 1729.
Mary daughter of William and Hannah Parkman,	"	26 November 1729.
John Son of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	23 June 1729.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Rebekah Phillips,	"	9 November 1729.
Martha daughter of William and Abigail Palfrey,	"	18 December 1729.
Jonathan Son of Joseph and Mary Peirce,	"	6 April 1729.
Abigail daughter of Edward and Abigail Pell,	"	1 March 1729.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Pinckney,	"	7 March 1729.
Samuel Son of John and Mary Phillips,	"	15 March 1729.
Esther daughter of Alexander and Esther Parkman,	"	14 June 1729.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Procter,	"	21 June 1729.
Mary daughter of William and Mehetabel Pratt,	"	8 September 1729.
Ebenezer Son of Samuel and Rebekah Pratt,	"	13 March 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Quincy,	"	15 October 1729.
Susanna daughter of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	27 October 1729.
John Son of James and Mehetabel Ridgaway,	"	12 March 1729.
Sarah daughter of Stephen and Sarah Randall,	"	16 October 1729.
Joseph Son of Edward and Elizabeth Rumley,	"	26 December 1729.
Joseph Son of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	"	4 April 1729.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Mary Roberts,	"	28 January 1729.
Abigail daughter of Richard and Sarah Randall,	"	28 February 1729.
Nathanael Son of Samuel and Naomi Ridgaway	"	10 May 1729.
Joseph Son of John and Esther Ransted,	"	28 May 1729.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Martha Richardson,	"	11 June 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Aaron and Mary Read,	"	10 August 1729.
Jonathan Son of Joseph and Rachel Roberts,	"	5 August 1729.
Mehetabel daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Rolfe,	"	16 June 1729.
William Son of William and Mary Richardson,	"	29 August 1729.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Sims,	"	23 January 1729.
Abraham Son of Nathanael and Sarah Story,	"	24 November 1729.
Joseph Son of William and Ruth Smallege,	"	11 March 1729.
Mary daughter of John and Mercy Smith,	"	29 December 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Olive Sturges,	"	17 January 1729.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	27 January 1729.
Alexander, Son of Alexander and Rebekah Sampson,	"	19 February, 1729.
Susanna daughter of Benjamin and Susanna Swain,	"	2 January 1729.
John Son of John and Abigail Salter,	"	20 July 1729.
John Elbridge Son of Nicholas and Martha Salis- bury,	"	12 August 1729.
Thomas Son of John and Martha Symmes,	"	8 September 1729.
Anna daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sargent,	"	8 October 1729.
Lydia daughter of Robert and Lydia Snelling,	"	20 October 1729.
John Son of John and Mary Smallpeice,	"	2 November 1729.
Mary daughter of Bartholomew and Mary Sutton,	"	10 November 1729.
Edward-Bray Son of John and Elizabeth Scottow,	"	13 April 1729.
Sarah daughter of Jacob and Mary Sheafe,	"	7 June 1729.
Hannah daughter of Bartholomew and Elizabeth Seares,	"	9 June 1729.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Anna Sanders,	"	25 June 1729.
William Son of William and Sarah Stoddard,	"	6 August 1729.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Tabitha Stoddard,	"	11 July 1729.
John Son of John and Mary Simpson,	"	8 March 1729.

Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Souther,	Born	29 June 1729.
Thomas Son of Timothy and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	13 June 1729.
Jonathan Son of Ambrose and Mary Tower,	"	4 June 1729.
William Son of William and Bethiah Torrey,	"	7 June 1729.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Sarah Thompson,	"	16 June 1729.
Benjamin Son of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	26 June 1729.
Deborah daughter of Gershom and Priscilla Tenney,	"	14 August 1729.
Mary daughter of George and Elizabeth Tilley,	"	12 September 1729.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Ruth Trott,	"	25 May 1729.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Abigail Torrey,	"	31 August 1729.
Mary daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Tothill,	"	10 September 1729.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	27 October 1729.
Samuel Son of Ebenezer and Jane Turell,	"	2 February 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	13 December 1729.
George Son of Maverick and Joanna Thomas,	"	9 July 1729.
Thomas Son of Andrew and Miriam Tyler,	"	21 January 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Thorp,	"	9 August 1729.
Sarah daughter of Nathanael and Joanna Thwing,	"	17 March 1729.
Martha daughter of Joshua and Martha Underwood,	"	24 May 1729.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Sarah Venner,	"	2 September 1729.
Ebenezer Son of Hugh and Mary Vans,	"	21 April 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	30 August 1729.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Windsor,	"	18 July 1729.
Nathanael Son of Joshua and Ann Williams,	"	5 September 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow,	"	29 April 1729.
Esther daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Whittemore,	"	30 September 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Wendell,	"	16 October 1729.
Joanna daughter of John and Mercy Webster,	"	2 October 1729.
Edward Son of James and Elizabeth Watts,	"	18 May 1729.
Grace daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	27 September 1729.
Joseph Son of John and Elizabeth Wheelwright,	"	9 November 1729.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Warden,	"	17 May 1729.
Oliver Son of Oliver and Hannah Williams,	"	25 May 1729.
Mary daughter of John and Mary West,	"	4 July 1729.
Abraham Son of Abraham and Jane Wendell,	"	17 July 1729.
Mary daughter of Robert and Martha Waite,	"	31 May 1729.
Joseph Son of Nathanael and Sarah Welch,	"	25 May 1729.
Jacob Son of Ebenezer and Jane Way,	"	7 September 1729.
Mary daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Whittemore,	"	28 December 1729.
Sarah daughter of William and Abigail White,	"	16 January 1729.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Webb,	"	13 February 1729.
Henry Son of William and Sarah Wedford,	"	10 February 1729.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Magdalen Wroe,	"	9 February 1729.
Joseph Son of William and Susanna Young,	"	12 February 1729.
Rebekah daughter of William and Hannah Young,	"	10 October 1729.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Hayward and Rachel his Wife,	"	23 September 1729.

These two births are imperfectly recorded :

Daniel Son of James and Mary Boyer,	"	14 June 172 .
Ann daughter of Henry and Sarah Venner,	"	14 May 172 .

1730.

Abigail daughter of Samuel and Mary Adams,	"	20 July 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Mary Alden,	"	3 August 1730.

Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Elizabeth Adams, Born	4 August 1730.
Ammi daughter of John and Mary Adams, "	16 August 1730.
John-Bredger Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Allen, "	17 February 1730.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Barnard, "	19 February 1729/30.
Abigail daughter of Nathanael and Rebekah Belknap, "	2 May 1730.
Ebenezer Son of Jonathan and Mary Bowman, "	7 May 1730.
Joan daughter of John and Katharine Beney, "	23 May 1730.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Jane Button, "	1 July 1730.
Abigail daughter of Benjamin and Martha Bunker, "	29 July 1730.
Hephzibah daughter of James and Hephzibah Bradford, "	22 August 1730.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Jane Burrell, "	23 August 1730.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Ruth Bradford, "	12 August 1730.
Isaac Son of John and Sarah Beacham, "	18 August 1730.
Hannah daughter of Joseph and Abigail Bridgham, "	2 August 1730.
Margaret daughter of John and Margaret Breck, "	18 August 1730.
Susanna daughter of Richard and Mary Buckley, "	5 June 1730.
Mary daughter of Philip and Mary Bass, "	24 August 1730.
William Son of Ebenezer and Mary Berry, "	14 September 1730.
Mary daughter of George and Mary Bethune, "	7 October 1730.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Ann Babbidge, "	20 September 1730.
Ann daughter of Caleb and Deliverance Bean, "	27 October 1730.
Ann daughter of Alden and Mercy Bass, "	28 February 1730.
Moses Son of William and Elizabeth Beairsto, "	21 October 1730.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Beer, "	19 January 1730.
Ebenezer Son of Samuel and Christian Bass, "	6 November 1730.
Margaret daughter of William and Lydia Brown, "	21 February 1730.
Robert Son of James and Mary Brown, "	11 November 1730.
Rachel daughter of Henry and Rachel Barlow, "	4 February 1730.
Sarah daughter of Belthazer and Mary Bayard, "	16 November 1730.
Robert Son of William and Susanna Butler, "	13 September 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Bulfinch, "	10 December 1730.
James Son of Increase and Ann Blake, "	30 March 1730.
Abiel daughter of William and Hannah Bond, "	10 November 1730.
Mary daughter of Edward and Abigail Bromfield, "	15 September 1730.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Susanna Bentley, "	20 December 1730.
Jonathan Howkins Son of Jonathan and Ann Barnard, "	19 July 1730.
Sarah daughter of John and Susanna Brown, "	31 December 1730.
Susanna daughter of John and Susanna Bruno, "	2 January 1730.
Hannah daughter of John and Sarah Billings, "	11 January 1730.
Dorcas daughter of John and Mary Brown, "	5 March 1730.
John Son of Benjamin and Mary Brown, "	7 September 1730.
Hannah daughter of Nathanael and Hannah Balston, "	2 October 1730.
Martha daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Belcher, "	20 July 1730.
Edward Son of John and Sarah Carnes, "	8 September 1730.
William Son of William and Deborah Corbin, "	18 October 1730.
Lydia daughter of Job and Lydia Coit, "	12 December 1730.
John Son of Matthias and Mary Cussens, "	15 December 1730.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Coffin, "	15 December 1730.
William Son of Josiah and Lydia Carter, "	17 December 1730.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Margaret Clark, "	22 July 1730.
Abigail daughter of Isaac and Patience Clark, "	24 December 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Cowell, "	4 June 1730.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Miriam Clark, "	30 December 1730.
Hephzibah daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Cushing, "	6 August 1730.
William Son of John and Hannah Coolidge, "	5 January 1730.
Nathaniel Son of George and Mary Cradock, "	16 November 1730.
John Son of John and Mary Crocker, "	15 January 1730.

Edmund Son of Jacob and Abiel Chamberlain,	Born	11 October 1730.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Ann Clough,	"	30 January 1730.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Susanna Cowdery,	"	20 February 1730.
Elisha Son of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	27 April 1730.
John Son of Clement and Sarah Collings,	"	19 September 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Rachel Clough,	"	1 May 1730.
Hannah daughter of Edward and Mary Cooper,	"	19 May 1730.
Hannah daughter of Edward and Mary Cooper,	"	29 May 1730.
Sarah daughter of James and Sarah Clarke,	"	29 June 1730.
Mary daughter of Lambert and Elizabeth Cox,	"	23 July 1730.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Susanna Child,	"	19 July 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Codner,	"	23 August 1730.
Lydia daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Checkley,	"	7 September 1730.
Ann daughter of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	13 May 1730.
Thomas Son of Edward and Judith Durant,	"	22 August 1730.
John Son of Benjamin and Margaret Dyer,	"	25 August 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Mary Dawson,	"	13 March 1730.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Anna Downe,	"	21 March 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dawes,	"	16 April 1730.
John Son of Samuel and Katharine Davis,	"	4 February 1730.
Willard Son of Benjamin and Ruth Eastabrook,	"	25 March 1730.
Mercy daughter of Nathanael and Hannah Emmes,	"	17 July 1730.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Ruth Ellis,	"	6 June 1730.
Mary daughter of John and Abigail Erving,	"	19 June 1730.
Maria daughter of Edward and Mary Ellis,	"	1 May 1730.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Eustus,	"	10 September 1730.
Nathanael Son of Brice and Mary Eccles,	"	17 November 1730.
Silence daughter of John and Sarah Eliot,	"	1 February 1730.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Bathsheba Edwards,	"	22 February 1730.
Savell Son of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	18 May 1730.
John Son of John and Mary Earle,	"	24 March 1730.
Nathan Son of Nathan and Margaret Foster,	"	20 February 1730.
James Son of Neal and Mary Forbes,	"	23 March 1730.
Mary daughter of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	20 June 1730.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Anna Foxcroft,	"	29 September 1730.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Hannah Fairweather,	"	4 September 1730.
Gershom Son of Eleazer and Mary Flagg,	"	10 June 1730.
William Son of Thomas and Ann Foster,	"	9 May 1730.
John Son of James and Hannah Fosdick,	"	9 June 1730.
Mercy daughter of Bickford and Judith Greenleaf,	"	29 April 1730.
Mary daughter of Jacob and Mary Green,	"	31 May 1730.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Abigail Goodwin,	"	5 September 1730.
Jonathan Son of John and Mary Gatchell,	"	16 October 1730.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mariha Goldthwait,	"	5 October 1730.
Abigail daughter of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	8 April 1730.
Benjamin Son of William and Anna Giles,	"	14 October 1730.
John Son of Henry and Elizabeth Gibbon,	"	25 February 1730.
Judith daughter of Joseph and Mary Glydden,	"	16 October 1730.
John Son of Elias and Sarah Girott,	"	17 February 1730.
Bartholomew Son of Bartholomew and Hannah Gedney,	"	5 September 1730.
Rebekah daughter of Nathanael and Rebekah Goodwin,	"	17 September 1730.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Ann Grafton,	"	28 November 1730.
Bethiah daughter of Thomas and Anna Greene,	"	4 July 1730.
Richard Son of Samuel and Mary Green,	"	13 December 1730.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Abigail Green,	"	7 January 1730.
Caleb Son of John and Mary Griffin,	"	26 January 1730.
Joseph Son of Caleb Joseph and Mary Gray,	"	17 February 1730.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	14 February 1730.

Elizabeth daughter of Charles and Martha Henley,	Born	30 August 1730.
Jonathan Son of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	"	16 September 1730.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Heath,	"	10 August 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Martha Harley,	"	10 September 1730.
William Son of George and Rebekah Hanners,	"	19 April 1730.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	8 June 1730.
Abraham Son of Abraham and Hannah How,	"	10 June 1730.
Ebenezer Son of Ames and Judith Howard,	"	12 October 1730.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Healy,	"	27 May 1730.
Joseph Son of Elias and Frances Hammond,	"	8 October 1730.
Samuel Son of George and Abigail Hewes,	"	12 July 1730.
James Son of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	21 October 1730.
Samuel Son of Ralph and Mary Hart,	"	12 December 1730.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Mary Hubbard,	"	1 December 1730.
Samuel Jackson Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Harris,	"	9 December 1730.
Thomas Son of Richard and Hannah Hayward,	"	27 April 1730.
Peter Son of Peter and Katharine Harratt,	"	15 January 1730.
Susanna daughter of Andrew and Dorcas Hall,	"	18 April 1730.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallowell,	"	26 December 1730.
John Son of John and Mary Henshaw,	"	3 March 1730.
Lydia daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holland,	"	26 February 1730.
John Son of John and Mary Haro,	"	19 March 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hurd,	"	17 March 1730.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Hill,	"	18 March 1730.
Charles Hobby Son of Zechariah and Mary Hubbard,	"	16 October 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Jen- kins,	"	16 August 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Jeremiah and Rebekah Jack- son,	"	5 January 1730.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Jarvis,	"	19 February 1730.
Margaret daughter of William and Margaret Jep- son,	"	9 February 1730.
Christopher Son of Edward and Elizabeth Kelly,	"	10 February 1730.
Prudence daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Knee- land,	"	23 February 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Hannah Lynch,	"	14 September 1730.
Edward Son of John and Mercy Late,	"	20 February 1730.
John Son of John and Mary Lander,	"	15 December 1730.
Thomas Son of Knight and Abigail Leverett,	"	3 April 1730.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Ludgate,	"	24 December 1730.
James Son of John and Ruth Leach,	"	3 April 1730.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	7 April 1730.
Lydia daughter of Phillip and Lydia Lewis,	"	1 May 1730.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Rebekah Lowden,	"	2 July 1730.
Mary daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Lash,	"	15 September 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan and Mary Lam- bert,	"	1 July 1730.
Deborah daughter of Byfield and Sarah Lyde,	"	9 February 1730.
Theophilus Son of Theophilus and Hannah Lillie,	"	18 August 1730.
Eunice daughter of Daniel and Eunice Merrett,	"	11 May 1730.
William Son of William and Mary More,	"	9 May 1730.
Letitia daughter of John and Letitia Mark,	"	21 April 1730.
Susanna daughter of James and Susanna Melling,	"	24 June 1730.
John Son of Peter and Priscilla Morrison,	"	30 July 1730.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Maycock,	"	27 August 1730.
Rebekah daughter of John and Dorothy Marion,	"	2 October 1730.
Rebekah daughter of Isaac and Rebekah Marion,	"	18 October 1730.
William Son of John and Mary Milton,	"	20 January 1730.
Ann daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Moore,	"	22 January 1730.
Samuel Son of John and Elizabeth Maverick,	"	19 January 1730.

James Son of Benjamin and Eliza. Mason,	Born	10 March 1730.
Deborah daughter of William and Deborah Mason,	"	15 March 1730.
Joseph Son of Alexander and Mary Marten,	"	16 March 1730.
Henry Son of Eleazar and Mary Newhall,	"	27 August 1730.
Samuel Son of Edmund and Mary Newcomb,	"	3 May 1730.
Samuel Son of John and Sarah Osborne,	"	16 April 1730.
Abigail daughter of William and Mary Owen,	"	31 January 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	7 June 1730.
Katharine daughter of Samuel and Margaret Pousley,	"	21 August 1730.
Benjamin Son of Briantt and Ruth Parott,	"	12 June 1730.
Samuel Son of John and Lydia Poumery,	"	4 August 1730.
John Son of David and Hannah Powell,	"	28 June 1730.
Hannah daughter of Joseph and Mary Procter,	"	22 September 1730.
John Son of John and Hannah Procter,	"	27 February 1730.
Samuel Son of Benjamin and Margaret Procter,	"	13 September 1730.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mehetabel Payson,	"	5 November 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Peirce,	"	30 March 1730.
Dorcas daughter of Samuel and Dorcas Parkman,	"	13 November 1730.
Ruth daughter of Joseph and Mary Peirce,	"	20 December 1730.
Abigail daughter of Nathanael and Abigail Pearse,	"	1 December 1730.
Benjamin Son of Edward and Ruth Paige,	"	14 June 1730.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Papoon,	"	31 December 1730.
Robert Treat Son of Thomas and Eunice Paine,	"	12 March 1730.
Samuel Son of William and Ann Phillips,	"	21 January 1730.
Abigail daughter of Skinner and Elizabeth Russell,	"	31 December 1730.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	11 May 1730.
Naomi daughter of Samuel and Naomi Ridgaway,	"	7 January 1730.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Lydia Rhodes,	"	31 October 1730.
Tuomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Russell, at Sudbury,	"	4 July 1730.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Priscilla Roberts,	"	8 February 1730.
John Son of Nathanael and Mary Roberts,	"	11 March 1730.
Abigail daughter of Stephen and Sarah Randall,	"	20 March 1730.
Mary daughter of James and Mary Read,	"	5 October 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Rogers,	"	19 February 1730.
Sarah daughter of John and Abigail Ruggles,	"	6 May 1730.
John Son of William and Sarah Russell,	"	5 December 1730.
Caleb Son of Caleb and Deborah Ray,	"	12 September 1730.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Stevens,	"	4 April 1730.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Seward,	"	1 May 1730.
John Son of John and Lydia Strong,	"	17 May 1730.
Edward Son of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott,	"	18 October 1730.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Shaw,	"	21 June 1730.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	31 August 1730.
William Son of William and Mary Sims,	"	30 July 1730.
John Son of John and Lydia Simpson,	"	29 January 1730.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Salter,	"	28 August 1730.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Stoddard,	"	24 September 1730.
Tabitha daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Stoddard,	"	15 September 1730.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith,	"	31 October 1730.
Henry Son of Ralph and Huldah Smith,	"	5 September 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Snoden,	"	20 July 1730.
Abigail daughter of Luke and Margaret Stone,	"	6 October 1730.
James Son of John and Elizabeth Spooner,	"	4 November 1730.
Peter Son of Benjamin and Ann Sanderson,	"	3 November 1730.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Susanna Shead,	"	6 August 1730.
Margery daughter of William and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	1 December 1730.
Hannah daughter of Abraham and Hannah Sneiling,	"	26 December 1730.
Mary daughter of Nathan and Mary Sargent,	"	2 January 1730.

Samuel Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Sumner,	Born	22 December 1730.
Martha daughter of Elisha and Martha Townsend,	"	29 June 1730.
Samuel Son of William and Bethiah Torrey,	"	15 June 1730.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	17 August 1730.
Richard Son of Richard and Abigail Trew,	"	9 August 1730.
Joseph Son of William and Sarah Tyler,	"	20 September 1730.
William Son of Thomas and Waitstill Trott,	"	1 November 1730.
Elizabeth daughter of George and Elizabeth Tilley,	"	1 December 1730.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Hannah Tucker,	"	15 December 1730.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	13 March 1730.
William Son of Hugh and Mary Vans,	"	10 April 1730.
John Son of John and Bethiah Vardy,	"	21 October 1730.
Moses Son of John and Elizabeth Ventinon,	"	30 January 1730.
Daniel Son of Samuel and Mary Waterhouse,	"	3 October 1730.
Martha daughter of Jonathan and Martha Williams,	"	7 October 1730.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Wakefield,	"	25 February 1730.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Ruth Whittemore,	"	27 July 1730.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	24 March 1730.
Mary daughter of George and Mary Wadlin,	"	17 September 1730.
Ann daughter of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	7 December 1730.
Charles Son of William and Mary Walter,	"	3 December 1730.
Mary daughter of Charles and Martha Warham,	"	4 November 1730.
Cord Son of Cord and Sarah Wing,	"	25 November 1730.
Mary Green daughter of Edward and Margaret Whitaker,	"	30 January 1730.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Hannah Welles,	"	2 December 1730.
Ann daughter of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	7 December 1730.
Iezekiah Son of Benjamin and Sarah Whittemore,	"	2 February 1730.
Nathanael Son of William and Mary Warner,	"	27 March 1730.
John Son of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	13 April 1730.
Samuel Son of Benjamin and Ruth Wheeler,	"	2 May 1730.
Susanna daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow,	"	25 February 1730.
Martha daughter of Owen and Martha Williams,	"	28 April 1730.
Isaac Son of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	10 May 1730.
Ruth daughter of Isaac and Sarah Walker,	"	20 August 1730.
James Son of William and Mary Young,	"	9 April 1730.
James Son of James and Jane Young,	"	21 December 1730.
Joseph Son of Abraham and Amiable York,	"	5 February 1730.
Samuel Read Son of William Beartell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 May 1730.
Mary daughter of John Gardner and Mary his Wife,	"	3 February 1730.
John Son of John Scot and Lydia his Wife,	"	13 October 1730.
John Son of Samuel Torrey and Silence his Wife,	"	22 September 1730.

1731.

Samuel Son of John and Sarah Aekin,	Born	17 July 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Atwood,	"	21 August 1731.
Zechariah Son of Zechariah and Lydia Alden,	"	20 July 1731.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Mary Adams,	"	23 December 1731.
Eleanor daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	5 December 1731.
John Son of John and Susanna Adams,	"	15 May 1731.
John Son of John and Mary Avis,	"	11 July 1731.
William Son of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	"	7 April 1731.
Abigail daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	7 May 1731.
William Son of William and Katharine Bulfinch,	"	1 July 1731.
Martha daughter of John and Mary Beer,	"	2 January 1731.
Samuel Son of Thomas and Susanna Belcher,	"	4 July 1731.

Richard Son of John and Katharine Beny,	Born	18 February 1731.
Edward Son of Edward and Alice Barret,	"	25 July 1731.
John Son of John and Jerusha Baker,	"	17 June 1731.
Susanna daughter of John and Abigail Burt,	"	15 August 1731.
Susanna daughter of Martin and Susanna Brimmer,	"	8 August 1731.
Moses-Belcher Son of Moses and Hannah Bass,	"	27 August 1731.
Harrison Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	10 September 1731.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim and Mary Baker,	"	8 October 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Banks,	"	8 October 1731.
Sarah daughter of David and Rely Belcher,	"	30 November 1731.
Peter Son of James and Miriam Boyer,	"	2 November 1731.
John Son of John and Rebekah Barret,	"	7 December 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Beaudri,	"	6 December 1731.
Benja. Chamberlain Son of Benja. and Martha Bunker,	"	5 January 1731.
Sarah daughter of Tho. and Ruth Bill,	"	11 December 1731.
Ruth daughter of John and Sarah Bonner,	"	12 March 1731.
Richard Son of John and Katharine Binny,	"	18 February 1731.
Joseph Son of John and Sarah Bradford,	"	13 March 1731.
Mary daughter of Timothy and Mary Barron,	"	4 December 1731.
Jane daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brooks,	"	29 November 1731.
Ruth daughter of Joseph and Ruth Bradford,	"	28 August 1731.
Joseph Son of Richard and Mary Buckley,	"	10 January 1731.
James Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Barrick,	"	9 April 1731.
Sarah daughter of John and Susanna Blake,	"	24 January 1731.
Joseph Son of Richard and Mary Billings,	"	28 March 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Abigail Can- nington,	"	9 April 1731.
Mary daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Cushing,	"	19 March 1731.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Clark,	"	9 April 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Chauncy,	"	12 November 1731.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Coverly,	"	18 April 1731.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Martha Cobbitt,	"	28 July 1731.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Lydia Chub,	"	16 May 1731.
Patience daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Coulton,	"	17 July 1731.
Ann daughter of James and Hannah Cox,	"	27 May 1731.
John Son of Nicholas and Mary Cutting,	"	20 June 1731.
Jane daughter of John and Ann Chambers,	"	11 July 1731.
Ames Son of Ames and Mary Cartwright,	"	2 July 1731.
Samuel Son of Isaac and Hannah Casno,	"	4 August 1731.
Nathanael Son of Ebenezer and Rachel Clough,	"	26 July 1731.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Currier,	"	18 November 1731.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Ann Crafts,	"	22 August 1731.
John Son of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	19 November 1731.
John Son of Andrew and Mary Cunningham,	"	8 October 1731.
Joseph Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	"	24 January 1731.
Oliver Son of Jonathan and Hannah Chandler,	"	20 September 1731.
Nathanael Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cushing,	"	3 October 1731.
Sarah daughter of Clement and Sarah Collings,	"	24 November 1731.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Codner,	"	3 December 1731.
Moses Son of Moses and Mary Chaille,	"	11 September 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Abigail Colson,	"	6 March 1731.
Edward Son of Edward and Mary Cooper,	"	19 March 1731.
Richard Son of John and Rebekah Compton,	"	30 July 1731.
Robert Son of Joseph and Hannah Calef,	"	27 December 1731.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Dring,	"	22 May 1731.
William Son of William and Lydia Doke,	"	11 October 1731.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Darling,	"	3 June 1731.
Isaac Son of John and Naomi Dupee,	"	27 December 1731.

Sarah daughter of Nathanael and Mary Doubleday, Born	21 July 1731.
Frances daughter of Joseph and Frances Douglas, "	29 December 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Daniel, "	3 August 1731.
Ann daughter of John and Deborah Dyer, "	8 January 1731.
James Son of James and Mary Day, "	18 August 1731.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dawes, "	5 August 1731.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Mary Dwight, "	6 February 1731.
Ann daughter of Eleazer and Mary Dorby, "	30 March 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Elias and Mary Dupee, "	4 April 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Damaris Dor- rington, "	12 April 1731.
James Son of George and Susanna Ducker, "	19 April 1731.
Samuel Son of Brice and Mary Eccles, "	2 December 1731.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Sarah Edgar, "	22 August 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Eg- glestone, "	27 November 1731.
Nathanael Son of Jacob and Mary Emmons, "	15 April 1731.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Abigail Eustus, "	17 May 1731.
Ann daughter of David and Mary Evans, "	10 March 1731.
Peter Son of Samuel and Ruth Ellis, "	12 September 1731.
Edward Son of Edward and Sarah Edes, "	3 October 1731.
Joseph Son of Edward and Hannah Emerson, "	13 September 1731.
William Son of John and Rebekah Endicott, "	6 July 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Abigail Erving, "	14 September 1731.
John Son of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear, "	28 March 1731.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Sarah Floyd, "	4 April 1731.
Benjamin Son of William and Elizabeth Fairfield, "	10 September 1731.
Stephen Son of William and Mary Fullerton, "	19 September 1731.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Margaret Fitch, "	8 May 1731.
Prudence daughter of Thomas and Ann Foster, "	28 June 1731.
John Son of Alexander and Deborah Forsyth, "	5 November 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Foster, "	30 August 1731.
Mary daughter of Hopeskill and Sarah Foster, "	19 December 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Zechariah and Abigail Fitch, "	31 January 1731.
James Son of James and Hannah Fosdick, "	26 February 1731.
Mary daughter of Percival and Mary Farmer, "	16 February 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Ful- lerton, "	24 February 1731.
Joseph Son of Emanuel and Mary Grace, "	17 August 1731.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Grant, "	9 September 1731.
Jerusha daughter of John and Sarah Greenough, "	17 November 1731.
David Son of Bickford and Judith Greenleaf, "	9 November 1731.
John Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Green, "	24 December 1731.
Nathanael Son of Jeremiah and Sarah Green, "	7 December 1731.
Joshua Son of Joseph and Anna Green, "	17 May 1731.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Abigail Goodwin, "	19 December 1731.
Ebenezer Son of Samuel and Sarah Goffe, "	1 November 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Martha Gibbs, "	5 January 1731.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Greenwood, "	1 April 1731.
Eunice daughter of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf, "	2 February 1731.
Katharine daughter of Rufus and Katharine Green, "	22 November 1731.
Judith daughter of Joseph and Mary Glydden, "	15 March 1731.
Rebekah daughter of Joseph and Rebekah Gray, "	2 January 1731.
Ann daughter of Joshua and Ann Gill, "	28 June 1731.
Rachel daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Goffe, "	23 June 1731.
Richard Son of Richard and Hannah Gridley, "	12 July 1731.
John Son of Joseph and Martha Goldthwait, "	31 December 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Newman and Elizabeth Greenough, "	13 June 1731.
Ann daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth Green, "	5 August 1731.

Thomas Son of James and Sarah Green,	Born	17 June 1731.
Richard Son of James and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	26 March 1731.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Sarah Harsum,	"	15 July 1731.
Ann daughter of William and Wilhelmina Haslip,	"	13 August 1731.
John Son of Nathanael and Hephzibah Howard,	"	4 August 1731.
William Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	30 August 1731.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Susanna Holyoke,	"	26 June 1731.
William Son of William and Sarah Hanserd,	"	26 October 1731.
Charles Son of Robert and Sarah Harris,	"	27 February 1731.
Alice daughter of Abraham and Sarah Harris,	"	27 April 1731.
Anna daughter of John and Anna Harris,	"	24 August 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	3 November 1731.
Sarah daughter of John and Abigail Hasey,	"	1 February 1731.
Mehetabel daughter of Henry and Martha Howell,	"	19 June 1731.
Eleazer Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Holyoke,	"	11 May 1731.
Esther daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Hartley,	"	10 May 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Kezia Harvey,	"	1 June 1731.
Rachel daughter of Richard and Hannah Hayward,	"	20 June 1731.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Harding,	"	28 August 1731.
Joan daughter of John and Sarah Hooton,	"	1 September 1731.
Ann daughter of Nathanael and Ann Hodgdon,	"	27 September 1731.
Charles Son of Robert and Sarah Harris,	"	27 February 1731.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Hyer,	"	15 September 1731.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Mary Hunt,	"	19 July 1731.
Peter Son of George and Rebekah Hopkins,	"	22 October 1731.
Richard Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Hunniwell,	"	25 October 1731.
John Son of John and Jane Hobbs,	"	12 November 1731.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Hubbart,	"	21 June 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Lydia Hutchin- son,	"	1 December 1731.
Jane daughter of George and Sarah Jones,	"	26 May 1731.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Rachel Johnson,	"	4 July 1731.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	26 April 1731.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jenkins,	"	28 June 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jackson,	"	21 October 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Zechariah and Elizabeth Jo- honnott,	"	9 September 1731.
William Son of James and Mary Jackson,	"	13 June 1731.
Mary daughter of James and Jane Johnson,	"	16 November 1731.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Abigail Jarvis,	"	25 December 1731.
Edward Son of Elias and Mary Jarvis,	"	22 January 1731.
Dudson Son of Dudson and Lois Kilcup,	"	11 February 1731.
Robert Ellis Son of Thomas and Sarah Kilby,	"	16 May 1731.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Kemboll,	"	19 July 1731.
Prudence daughter of John and Prudence Kneeland,	"	2 January 1731.
Mercy daughter of Richard and Sarah Kent,	"	19 November 1731.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Kneeland,	"	3 January 1731.
John Son of Israel and Mehetael Look,	"	7 April 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of David and Abigail Lenox,	"	17 May 1731.
Joanna daughter of John and Miriam Lupton,	"	5 April 1731.
David Son of David and Rebekah Lupton,	"	8 June 1731.
Susanna daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lewis	"	5 July 1731.
Samuel Son of Phillip and Lydia Lewis,	"	20 November 1731.
Mary daughter of George and Mary Le Dane,	"	20 August 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Margaret Le Cras,	"	25 August 1731.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Margaret Lowry,	"	4 February 1731.
Richard Son of John and Mary Lander,	"	25 November 1731.
Rebekah daughter of James and Mary Lenox,	"	4 February 1731.
Abigail daughter of Knight and Abigail Leveret,	"	25 February 1731.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Marine,	"	27 January 1731.

Ann daughter of Samuel and Ann Moor,	Born	18 August 1731.
Richard Son of John and Sarah Mills,	"	29 June 1731.
Parsons Son of John and Sarah Morehead,	"	18 May 1731.
Thomas Son of William and Elizabeth Maycock,	"	17 August 1731.
John Son of Samuel and Margaret Mellish,	"	8 April 1731.
Martha daughter of Samuel and Martha Melikin,	"	16 September 1731.
Isabella daughter of Thomas and Abigail McCulloch,	"	11 April 1731.
Ann daughter of James and Sarah Mattock,	"	12 October 1731.
Margaret daughter of Thomas and Mary Maccollo,	"	31 December 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Mortimer,	"	15 October 1731.
Arthur Son of David and Susanna Mason,	"	30 October 1731.
Sarah daughter of Richard and Lydia Mortimer,	"	10 January 1731.
Anmi daughter of Robert and Rachel Meyer,	"	5 February 1731.
John Son of Daniel and Eunice Merrett,	"	24 February 1731.
Thomas Son of James and Jane More,	"	10 June 1731.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Neal,	"	15 April 1731.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Nowell,	"	15 May 1731.
Mary daughter of Lewis and Abigail Nason,	"	13 May 1731.
John Son of William and Mary Neatby,	"	17 June 1731.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Lydia Norman,	"	6 May 1731.
John Son of John and Mary Norvell,	"	23 July 1731.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	13 November 1731.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Rebekah Pain,	"	16 June 1731.
Bartholomew Son of Daniel and Sarah Pecker,	"	16 June 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Rebekah Phillips,	"	21 June 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Phillips,	"	12 August 1731.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Bethiah Phillips,	"	29 August 1731.
Abigail daughter of Robert and Mercy Peat,	"	9 April 1731.
Caleb Son of Joseph and Mary Prince,	"	6 October 1731.
Mary daughter of Hammond and Esther Pearson,	"	21 April 1731.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Pinckney,	"	30 December 1731.
Moses Paul Son of Jonathan and Mary Payson,	"	9 May 1731.
Thomazin daughter of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	8 January 1731.
Caleb Son of Caleb and Mary Parker,	"	2 February 1731.
John Son of Robert and Lydia Price,	"	18 February 1731.
Thomas Son of John and Mary Potwine,	"	3 October 1731.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	20 June 1731.
John Son of James and Sarah Raimier,	"	22 June 1731.
Mary daughter of James and Mehetabel Ridgaway,	"	24 June 1731.
Esther daughter of Joseph and Rachel Roberts,	"	28 July 1731.
John Son of Richard and Ann Richardson,	"	24 December 1731.
Simon Son of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	6 November 1731.
John Son of Samuel and Hannah Russell,	"	7 May 1731.
Deborah daughter of Paul and Deborah Rivoire,	"	21 February 1731.
Benjamin Son of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	"	14 September 1731.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Margaret Savell,	"	5 April 1731.
Philippe daughter of Josiah and Phillippe Snelling,	"	31 July 1731.
John Son of John and Abigail Salter,	"	8 August 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Mary Sharp,	"	27 August 1731.
Samuel Son of John and Mary Simpson,	"	21 July 1731.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Smallpiece,	"	12 October 1731.
Arthur Son of Arthur and Faith Savage,	"	9 October 1731.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Simpson,	"	24 September 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Jahn and Elizabeth Scottow,	"	21 November 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Jacob and Mary Sheafe,	"	3 February 1731.
John Son of Alexander and Rebekah Sampson,	"	28 February 1731.
Katharine daughter of Richard and Mary Stanney,	"	9 April 1731.
John Son of John and Mercy Smith,	"	29 May 1731.
Philip Son of William and Doreas Sumner,	"	3 April 1731.

Allison daughter of John and Mary Smibert	Born	14 May 1731.
Jonathan Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Snelling,	"	22 April 1731.
Rebekah daughter of Nicholas and Martha Satisfury,	"	27 March 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	7 July 1731.
Sarah daughter of Robert and Lydia Snelling,	"	17 July 1731.
Jane daughter of Jonathan and Mary Snelling,	"	20 July 1731.
Benjamin Son of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	27 October 1731.
Jeremiah Son of Edward and Elizabeth Tothill,	"	21 October 1731.
Samuel Son of Timothy and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	25 October 1731.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Townsend,	"	23 July 1731.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Abigail Torrey,	"	24 May 1731.
John Son of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	21 August 1731.
John Son of Moses and Hannah Tyler,	"	29 November 1731.
Bethiah daughter of William and Bethiah Torrey,	"	30 December 1731.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Martha Thornton,	"	15 January 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Ann Thompson,	"	22 April 1731.
Mary daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Thorp,	"	3 April 1731.
William Son of John and Susanna Tinkum,	"	11 May 1731.
Pepperrell Son of Andrew and Miriam Tyler,	"	12 April 1731.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Joanna Thwing,	"	26 June 1731.
Henry Son of Joshua and Martha Underwood,	"	5 July 1731.
John Son of Luke and Mary Vardy,	"	5 February 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac and Sarah Walker,	"	2 September 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Watts,	"	5 March 1731.
Martha daughter of Owen and Mary Williams,	"	16 November 1731.
John Son of Peleg and Elizabeth Wiswall,	"	15 April 1731.
David Son of David and Alice Whittemore,	"	13 November 1731.
Mary daughter of John and Mary West,	"	7 June 1731.
Elias Son of Elias and Rhoda Whittemore,	"	22 January 1731.
Phebe daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Whittemore,	"	27 January 1731.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Wendell,	"	10 September 1731.
Abigail daughter of William and Mary Warner,	"	16 January 1731.
Rebekah daughter of Ebenezer and Rebekah Williston,	"	19 July 1731.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Webb	"	30 January 1731.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Wingfield,	"	15 April 1731.
Deborah daughter of John and Rebekah Wootton,	"	26 January 1731.
Sarah daughter of Sendell and Mehetabel Williams,	"	17 December 1731.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Ruth Whittemore,	"	20 March 1731.
Mary daughter of Isaac and Rebekah White,	"	20 June 1731.
John Son of John and Isabella Wyer,	"	27 June 1731.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Abigail Wolcut,	"	1 July 1731.
Mary daughter of Oliver and Hannah Williams,	"	10 July 1731.
William Son of Samuel and Mary Wright,	"	3 May 1731.
Joseph Son of Richard and Eunice Walker,	"	4 October 1731.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	8 October 1731.
Matthew Son of Thomas and Magdalen Wroe,	"	26 October 1731.
Joseph Son of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	11 November 1731.
Hannah daughter of William and Mary Whittemore,	"	9 January 1731.
Joseph Son of William and Hannah Young,	"	25 August 1731.
Margaret daughter of William Blin and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 October 1731.
Thomas Son of John Carnes and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 September 1731.
John Son of James Gooch and Hester his Wife,	"	8 June 1731.
Elizabeth daughter of William Maxwell and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 October 1731.
Anna daughter of Charles Willis and Anna his Wife,	"	29 December 1731.

John Son of Onesimus and Hagar his Wife, free Negroes,	Born	7 September 1731.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Shepard and Mary his Wife,	"	19 September 1731.

1732.

Mary daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth Adams,	Born	15 April 1732.
William Son of William and Margaret Allen,	"	30 March 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Allen,	"	5 April 1732.
Philip Son of Philip and Lydia Audebert,	"	1 July 1732.
Mary daughter of Jeremiah and Rebekah Allen,	"	4 June 1732.
Isaac Son of Nathanael and Mary Adams,	"	15 February 1732.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Barnard,	"	29 January 1731/2.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Abigail Bromfield,	"	20 April 1732.
Abigail daughter of John and Margaret Breck,	"	19 June 1732.
John Son of John and Mary Ann Brown,	"	14 January 1732.
Susanna daughter of John and Elizabeth Bulfinch,	"	29 June 1732.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Neezer Balch,	"	4 March 1732.
Deliverance daughter of Caleb and Deliverance Bean,	"	4 July 1732.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Brooks,	"	17 December 1732.
Mary daughter of Belthazer and Mary Bayard,	"	3 July 1732.
Bethia daughter of John and Susanna Bruno,	"	29 August 1732.
Benjamin Son of Hezekiah and Hannah Bill,	"	20 July 1732.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Berry,	"	25 July 1732.
Gideon Son of Gideon and Martha Ball,	"	6 April 1732.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Hannah Bill,	"	14 September 1732.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Bennet,	"	31 May 1732.
William Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	14 September 1732.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Jane Burrell,	"	21 September 1732.
James Son of James and Hephzibah Bradford,	"	26 November 1732.
Alice daughter of Thomas and Susanna Bentley,	"	1 December 1732.
John Son of John and Hannah Bennet,	"	3 December 1732.
Mercy daughter of Edward and Alice Barret,	"	24 December 1732.
Joseph Son of John and Sarah Billings,	"	12 November 1732.
John Welch Son of Richard and Mary Billings,	"	15 February 1732.
Katharine daughter of William and Katharine Bulfinch,	"	27 December 1732.
John Son of John and Sarah Barret,	"	7 April 1732.
Jane daughter of Francis and Jane Borland,	"	24 April 1732.
Benjamin Son of Jonathan and Mary Bowman,	"	29 April 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	2 April 1732.
David Son of Richard and Hannah Barnard,	"	10 April 1732.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Ballantine,	"	13 April 1732.
Elisha Son of Philip and Mary Bass,	"	6 July 1732.
John Son of James and Abigail Bennet,	"	30 September 1732.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Ruth Bradford,	"	17 February 1732.
Persis daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	18 March 1732.
Mercy daughter of Alden and Mercy Bass,	"	30 September 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Cutler,	"	13 July 1732.
Sarah daughter of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	16 May 1732.
Sarah daughter of William and Elizabeth Cunningham,	"	18 October 1732.
William Son of William and Ann Currier,	"	23 October 1732.
Hannah daughter of Ralph and Sarah Carter,	"	31 August 1732.
Clement Son of Clement and Sarah Collins,	"	5 March 1732.
John Son of Charles and Anna Cabbot,	"	13 November 1732.
Katharine daughter of George and Mary Cradock,	"	25 October 1732.
Benjamin Son of John and Mary Crocker,	"	6 February 1732.
Mary daughter of Daniel and Mary Cheever,	"	18 September 1732.

Jonathan Son of John and Hannah Coolidge,	Born	18 February 1732.
Robert Son of Robert and Jane Cole,	"	7 November 1732.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Clark,	"	9 February 1732.
Nathanael Son of Jacob and Abiel Chamberlain,	"	27 October 1732.
Nathanael Son of William and Deborah Corbin,	"	11 February 1732.
Abiah daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	1 June 1732.
John Son of John and Hannah Coverly,	"	8 March 1732.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Cowell,	"	10 July 1732.
Abigail daughter of Philip and Mary Colter,	"	8 April 1732.
Jemima daughter of William and Sarah Cooper,	"	20 April 1732.
Rebekah daughter of James and Sarah Clark,	"	8 June 1732.
Joseph Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	"	22 March 1732.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Cannington,	"	23 June 1732.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Collins,	"	28 June 1732.
Eunice daughter of Thomas and Eunice Delerew,	"	8 June 1732.
Cornelius Son of Edward and Judith Durant,	"	7 June 1732.
Margaret daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Dyer,	"	4 July 1732.
Eleazer Son of James and Mary Davenport,	"	21 September 1732.
John Son of William and Sarah Downe,	"	2 September 1732.
John Son of Samuel and Susanna Dolbeare,	"	24 September 1732.
Persis daughter of Moses and Persis Dishon,	"	30 September 1732.
Stephen Son of Adam and Susanna Dechezeaux,	"	6 January 1732.
Abigail daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Darling,	"	3 March 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	21 April 1732.
Joseph Son of James and Hannah Dowell,	"	19 May 1732.
Keturah daughter of Samuel and Katharine Davis,	"	25 February 1732.
William Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dawes,	"	7 March 1732.
Jemima daughter of Thomas and Jemima Debukey,	"	5 May 1732.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Dyer,	"	30 March 1732.
Clark Son of John and Martha Eliot,	"	26 December 1732.
Martha daughter of John and Mary Earle,	"	2 February 1732.
Robert Son of Benjamin and Bathsheba Edwards,	"	18 November 1732.
Jacob Son of Jacob and Mary Emmons,	"	8 November 1732.
Robert Son of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	25 July 1732.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	10 April 1732.
John Son of John and Hannah Fannah,	"	9 May 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Forder,	"	27 October 1732.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Ferry,	"	5 May 1732.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Auna Foxcroft,	"	31 May 1732.
Ebenezer Son of Benjamin and Sarah Floyd,	"	2 April 1732.
Mary daughter of Nathan and Margaret Foster,	"	7 August 1732.
John Son of John and Hannah Fenno,	"	4 May 1732.
Grafton Son of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear,	"	3 September 1732.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Fisher,	"	12 October 1732.
Mary daughter of Ephraim and Martha Fenno,	"	29 September 1732.
William Son of Eleazer and Mary Flagg,	"	18 July 1732.
Martha daughter of John and Martha FitzGerrald,	"	16 November 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Ann Foster,	"	1 October 1732.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Jerusha Fitch,	"	18 February 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Mary Greenwood,	"	21 December 1732.
Benjamin Son of Isaac and Sarah Gridley,	"	28 January 1732.
Bridget daughter of Nathanael and Rebekah Goodwin,	"	10 September 1732.
John Son of John and Mary Gibson,	"	5 May 1732.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Rebekah Gray,	"	22 March 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Anna Green,	"	17 July 1732.
William Son of Henry and Elizabeth Gibbons,	"	10 October 1732.
Mercy daughter of Charles and Mary Giles,	"	6 September 1732.
William Son of John and Content Gordon,	"	21 October 1732.
John Son of Charles and Ann Grant,	"	18 November 1732.
Mary daughter of Stephen and Mary Greenleaf,	"	20 November 1732.

Hannah daughter of Richard and Hannah Gridley,	Born	1 January 1732.
Edward Son of Caleb-Joseph and Mary Gray,	"	15 June 1732.
Richard Son of Richard and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	8 May 1732.
Enoch Son of William and Mary Greenleaf,	"	9 July 1732.
Elias Son of Elias and Sarah Girott,	"	23 July 1732.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Sarah Green,	"	14 February 1732.
Nathanael Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Holland,	"	7 September 1732.
John Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	5 December 1732.
Mercy } Gem. daughters of Samuel and Mary and Lydia } Hunting,	"	2 September 1732.
Sarah daughter of William and Wilhelmina Haslip,	"	12 October 1732.
Nathanael Son of Samuel and Mary Heath,	"	4 July 1732.
Thomas Son of James and Katherine Hodges,	"	30 June 1732.
Prudence daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hurd,	"	11 August 1732.
Shubael Son of George and Abigail Hewes,	"	17 October 1732.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	27 March 1732.
Hannah daughter of Andrew and Dorcas Hall,	"	8 April 1732.
Abraham Son of Nathanael and Abigail Hill,	"	11 May 1732.
Susanna daughter of Samuel and Hannah Harris,	"	8 May 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Hasey,	"	30 May 1732.
Sarah daughter of John and Anna Harris,	"	18 October 1732.
Thomas Son of Abraham and Hannah How,	"	27 October 1732.
Lydia daughter of Zechariah and Lydia Hicks,	"	31 October 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Ann Halsey,	"	18 January 1732.
Samuel Son of Richard and Hannah Hayward.	"	14 March 1732.
Elizabeth } Gem. daughters of William and Eliza- and Charity } beth Healy,	"	16 February 1732.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallo- well,	"	15 December 1732.
William Son of William and Margaret Jepson,	"	2 January 1732.
Katharine daughter of John and Mary Jones,	"	29 July 1732.
Abigail daughter of Henry and Abigail Jeffry,	"	21 January 1732.
George Son of Robert and Elizabeth Jenkins,	"	9 August 1732.
Ann daughter of James and Ann Jeffs,	"	22 April 1732.
Hannah daughter of Jeremiah and Rebekah Jackson,	"	17 September 1732.
William Son of Thomas and Rachel Johnson,	"	30 December 1732.
Sarah daughter of Christopher and Sarah Kilby,	"	6 April 1732.
Mary daughter of James and Elizabeth Kelly,	"	30 December 1732.
William Son of Solomon and Lydia Kneeland,	"	28 May 1732.
Rebekah daughter of Joseph and Rebekah Lowden,	"	16 May 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Hannah Ludgate,	"	10 August 1732.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail Leadbetter,	"	22 February 1732.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Leasenby,	"	29 September 1732.
Sarah daughter of Byfield and Sarah Lyde,	"	23 May 1732.
John Piller Son of David and Abigail Lenox,	"	24 December 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Lash,	"	2 October 1732.
Timothy Son of Edward and Susanna Langdon,	"	17 February 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Mary Mines,	"	9 January 1732.
William Son of William and Deborah Mason,	"	14 July 1732.
Matthew Son of James and Margaret May,	"	9 September 1732.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Morehead,	"	29 January 1732.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Maycock,	"	28 January 1732.
Esther daughter of James and Susanna Melling,	"	20 June 1732.
John Son of John and Jane Milk,	"	4 December 1732.
William Son of Eleazar and Mary Newhall,	"	27 March 1732.
John Son of John and Mary Norvell,	"	21 February 1732.
Ebenezer Son of Thomas and Mary Nowell,	"	6 February 1732.
William Son of Joseph and Lydia Norman,	"	19 January 1732.
William Son of William and Mary Owen,	"	27 March 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Orr,	"	21 April 1732.

Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Dorcas Parkman, Born	30 April 1732.
Hannah daughter of David and Hannah Powell, "	12 May 1732.
Martha daughter of John and Martha Pulling, "	25 March 1732.
Mehetabel daughter of William and Mehetabel Pratt, "	6 May 1732.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Susanna Pico, "	16 July 1732.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Perry, "	15 July 1732.
Richard Son of Richard and Mary Paty, "	3 August 1732.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Procter, "	30 August 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Briantt and Ruth Parott, "	10 January 1732.
Mary daughter of Richard and Hannah Peirey, "	5 April 1732.
Abigail daughter of John and Mary Phillips, "	29 September 1732.
Patience daughter of Henry and Walter Pigeon, "	30 December 1732.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Rebekah Phillips, "	22 December 1732.
Rebekah daughter of Samuel and Rebekah Pratt, "	2 March 1732.
Samuel Son of Nathanael and Abigail Pearse, "	19 February 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Phillips, "	23 June 1732.
Jemima daughter of Samuel and Rebekah Paine, "	18 March 1732.
John Son of William and Ann Phillips, "	10 March 1732.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Mary Roby, "	6 April 1732.
Mary daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Rumley, "	28 May 1732.
Abraham Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell, "	19 June 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Skinner and Elizabeth Russell, "	10 September 1732.
Joseph Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Russell, "	2 October 1732.
James Son of James and Sarah Raimor, "	2 February 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Sarah Randall, "	7 January 1732.
Elias Son of Elias and Mary Robinson, "	4 March 1732.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Naomi Ridgaway, "	1 March 1732.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Susanna Shead, "	17 June 1732.
Ann daughter of William and Ann Scott, "	3 June 1732.
Sarah daughter of James and Elizabeth Scutt, "	20 July 1732.
Robert Son of Benjamin and Ann Sanders, "	15 July 1732.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Stoddard, "	19 August 1732.
Mary Ann daughter of Andrew and Mary Sigourney, "	14 August 1732.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Spooner, "	1 September 1732.
Philippe daughter of Josiah and Philippe Snelling, "	10 October 1732.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Smith, "	17 July 1732.
Ann daughter of George and Mary Sharrow, "	1 January 1732.
Lindal Son of William and Sarah Stoddard, "	22 November 1732.
Joanna daughter of William and Elizabeth Simpkins, "	24 December 1732.
John Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Snelling, "	24 December 1732.
Mary daughter of John and Olive Sturges, "	14 January 1732.
Isaac Son of Nathanael and Sarah Story, "	21 January 1732.
Rebekah daughter of Hugh and Rebekah Scott, "	27 January 1732.
Hannah daughter of Alexander and Hannah Sears, "	22 February 1732.
Rachel daughter of John and Rachel Sowersby, "	18 March 1732.
Katharine daughter of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott, "	15 April 1732.
William Son of John and Mary Smibert, "	29 January 1732.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Snelling, "	10 April 1732.
Hannah daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser, "	15 May 1732.
Benjamin Son of Luke and Margaret Stone, "	4 June 1732.
Eddy daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Seward, "	31 May 1732.
Elisha Son of Elisha and Martha Townsend, "	12 August 1732.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Hannah Thompson, "	18 July 1732.
James Son of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox, "	29 May 1732.
David Son of Samuel and Abigail Torrey, "	7 September 1732.
John Son of Moses and Hannah Tyler, "	12 November 1732.
Martha daughter of George and Elizabeth Tilley, "	18 September 1732.
John Son of John and Jane Tudor, "	21 March 1732.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Elliphall Tyley, "	8 November 1732.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Torrey, "	8 April 1732.

Rebekah daughter of John and Rebekah Tilestone, Born	16 April 1732.
Joseph Son of Daniel and Hannah Tucker, "	10 November 1732.
Gilbert Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thornton, "	23 May 1732.
Murford Son of Cornelius and Sarah Thompson, "	28 January 1732.
Lydia daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Thorp, "	9 January 1732.
Sarah daughter of John and Susanna Tinkum, "	5 December 1732.
Esther daughter of William and Bethiah Torrey, "	16 January 1732.
James Son of John and Elizabeth Ventinon, "	24 May 1732.
Mary daughter of Hugh and Mary Vans, "	21 December 1732.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Vergoose, "	12 February 1732.
John Son of Philip and Dorcas Viscount, "	18 February 1732.
Bellingham Son of Samuel and Hannah Watts, "	30 August 1732.
Thomas Son of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis, "	10 September 1732.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Priscilla Wakefield, "	13 October 1732.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow, "	23 June 1732.
Sarah daughter of Seward and Sarah Walter, "	30 November 1732.
Kezia daughter of John and Mary West, "	3 February 1732.
Abigail daughter of Francis and Eliza: Whitman, "	4 March 1732.
Ruth daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Wheeler, "	27 March 1732.
Oliver Son of Jacob and Sarah Wendell, "	5 March 1732.
Samuel Son of Timothy and Margaret Winship, "	3 May 1732.
Daniel Son of Samuel and Mary Waterhouse, "	3 March 1732.
Daniel Son of John and Elizabeth Whitney, "	22 July 1732.
Hannah daughter of William and Hannah Young, "	17 March 1732.
Abigail daughter of William Beartell and Elizabeth his Wife, "	15 April 1732.
Joseph Son of John Carnes and Sarah his Wife, "	19 November 1732.
Hannah daughter of Ralph Carter and Sarah his Wife, "	31 August 1732.
John Son of John Fenno and Hannah his Wife, "	4 May 1732.
John Son of John Gardner and Mary his Wife, "	9 June 1732.
Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Shepard and Mary his Wife, "	30 January 1732.
William Son of Samuel Torrey and Silence his Wife, "	22 October 1732.

1733.

Margaret daughter of John and Mary Adams, Born	13 April 1733.
Philip Son of Nathanael and Elisabeth Adams, "	21 February 1733.
John Son of Edward and Hannah Ayers, "	12 April 1733.
Timothy Son of Joshua and Elisabeth Atwood, "	21 February 1733.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Elisabeth Avery, "	7 September 1733.
Mary daughter of Zechariah and Lydia Alden, "	6 July 1733.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Mary Adams, "	18 November 1733.
Sarah daughter of James and Bathsheba Allen, "	7 June 1733.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins, "	3 December 1733.
Joseph Son of Nathanael and Mary Adams, "	6 February 1733.
Ann daughter of Benjamin and Ann Babbidge, "	11 November 1733.
Thomas Son of John and Jerusha Baker, "	19 August 1733.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Mary Brown, "	22 November 1733.
Daniel Son of John and Rebekah Barret, "	25 October 1733.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Sarah Barber, "	3 December 1733.
John Son of John and Margaret Breck, "	2 February 1733.
Thomas Son of Edward and Abigail Bromfield, "	30 October 1733.
George Son of Francis and Hannah Butler, "	14 January 1733.
Rebekah daughter of Henry and Rachel Baler, "	29 December 1733.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Berry, "	19 March 1733.
Richard Son of Joshua and Sarah Blanchard, "	3 December 1733.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Lydia Barnard, "	21 February 1733.
Mary daughter of William and Ann Beer, "	25 January 1733.

Ann daughter of Jonathan and Ann Barnard,	Born	1 September 1733.
William Son of William and Susanna Butler,	"	29 January 1733.
John Son of Robert and Isabella Breck,	"	26 May 1733.
John Son of John and Sarah Bradford,	"	19 May 1733.
John Son of Thomas and Mary Baker,	"	1 June 1733.
William Son of John and Susanna Brown,	"	26 June 1733.
Martha daughter of Benjamin and Martha Bunker,	"	21 September 1733.
Lydia daughter of John and Susanna Blake,	"	10 August 1733.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Beacham,	"	29 May 1733.
Mary daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Breed,	"	29 September 1733.
Elizabeth } Gem. daughters of Samuel and Mary and Mary } Butler,	"	30 October 1733.
Jerusha daughter of Pyam and Jerusha Blowers,	"	25 July 1733.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Mary Ballard,	"	14 August 1733.
Richard Son of Richard and Mary Buckley,	"	17 October 1733.
Hope daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Borden,	"	14 July 1733.
Abigail daughter of Zephaniah and Mary Basset,	"	2 February 1733.
Hannah daughter of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	9 September 1733.
Eleazer Son of John and Rebekah Compton,	"	7 November 1733.
Rebekah daughter of Gayer and Rebekah Coffin,	"	10 December 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Cravath,	"	8 January 1733.
John Son of John and Ann Chambers,	"	4 February 1733.
William Son of Jonathan and Hannah Chandler,	"	5 March 1733.
Thomas Son of Benjamin and Miriam Clark,	"	24 February 1733.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Collson,	"	25 March 1733.
Joseph Son of James and Alice Cox,	"	29 March 1733.
Martha daughter of Nathanael and Martha Cobbit,	"	8 May 1733.
John Son of Joseph and Margaret Clark,	"	1 May 1733.
Hannah daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Clarke,	"	27 February 1733.
Sarah daughter of Isaac and Patience Clark,	"	25 May 1733.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Comrin,	"	22 March 1733.
Margaret daughter of Isaac and Hannah Casno,	"	30 May 1733.
Sarah daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Chauncy,	"	22 September 1733.
Joshua Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Checkley,	"	1 July 1733.
James Son of David and Sarah Christie,	"	11 January 1733.
Mary daughter of Alexander and Mary Chamberlain,	"	14 August 1733.
Mary daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Coulton,	"	3 January 1733.
Katharine daughter of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	3 September 1733.
Jeremiah Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cushing	"	24 September 1733.
James Son of James and Hannah Cox,	"	18 September 1733.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Lydia Carter,	"	26 October 1733.
Mary daughter of William and Martha Dowrick,	"	23 May 1733.
Abigail daughter of Eleazer and Mary Dorby,	"	5 May 1733.
Sarah daughter of James and Mary Dolbeare,	"	13 August 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Davee,	"	23 September 1733.
John Son of John and Abigail Doble,	"	23 September 1733.
Walter Son of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	26 September 1733.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Davenport,	"	20 February 1733.
Roger Son of Roger and Ammi Dench,	"	25 October 1733.
Thomas Son of John and Hannah Diamond,	"	2 April 1733.
Moses Son of Moses and Persis Dishon,	"	8 November 1733.
Jeremiah Son of James and Mary Day,	"	10 May 1733.
Sarah daughter of James and Susanna Dix,	"	10 November 1733.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Eunice Dilarew,	"	22 February 1733.
Nathanael Son of Jonathan and Mary Dwight	"	30 December 1733.
Abigail daughter of James and Mary Dawson,	"	10 March 1733.
Lucy daughter of James and Mary Davenport,	"	17 November 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Lydia Doke,	"	1 February 1733.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Eggle- stone,	"	30 October 1733.

Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Erving,	Born	17 September 1733.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Abigail Eustus,	"	16 September 1733.
Martha daughter of Edward and Sarah Edes,	"	17 July 1733.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Mary Ellis,	"	22 August 1733.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Emmons,	"	15 May 1733.
Alexander Son of Benjamin and Bathsheba Edwards,	"	18 December 1733.
Mary daughter of Brice and Mary Eccles,	"	3 August 1733.
John Son of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	2 October 1733.
Sarah daughter of William and Elizabeth Fairfield,	"	25 July 1733.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Hephzibah Fessenden,	"	28 October 1733.
Abigail daughter of Nathan and Margaret Foster,	"	17 March 1733.
Thomas Son of James and Hannah Fosdick,	"	29 May 1733.
Sarah daughter of Eleazer and Mary Flagg,	"	18 July 1733.
John Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Farnis,	"	3 September 1733.
Samuel Son of William and Margaret Fletcher,	"	7 March 1733.
John Son of William and Mary Fullerton,	"	4 March 1733.
Richard Son of Samuel and Abigail Green,	"	23 April 1733.
John Son of John and Mary Gatchell,	"	28 April 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Jacob and Mary Green,	"	13 June 1733.
Joseph Son of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	3 May 1733.
Mary daughter of James and Elizabeth Gerreck,	"	14 July 1733.
Sarah daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Goffe,	"	1733.
Joseph Son of Bartholomew and Sarah Gedney,	"	8 March 1733.
Ann daughter of John and Elizabeth George,	"	19 March 1733.
Phillip Son of Joseph and Martha Goldthwait,	"	27 March 1733.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Elizabeth Green,	"	16 August 1733.
Rufus Son of Rufus and Katharine Green,	"	23 August 1733.
Thomas Son of Bickford and Judith Greenleaf,	"	10 September 1733.
William Son of Newman and Elizabeth Greenough,	"	10 March 1733.
John Son of William and Ruth Greenleaf,	"	17 March 1733.
Edward Son of Joseph and Anna Green,	"	18 September 1733.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Goldthwait,	"	10 January 1733.
Nathanael Son of Ames and Judith Howard,	"	17 June 1733.
Katharine daughter of Peter and Katharine Harratt,	"	27 June 1733.
Abigail daughter of Israel and Abigail Hearsey,	"	27 November 1733.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Henshaw,	"	9 May 1733.
Esther daughter of James and Esther Hill,	"	3 March 1733.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Ann Hudson,	"	18 August 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	18 February 1733.
Deborah daughter of Samuel and Deborah Hewes,	"	25 March 1733.
Prudence daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hurd,	"	25 August 1733.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hood,	"	24 February 1733.
Joseph Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Honiwell,	"	30 September 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	24 April 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	10 April 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Sarah Henderson,	"	22 April 1733.
Sarah daughter of Abraham and Sarah Harris,	"	20 April 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	22 December 1733.
John Son of John and Herris Halden,	"	4 December 1733.
Robert Son of Robert and Sarah Harris,	"	19 February 1733.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Abigail Hill,	"	7 December 1733.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Hubbard,	"	6 October 1733.
Susanna daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hill,	"	31 October 1733.
Edward Son of Jacob and Susanna Holyoke,	"	21 December 1733.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Ann Hodgdon,	"	19 November 1733.
Sage daughter of John and Sarah Hyer,	"	30 January 1733.
Mehetabel daughter of John and Mary Hill,	"	2 February 1733.

William Son of Benjamin and Sarah Jepson,	Born	12 April 1733.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	14 June 1733.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Susanna Jackson,	"	5 January 1733.
Solomon Son of Solomon and Ann Jennings,	"	6 June 1733.
Sarah daughter of James and Ann Jeffs,	"	28 December 1733.
Sarah daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Jones,	"	31 December 1733.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mary Kneeland,	"	5 March 1733.
Israel Son of Israel and Mehetabel Look,	"	4 November 1733.
Sarah daughter of John and Ruth Leech,	"	29 September 1733.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Leasenby,	"	19 February 1733.
Mary daughter of John and Abigail Low,	"	11 August 1733.
Lydia daughter of Phillip and Lydia Lewis,	"	16 May 1733.
Ephraim Son of Josiah and Elizabeth Langdon,	"	7 August 1733.
William Son of John and Mercy Late,	"	25 March 1733.
Hickman Son of John and Sarah Lambert,	"	11 November 1733.
Margaret daughter of John and Margaret Le Cras,	"	9 November 1733.
Mary daughter of Isaac and Mary Loring,	"	3 September 1733.
Sampson Son of Sampson and Mary Mason,	"	4 November 1733.
Rachel daughter of John and Ann Maylem,	"	1 January 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Masters,	"	4 January 1733.
Katharine daughter of William and Katharine Mell- ing,	"	5 January 1733.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Maccollo,	"	13 January 1733.
Samuel Son of John and Elizabeth McLean,	"	7 August 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Lewis and Abigail Nations,	"	28 June 1733.
John Son of George and Sarah Norton,	"	1 November 1733.
Hannah daughter of William and Mary Owen,	"	29 March 1733.
William Son of William and Mary Owen,	"	29 March 1733.
Jane daughter of Thomas and Bethiah Phillips,	"	25 September 1733.
Edward Son of John and Hannah Procter,	"	28 August 1733.
Eunice daughter of Thomas and Eunice Paine,	"	30 April 1733.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Dorcas Parkman,	"	23 December 1733.
Elisha Cooke Son of John and Sarah Phillips,	"	21 September 1733.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Susanna Pico,	"	25 December 1733.
Abigail daughter of John and Mary Phillips,	"	14 February 1733.
Mary daughter of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	7 January 1733.
John Son of Samuel and Rebekah Phillips,	"	20 February 1733.
James Son of Joseph and Mary Prince,	"	28 January 1733.
Frances daughter of Eliphalet and Frances Parker,	"	27 August 1733.
Katharine daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Quincy,	"	30 May 1733.
Thomazin daughter of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	6 September 1733.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Hannah Russell,	"	2 May 1733.
Esther daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Roberts,	"	18 November 1733.
George Son of Edward and Elizabeth Rumley,	"	24 February 1733.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Roby,	"	7 October 1733.
John Son of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	"	11 January 1733.
Hannah daughter of Andrew and Hannah Symmes,	"	15 June 1733.
Nathanael Son of Nathan and Mary Sargent,	"	31 March 1733.
Peter Son of Moses and Mary Shelly,	"	22 July 1733.
Jabez Son of John and Abigail Salter,	"	23 April 1733.
John Son of Joseph and Mehetabel Scott,	"	7 August 1733.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Sumner,	"	25 March 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Arthur and Mercy Stoddard,	"	25 September 1733.
Betty daughter of Henry and Alice Stokes,	"	5 December 1733.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Scottow,	"	2 January 1733.
Susanna daughter of George and Susanna Sinckler,	"	16 January 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Simp- son,	"	28 January 1733.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Simpson,	"	12 May 1733.

Lydia daughter of William and Elizabeth Snoden,	Born	16 August 1733.
James Lindal Son of William and Sarah Stoddard,	"	12 November 1733.
John Son of John and Mary Smibert,	"	24 November 1733.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	10 March 1733.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Mary Sigourney,	"	14 February 1733.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	10 March 1733.
James Son of William and Mary Trout,	"	18 March 1733.
Susanna daughter of John and Susanna Tinkum,	"	26 January 1733.
John Son of Morgan and Sarah Thomas,	"	16 April 1733.
James Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Townsend,	"	12 August 1733.
Frances daughter of John and Mary Tyng,	"	19 July 1733.
John Son of John and Mary	"	1 August 1733.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Abigail Torrey,	"	2 October 1733.
George Son of George and Elizabeth Tilly,	"	7 November 1733.
Joseph Son of Richard and Abigail Trew,	"	5 October 1733.
James Son of Nathanael and Joanna Thwing,	"	15 April 1733.
Ann daughter of Edward and Ann Tyng,	"	22 October 1733.
Thomas Son of William and Mary Trout,	"	15 April 1733.
Davis Son of Davis and Sarah Townsend,	"	26 October 1733.
William Son of Giles and Margaret Tidmarsh,	"	30 May 1733.
Sarah daughter of John and Hannah Teach,	"	28 December 1733.
Sarah daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Tothill,	"	7 January 1733.
Sarah daughter of James and Elizabeth Watts,	"	13 July 1733.
Mary daughter of Owen and Mary Williams,	"	25 July 1733.
Alice daughter of David and Alice Whittemore,	"	25 July 1733.
Mary daughter of John and Hannah Waldo,	"	11 September 1733.
Hannah daughter of James and Elizabeth Willis,	"	18 October 1733.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	30 March 1733.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Deborah Webb,	"	21 November 1733.
Eunice daughter of Richard and Eunice Walker,	"	16 November 1733.
John Son of Thomas and Dorothy Wharton,	"	22 November 1733.
Mehetabel daughter of Sendell and Mehetabel Williams,	"	16 January 1733.
Jonathan Son of William and Mary Warner,	"	21 April 1733.
Alice daughter of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	16 April 1733.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	8 May 1733.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Martha Wheeler,	"	13 February 1733.
Rebekah daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Wolcut,	"	21 April 1733.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Susanna Welch,	"	16 April 1733.
Samuel Son of Joshua and Ann Williams,	"	4 June 1733.
Joseph Son of Isaac and Sarah Walker,	"	18 June 1733.
Benedict Son of William and Rebekah Webber,	"	24 June 1733.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Hannah Warner,	"	5 July 1733.
John Son of James and Rebekah Wimble,	"	15 July 1733.
Sarah daughter of John and Lydia Wise,	"	3 January 1733.
Ann daughter of Thomas and Ann White,	"	10 January 1733.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	7 January 1733.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Ruth Whittemore,	"	6 February 1733.
Timothy Son of Elias and Rhoda Whittemore,	"	14 March 1733.
Sarah daughter of Amos and Mary Wood,	"	18 November 1733.
Dorothy daughter of John and Elizabeth Wendell,	"	19 March 1733.
Sarah daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Whitman,	"	28 February 1733.
Katharine daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow,	"	8 September 1733.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wentworth,	"	26 September 1733.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Walker,	"	8 March 1733.
Henry Son of Henry and Mary Williams,	"	14 March 1733.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Sarah Warden,	"	15 February 1733.

Ann Langdon daughter of Abraham and Amiable York,	Born	9 July 1733.
Richard Son of James and Jane Young,	"	3 June 1733.
Peter Son of William Blin and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 October 1733.
John Son of Cord Cordis and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 December 1733.
Mary daughter of Joseph Drinker and Sarah his Wife	"	12 September 1733.
Martha daughter of James Gooch and Hester his Wife	"	27 February 1733.

These two births happened before 1734 :

Mary daughter of John and Abigail Hawkins	"
Anna daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Breed	"

1734.

Robert Son of Edward and Margaret Allen,	Born	7 April 1734.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Elisabeth Ayres,	"	31 August 1734.
John Son of Jeremiah and Rebekah Allen,	"	12 November 1734.
William Son of Philip and Lydia Audebert,	"	13 May 1734.
Benjamin Son of John and Mary Adams,	"	11 January 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan and Eliza. Brown	"	21 May 1734.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Barret,	"	18 May 1734.
Hannah daughter of Francis and Hannah Butler,	"	17 February 1734.
Jonathan Son of John and Elizabeth Bouve,	"	15 September 1734.
Samuel Son of Richard and Hannah Barnard,	"	July 1734.
William Son of Phillip and Mary Bass,	"	31 May 1734.
Jeremiah Son of John and Elizabeth Bulfinch,	"	4 May 1734.
Robert Son of Robert and Isabella Breck,	"	27 February 1734.
Rachel daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Bennet,	"	29 April 1734.
John Son of Thomas and Ruth Bill,	"	27 March 1734.
Sarah daughter of John and Katharine Beny,	"	6 July 1734.
Richard Son of John and Sarah Billings,	"	15 July 1734.
Samuel Son of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	19 June 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Ruth Bradford,	"	14 August 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	"	11 August 1734.
James Son of James and Abigail Bennet,	"	18 August 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Aaron and Bethesda Bordman,	"	16 September 1734.
Susanna daughter of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	14 October 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Pyam and Jerusha Blowers,	"	30 October 1734.
Beulah daughter of Nathanael and Rebekah Belknap,	"	25 July 1734.
John Son of Anthony and Elizabeth Burrillion,	"	17 December 1734.
Charles Son of Thomas and Mary Brooks,	"	11 June 1734.
Sarah daughter of Josias and Sarah Byles,	"	17 June 1734.
Rebekah daughter of Alden and Mercy Bass,	"	18 April 1734.
Abigail daughter of John and Sarah Bradford,	"	22 June 1734.
Mary daughter of George and Mary Beard,	"	28 June 1734.
Abigail daughter of Daniel and Mary Ballard,	"	17 January 1734.
Caleb Son of Thomas and Susanna Bentley.	"	21 January 1734.
Miriam daughter of Daniel and Miriam Bell,	"	29 January 1734.
Mary daughter of Richard and Mary Billings.	"	4 March 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Ann Brown,	"	10 December 1734.
Richard Son of Richard and Mary Buckley,	"	27 January 1734.
Mather Son of Mather and Anna Byles,	"	12 January 1734.
Desire daughter of John and Susanna Bruno,	"	23 March 1734.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Bennet,	"	12 March 1734.
Foster, Son of Edward and Abigail Croff,	"	29 May 1734.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Crocker,	"	4 June 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Sarah Clark,	"	13 May 1734.
David Son of John and Abigail Collson,	"	2 June 1734.
Owen Son of Daniel and Sarah Coney,	"	14 July 1734.

Charles Son of Charles and Anna Cabbot,	Born	28 August 1734.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Clark,	"	20 August 1734.
Mary daughter of John and Hannah Coolidge,	"	13 November 1734.
Mary daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	14 July 1734.
Mercy daughter of Alexander and Mary Chamberlain,	"	8 December 1734.
Frances daughter of John and Rebekah Compton,	"	23 December 1734.
Sarah daughter of Cord and Sarah Cordis,	"	29 December 1734.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Clark,	"	21 January 1734.
Ann daughter of John and Margaret Clark,	"	24 February 1734.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Checkley,	"	14 March 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Eleanor Cuming,	"	22 September 1734.
William Son of Richard and Elizabeth Clarke,	"	21 February 1734.
Rebekah daughter of Clement and Sarah Collins,	"	25 September 1734.
Anna daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Coulton,	"	28 September 1734.
Abiel Son of Jacob and Abiel Chamberlain,	"	7 October 1734.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Ann Cushing,	"	17 April 1734.
Lydia daughter of David and Lydia Cutler,	"	8 May 1734.
Thomas Son of John and Zibiah Cravath,	"	27 May 1734.
Thomas Son of Nathanael and Martha Cobbit,	"	9 October 1734.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Collens,	"	15 April 1734.
Katharine daughter of James and Katharine Davis,	"	3 August 1734.
Joseph Son of John and Elizabeth Dring,	"	27 April 1734.
David Son of James and Mary Day,	"	21 August 1734.
Grace daughter of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	19 August 1734.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Dyar,	"	10 September 1734.
Charles Son of Charles and Mary Dupee,	"	18 October 1734.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Downe,	"	10 September 1734.
Joseph Son of Brice and Mary Eccles,	"	16 November 1734.
John Son of John and Sarah Ewell,	"	19 July 1734.
Sarah daughter of David and Mary Evans,	"	10 May 1734.
Sarah daughter of Jacob and Mary Emmons,	"	26 September 1734.
William son of John and Abigail Erving,	"	8 September 1734.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	18 April 1734.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Earle,	"	27 November 1734.
John Son of Benjamin and Bathsheba Edwards,	"	4 January 1734.
Nathanael Son of James and Hannah Fosdick,	"	26 November 1734.
Prudence daughter of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	5 March 1734.
John Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Fisher,	"	24 February 1734.
Elizabeth } Samuel } Gem. of William and Mary Fullerton,	"	24 March 1734.
Mary daughter of Seth and Susanna Foster,	"	18 October 1734.
John Son of Andrew and Sarah Friswell,	"	23 April 1734.
Jerusha daughter of Benjamin and Jerusha Fitch,	"	13 April 1734.
Joseph Son of Ephraim and Martha Fenno,	"	18 May 1734.
Ephraim Son of John and Hannah Fenno,	"	15 June 1734.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Frothingham,	"	6 April 1734.
Sarah daughter of Grafton and Sarah Feveryeare,	"	14 August 1734.
John Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	9 September 1734.
Katharine daughter of Thomas and Anna Foxcroft,	"	21 July 1734.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Hannah Frazer,	"	24 September 1734.
Jonathan Son of David and Elizabeth Frankline,	"	24 October 1734.
Robert Son of Thomas and Anna Greene,	"	25 March 1734.
Grace daughter of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	11 April 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gibbon,	"	10 April 1734.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Green,	"	1 May 1734.
Rebekah daughter of John and Mary Getchell,	"	10 February 1734.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Rebekah Gray,	"	30 January 1734.
James Son of Samuel and Abigail Green,	"	3 March 1734.
William Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Grant,	"	23 September 1734.

Mary daughter of Rufus and Katharine Green,	Born	27 February 1734.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Rebekah Goodwin,	"	28 July 1734.
Rebekah daughter of Thomas and Rebekah Goodwin,	"	25 August 1734.
Mary daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Goffe	"	5 October 1734.
Sarah daughter of Elias and Sarah Girot,	"	24 May 1734.
Joseph Son of John and Ruth Gridley,	"	8 June 1734.
Samuel Son of Richard and Hannah Gridley,	"	14 June 1734.
George Son of Joseph and Katharine Giddinge,	"	17 June 1734.
Richard Son of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	24 June 1734.
Abigail daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail Gridley,	"	8 August 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Martha Gibbs,	"	16 August 1734.
William Son of Jacob and Susanna Griggs,	"	4 September 1734.
George Son of Richard and Maria (Negro) George,	"	1 May 1734.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Sarah Gridley,	"	27 June 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Anna Green,	"	12 October 1734.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gooch,	"	30 September 1734.
Edward Son of Bartholomew and Sarah Gedney,	"	8 February 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth Green,	"	25 December 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Elizabeth Greenwood,	"	18 November 1734.
James Gold Son of Stephen and Mary Greenleaf,	"	1 January 1734.
Solomon Son of George and Abigail Hewes,	"	4 December 1734.
John Son of John and Anna Harris,	"	4 January 1734.
Katharine daughter of Peter and Katharine Harratt,	"	7 January 1734.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	13 March 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Mary Heath,	"	25 February 1734.
James Son of Israel and Abigail Hearsey,	"	12 March 1734.
Katharine daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ham-matt,	"	8 March 1734.
Ann daughter of Joseph and Ann Hudson,	"	4 February 1734.
William Son of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	"	18 March 1734.
Hannah daughter of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	10 February 1734.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Eleanor Hilton,	"	6 June 1734.
Sarah daughter of Jabez and Mary Hatch,	"	21 June 1734.
Jennet daughter of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	23 June 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Wilhelmina Haslip,	"	25 July 1734.
Ann daughter of John and Kezia Harvey,	"	31 August 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Haslet,	"	9 November 1734.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Holland,	"	29 November 1734.
Joseph Son of John and Mary Jones,	"	26 April 1734.
Thomas Son of Nathaniel and Abigail Jarvis,	"	5 May 1734.
John Son of John and Margaret Jenkins,	"	27 May 1734.
Margaret daughter of Zechariah and Eliza. John-not,	"	18 July 1734.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Ann Jackson,	"	30 July 1734.
Henry Son of Peter and Mary Jersey,	"	20 November 1734.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Susanna Jackson,	"	22 December 1734.
Benjamin Son of William and Margaret Jepson,	"	30 December 1734.
John Son of Ebenezer and Bathsheba Kilby,	"	17 September 1734.
William Son of William and Ann Kier,	"	18 December 1734.
Asa Son of Ebenezer and Hannah Kendal,	"	16 March 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Kelley,	"	22 February 1734.
Thomas Son of John and Margaret Keefe,	"	17 March 1734.
John Son of Richard and Sarah Kent,	"	26 March 1734.
John Son of Ebenezer and Mary Lowell,	"	1 April 1734.
Mary daughter of David and Abigail Lenox,	"	10 January 1734.
Martha daughter of Phillip and Lydia Lewis,	"	21 July 1734.

Sarah daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Lash,	Born	24 January 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Byfield and Sarah Lyde,	"	6 May 1734.
David Son of John and Miriam Lawson	"	8 June 1734.
John } Gem, of Isaac and Mary Lewis,	"	6 October 1734.
Jacob }	"	
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Lee,	"	9 December 1734.
James Son of Alexander and Mary Marten,	"	14 April 1734.
Rachel daughter of William and Deborah Mason,	"	9 June 1734.
Susanna daughter of David and Susanna Mason,	"	22 June 1734.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mather,	"	28 July 1734.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Susanna Morris,	"	21 March 1734.
Edward Son of Edward and Jane Moberly,	"	20 June 1734.
Mary daughter of Sampson and Mary Mason,	"	21 March 1734.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Morine,	"	22 August 1734.
William Son of William and Sarah Morris,	"	10 November 1734.
John Son of John and Sarah Moorhead,	"	3 September 1734.
Nathanael Son of David and Rachel Matthews,	"	17 February 1734.
James Son of John and Jane Milk,	"	7 March 1734.
Eleazer Son of Eleazar and Mary Newhall,	"	21 January 1734.
Hannah daughter of James and Hannah Nichols,	"	15 March 1734.
Thomas Churchman Son of Thomas and Mary New-	"	
man,	"	5 November 1734.
Charles Son of William and Mary Nicholson,	"	16 March 1734.
Rebekah daughter of William and Mary Owen,	"	31 May 1734.
Sarah daughter of Jacob and Mary Parker,	"	24 March 1734.
Freeman Son of Joseph and Sarah Pulsifer,	"	20 March 1734.
Thomas Son of Caleb and Mary Parker,	"	2 January 1734.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Paine,	"	26 February 1734.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Potwine,	"	26 March 1734.
John Son of John and Sarah Parry,	"	1 July 1734.
Sarah daughter of William and Ann Phillips,	"	6 November 1734.
Margaret daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Proc-	"	
ter,	"	25 September 1734.
Ann daughter of Benjamin and Ann Pemberton,	"	15 December 1734.
Edward Son of Moses and Elizabeth Peirce,	"	27 April 1734.
Jacob Son of Edmund and Elizabeth Quincy,	"	2 October 1734.
Timothy Son of Elias and Mary Robinson,	"	13 October 1734.
Hannah daughter of Stephen and Sarah Rogers,	"	18 November 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Sarah Raymar,	"	22 November 1734.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Sarah Rainger,	"	20 September 1734.
Paul Son of Paul and Deborah Rivoire,	"	21 December 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Amy Ridgaway,	"	4 January 1734.
John White Son of Nathaniel and Mary Roberts,	"	7 January 1734.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Abigail Robinson,	"	5 May 1734.
Rachel daughter of John and Elizabeth Read,	"	4 August 1734.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	8 September 1734.
Mary daughter of Skinner and Elizabeth Russell,	"	5 March 1734.
Hannah daughter of Aaron and Mary Read,	"	13 October 1734.
Jeremiah Condy Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Rus-	"	
sell,	"	3 November 1734.
Mary daughter of Stephen and Sarah Randall,	"	10 January 1734.
Patience daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Stoddard,	"	24 February 1733-4.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Mary Smith,	"	23 February 1734.
Mary daughter of Andrew and Hannah Symmes,	"	20 January 1734.
Josiah Son of Nicholas and Martha Salisbury,	"	10 March 1734.
John Son of William and Sarah Stoddard,	"	20 November 1734.
Nathanael Son of John and Mary Smibert,	"	20 January 1734.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Simpson,	"	20 February 1734.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Mary Snelling,	"	28 July 1734.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Snelling,	"	24 August 1734.

William Son of John and Abigail Stringer,	Born	24 April 1734.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Ann Sanderson,	"	16 April 1734.
James Son of Joseph and Susanna Shead,	"	14 July 1734.
James Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Seward,	"	22 July 1734.
Sarah daughter of Alexander and Anna Sears,	"	17 August 1734.
Humphrey Son of Humphrey and Mary Scarlet,	"	1 September 1734.
Katharine daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	12 October 1734.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Spooner,	"	24 October 1734.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	12 December 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Smallpeice,	"	27 December 1734.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	16 January 1734.
Bartholomew Son of Bartholomew and Mary Sutton,	"	3 January 1734.
Joseph Son of Abraham and Hannah Snelling,	"	15 April 1734.
James Son of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	20 April 1734.
John Son of Nathanael and Joanna Thwing,	"	22 August 1734.
Samuel Son of William and Sarah Tyler,	"	23 August 1734.
William Son of William and Mary Townsend,	"	28 September 1734.
Sarah daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Thorp,	"	3 November 1734.
Mary daughter of John and Jane Tudor,	"	17 November 1734.
Hannah daughter of Daniel and Hannah Tucker,	"	6 November 1734.
Ebenezer Son of Nathanael and Ruth Thayer,	"	16 July 1734.
Moses Son of Moses and Hannah Tyler,	"	26 November 1734.
John Son of William and Bethia Torrey,	"	14 August 1734.
Edward Son of Edward and Ann Tyng,	"	19 January 1734.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Hannah Townsend,	"	20 January 1734.
Mary daughter of John and Susanna Tinkum,	"	11 March 1734.
Lucy daughter of John and Mary Tyng,	"	28 November 1734.
Ebenezer Son of Joseph and Joanna Turell,	"	2 March 1734.
Margaret daughter of Giles and Margaret Tidmarsh,	"	1 March 1734.
Ann daughter of John and Rebecca Tillston,	"	2 February 1734.
Matthew Son of Joseph and Priscilla Wakefield,	"	4 August 1734.
John Son of John and Ann Waterhouse,	"	21 July 1734.
Eunice daughter of John and Mary West,	"	2 December 1734.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Joanna Wood,	"	10 January 1734.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Hannah Warner,	"	3 March 1734.
Abigail daughter of Jonathan and Abigail Wheeler,	"	18 August 1734.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Watts,	"	18 February 1734.
Rebekah daughter of John and Mary Wendell,	"	15 June 1734.
Hezekiah Son of Ebenezer and Susanna Welch,	"	26 August 1734.
Edward Son of Edward and Mary Winter,	"	25 June 1734.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Walter,	"	4 October 1734.
Abigail daughter of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis,	"	8 April 1734.
William Son of William and Mary Whittemore,	"	4 May 1734.
Ebenezer Son of Benjamin and Joanna West,	"	29 April 1734.
Rebekah daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Whittemore,	"	7 June 1734.
Bellingham Son of Samuel and Hannah Watts,	"	22 May 1734.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	28 October 1734.
Alice daughter of David and Alice Whittmore,	"	24 December 1734.
Martha } Gem. daughters of Joshua and Elizabeth		
Ann { Winslow,	"	20 January 1734.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Watts,	"	18 February 1734.
Dorothy daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Wharton,	"	27 February 1734.
Mary daughter of Isaac and Sarah Walker,	"	13 February 1734.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Williston,	"	24 January 1734.
Nathaniel Son of William and Hannah Young,	"	23 May 1734.
Hannah daughter of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 February 1733-4.

Mary daughter of John Bowden and Patience his Wife,	Born	12 November 1734.
Hannah daughter of John Carnes and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 September 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of Ralph Carter and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 September 1734,
Ephraim Son of John Fenno and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 June 1734.
Elizabeth daughter of John Hill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 May 1734.
Thomas Son of Thomas Jackson and Anne his Wife,	"	30 July 1734.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Shepard and Mary his Wife,	"	15 July 1734.
Abigail daughter of Samuel Torrey and Silence his Wife,	"	10 January 1734.

1735.

Mary daughter of John and Mary Avery,	Born	13 April 1735.
Hannah daughter of Nathanael and Mary Alden,	"	3 June 1735.
Ann daughter of John and Mary Allen,	"	9 July 1735.
Mary daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	18 September 1735.
Elisabeth daughter of Stephen and Elisabeth Avery,	"	10 February 1735.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Mary Adams,	"	19 October 1735.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mehetabel Bolter,	"	23 April 1735.
Gee Son of Thomas and Sarah Bennet,	"	11 July 1735.
Martha daughter of Jonathan and Mary Bowman,	"	21 July 1735.
William Son of John and Jerusha Baker,	"	12 December 1735.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Bonner,	"	9 August 1735.
Mary daughter of Zephaniah and Mary Basset,	"	2 December 1735.
Joseph Son of Thomas and Mary Baker,	"	19 July 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Martin and Susanna Brimmer,	"	22 March 1735.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Butler,	"	29 July 1735.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Martha Brandon,	"	29 August 1735.
Caleb Son of Caleb and Dilly Bean,	"	31 July 1735.
Hannah daughter of John and Sarah Billings,	"	16 November 1735.
James Son of Belthazer and Mary Bayard,	"	7 August 1735.
Abigail daughter of John and Susanna Brown,	"	11 December 1735.
Samuel Son of John and Sarah Barret,	"	13 August 1735.
Ann daughter of Robert and Isabella Breck,	"	26 February 1735.
Joseph Son of John and Sarah Becham,	"	4 October 1735.
Josias Son of Josias and Sarah Byles,	"	9 October 1735.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mary Birch,	"	18 November 1735.
Nathanael Son of Benjamin and Neezer Balch,	"	7 May 1735.
William Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks,	"	10 November 1735.
John Son of Joseph and Ruth Bradford,	"	29 November 1735.
William Son of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	13 January 1735.
Nathanael Son of John and Margaret Breck,	"	29 January 1735.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Anna Brown,	"	3 November 1735.
Susanna daughter of John and Elizabeth Bulfinch,	"	22 December 1735.
Abigail daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Barnard,	"	20 March 1735.
Joseph } Gem. Sons of Benjamin and Ann Bab-		
Benjamin } bidge,		24 March 1735.
Abigail daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Callender,	"	7 March 1735.
Sarah daughter of David and Sarah Christie,	"	22 October 1735.
John Son of John and Zibiah Cravath,	"	18 February 1735.
Abigail daughter of David and Lydia Cutler,	"	24 March 1735.
Sarah daughter of Daniel and Mary Cheever,	"	2 June 1735.
Timothy Son of Robert and Anna Cutler,	"	14 October 1735.
Phillip Son of Abraham and Ruth Cutler,	"	21 May 1735.
Palfrey Son of Samuel and Hannah Collins,	"	29 July 1735.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cravath.	"	7 June 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cock,	"	9 August 1735.

Lydia daughter of John and Hannah Coolidge,	Rorn	27 November 1735.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Cushing,	"	27 May 1735.
Benjamin Son of William and Elizabeth Cunningham,	"	14 April 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Clarke,	"	8 March 1735.
Hannah daughter of Jeremiah and Anna Cushing,	"	5 February 1735.
Peter Son of Peter and Sarah Van Cumber,	"	26 December 1735.
John Son of John and Abigail Collson,	"	31 May 1735.
Dorcas daughter of Gayer and Rebekah Coffin,	"	27 July 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Clark,	"	6 July 1735.
Isabella daughter of Ward and Joanna Cotton,	"	2 July 1735.
William Son of William and Mary Downing,	"	10 September 1735.
Margaret daughter of Joseph and Jane Dowse,	"	2 October 1735.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Mary Dwight,	"	29 April 1735.
Susanna daughter of Moses and Persis Deshon,	"	22 June 1735.
James Son of James and Mary Davenport,	"	12 June 1735.
Adam Son of Adam and Susanna Dechezeaux,	"	26 June 1735.
Dorothy daughter of Harbottle and Dorothy Dorr,	"	18 August 1735.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Doble,	"	14 September 1735.
James Son of James and Mary Dolbeare,	"	20 September 1735.
Sarah daughter of William and Lydia Doke,	"	8 January 1735.
Abigail daughter of James and Mary Dawson,	"	26 January 1735.
Sarah daughter of Story and Sarah Dawes,	"	14 March 1735.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Eustis,	"	8 August 1735.
John Son of Edward and Sarah Eades,	"	6 September 1735.
Hannah daughter of John and Sarah Eliot,	"	2 October 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Mary Ellis,	"	22 March 1735.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Everton,	"	6 February 1735.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Sarah Edwards,	"	17 March 1735.
Bathsheba daughter of Benjamin and Bathsheba Edwards,	"	23 February 1735.
William Son of David and Mary Evans,	"	10 December 1735.
Sarah daughter of Andrew and Sarah Friswell,	"	8 February 1735.
Abiah daughter of Eleazer and Mary Flagg,	"	21 January 1735.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Jerusha Fitch,	"	24 August 1735.
Ebenezer Son of Nathan and Margaret Foster,	"	26 April 1735.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Fenno,	"	4 February 1735.
Mary daughter of Hopestill and Sarah Foster,	"	4 March 1735.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Sarah Gooding,	"	12 November 1735.
Sarah daughter of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	30 November 1735.
Abraham, Son of Abraham and Mary Gybuat,	"	12 January 1735.
Bethia daughter of John and Sarah Gold,	"	3 February 1735.
Alexander Son of William and Elizabeth Grigg,	"	31 August 1735.
Samuel Son of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	7 September 1735.
Christian daughter of John and Content Gordon,	"	28 September 1735.
Francis Son of Francis and Rachel Gatcombe,	"	18 August 1735.
Francis Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Gouge,	"	15 June 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Katharine Giddinge,	"	13 June 1735.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Martha Greenough,	"	25 August 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Goldthwait,	"	29 August 1735.
John Son of Thomas and Ann Green,	"	7 May 1735.
Newman Son of Newman and Elizabeth Greenough,	"	10 September 1735.
Sarah daughter of Bickford and Judith Greenleaf,	"	29 July 1735.
Pollard Son of Isaac and Sarah Gridley,	"	23 March 1735.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gooch,	"	1 December 1735.
Charles Son of Joseph and Anna Green,	"	30 November 1735.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Martha Goldthwait,	"	20 March 1735.
William Son of Samuel and Ann Gibson,	"	1 April 1735.
Ann daughter of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallowell,	"	21 September 1735.

Lydia daughter of Joshua and Lydia Hutton,	Born	17 September 1735.
Sarah daughter of Jacob and Susanna Holyoke,	"	28 September 1735.
William Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	20 October 1735.
Jonathan Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Hunniwell,	"	18 November 1735.
Ann daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hurd,	"	5 April 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Amos and Judith Howard,	"	17 November 1735.
Rebekah daughter of Benjamin and Rebekah Hobart,	"	28 January 1735.
Turner Son of James and Esther Hill,	"	27 February 1735.
Samuel Son of William and Elizabeth Healy,	"	12 October 1735.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	13 September 1735.
Whiton Son of Whiton and Katharine Harvey,	"	15 November 1735.
Penn Townsend Son of William and Sarah Hickling,	"	5 November 1735.
Mehetabel daughter of Abraham and Mehetabel Holland,	"	21 July 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Sarah Haislup,	"	17 February 1735.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Ann Jackson,	"	20 August 1735.
Lydia daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	8 November 1735.
William Son of John and Hannah Jones,	"	22 September 1735.
Mary daughter of James and Ann Jeffs,	"	9 February 1735.
James Son of James and Mary Jackson,	"	3 April 1735.
Edward Son of Joseph and Susanna Jackson,	"	1 March 1735.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kemble,	"	9 May 1735.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Knap,	"	17 February 1735.
Colford Son of Ebenezer and Mary Lowell,	"	8 January 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Michael and Abigail Lowell,	"	14 November 1735.
Mary daughter of John and Mercy Late,	"	20 July 1735.
Thomas Son of Phillip and Lydia Lewis,	"	15 November 1735.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Leasenby,	"	3 October 1735.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Rebekah Lowden,	"	12 June 1735.
Nathaniel Byfield Son of Byfield and Sarah Lyde,	"	16 May 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	24 December 1735.
John Son of John and Abigail Lowe,	"	4 February 1735.
Thomas Son of Jonathan and Mary Lambert,	"	28 January 1735.
Robert Son of Robert and Mary Miers,	"	7 April 1735.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Marshall,	"	16 June 1735.
Deborah daughter of Adam and Deborah Montgomery,	"	18 April 1735.
William Son of Daniel and Eunice Merritt,	"	21 June 1735.
Esther daughter of John and Elizabeth McClelan,	"	11 January 1735.
Edward Son of James and Mary Moore,	"	14 February 1735.
Mary daughter of William and Katharine Mellens,	"	18 March 1735.
Peter Son of Thomas and Mary Newman,	"	29 December 1735.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Neate,	"	23 March 1735.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Norvell,	"	11 February 1735.
Priscilla daughter of Eleazar and Mary Newhall,	"	25 December 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Peter and Mary Oliver,	"	30 June 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Mary Owen,	"	24 July 1735.
Mary daughter of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	20 September 1735.
Jonathan Son of Joseph and Mary Pierce,	"	27 November 1735.
Houghton Son of Isaac and Sarah Perkins,	"	10 February 1735.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Perry,	"	21 January 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Pitts,	"	5 November 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Handiside and Elizabeth Peck,	"	14 February 1735.
Mary } Gem. daughters of Thomas and Esther Esther } Porter,	"	4 June 1735.
Nathanael Son of Samuel and Rebekah Phillips,	"	2 June 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Roger and Elizabeth Price,	"	23 March 1735.
Lucy daughter of Joshua and Susanna Peco,	"	23 June 1735.
William Bowes Son of Samuel and Dorcas Parkman,	"	25 July 1735.

Mary daughter of James and Mary Penniman,	Born	14 July 1735.
Lydia daughter of John and Lydia Procter,	"	13 August 1735.
John Son of John and Ann Phillips,	"	15 September 1735.
Joanna daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Procter,	"	30 September 1735.
John Son of John and Sarah Phillips,	"	5 April 1735.
Susanna daughter of John and Susanna Pinkney,	"	25 March 1735.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Phillips,	"	7 April 1735.
Hannah daughter of William and Mehetabel Pratt,	"	27 April 1735.
Benjamin Son of Simon and Thomazin Rogers,	"	11 November 1735.
Eleanor daughter of Joseph and Eleanor Ranger,	"	15 December 1735.
Edmund Son of Edmund and Hannah Ranger,	"	9 March 1735.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Roberts,	"	15 December 1735.
Joseph Son of James and Mehetabel Ridgaway,	"	4 April 1735.
Jonathan Son of Joseph and Rachel Roberts,	"	26 March 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Hannah Russell,	"	22 April 1735.
Joanna daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Rensen,	"	26 April 1735.
Benjamin Son of Edward and Elizabeth Rumley,	"	8 September 1735.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah and Mary Snow,	"	20 April 1735.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Snelling,	"	11 May 1735.
Nathan Son of Nathan and Mary Sargent,	"	4 August 1735.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Sprague,	"	19 June 1735.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Hannah Symmes,	"	19 March 1735.
Samuel Son of Benjamin and Ann Sanderson,	"	30 December 1735.
Joshua Son of James and Elizabeth Seutt,	"	30 October 1735.
Mary daughter of Andrew and Mary Sigourney,	"	26 November 1735.
Rachel daughter of Henry and Alice Stokes,	"	29 April 1735.
Hannah daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	15 March 1735.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Skinner,	"	13 June 1735.
Samuel Son of Joseph and Susanna Shed,	"	2 October 1735.
Mary daughter of Cornelius and Sarah Thompson,	"	12 May 1735.
William Son of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	23 August 1735.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Abigail Torrey,	"	31 March 1735.
Thomas Son of Onesiphorus and Judith Tilestone,	"	10 September 1735.
Benjamin Son of Nathaniel and Joanna Thwing,	"	5 January 1735.
James Son of Davis and Sarah Townsend,	"	30 August 1735.
Mary daughter of Morgan and Sarah Thomas,	"	2 September 1735.
Elias Son of Elias and Elizabeth Townsend,	"	16 November 1735.
William Son of George and Elisabeth Tilley,	"	12 January 1735.
George Son of Edward and Elizabeth Tothill,	"	13 January 1735.
Richard Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Townsend,	"	4 February 1735.
John Son of John and Rebekah Tilestone,	"	27 February 1735.
Joseph } Gem. Sons of William and Bethia		
Benjamin } Torrey,	"	25 February 1735.
Jeremiah Son of Samuel and Deborah Webb,	"	8 February 1735.
Deborah daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	26 February 1735.
Edmund Son of John and Elizabeth Wendell,	"	13 May 1735.
Miriam daughter of William and Miriam Williams,	"	23 August 1735.
Seward Son of Seward and Sarah Waters,	"	6 March 1735.
Abraham Son of Benjamin and Sarah Whittemore,	"	10 February 1735.
Abraham Son of Jacob and Sarah Wendell,	"	2 November 1735.
Isaac Son of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	5 January 1735.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Martha Wheeler,	"	4 May 1735.
Preston Son of John and Ann Waterhouse,	"	7 February 1735.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Walker,	"	12 March 1735.
Thomas Son of James and Rebekah Wimble,	"	16 March 1735.
Ralph Gulston Son of Samuel and Lucy Waldo,	"	25 August 1735.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Rebekah Williston,	"	14 April 1735.
John Son of John and Sarah Welch,	"	11 September 1735.
Frances daughter of Isaac and Rebekah White,	"	16 May 1735.
Margaret daughter of James and Margaret Webster,	"	31 October 1735.

Abraham Son of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	Born	17 December 1735.
Rebekah daughter of William and Submit Walton,	"	27 December 1735.
Ann daughter of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis,	"	16 June 1735.
Robert Son of Robert and Mary Way,	"	17 July 1735.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mary Waterhouse,	"	30 July 1735.
Nathan Son of Joseph and Ruth Whittmore,	"	16 September 1735.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wentworth,	"	19 December 1735.
William Son of James and Jane Young,	"	30 August 1735.
Sarah daughter of William and Hannah Young,	"	1 December 1735.
Robert Son of Youth and Lydia Young,	"	30 January 1735.
William Son of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 February 1734-5.
George Son of William Blin and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 July 1735.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Bird and Priscilla his Wife,	"	23 April 1735.
Jerusha daughter of John Carnes and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 December 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Peter Cade and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	July 1735.
Joseph Son of James Gooch and Hester his Wife,	"	21 October 1735.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Jackson and Anne his Wife,	"	20 August 1735.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Shepard and Mary his Wife,	"	28 December 1735.
Henry Son of Ebenezer Swan and Rebecca his Wife,	"	26 February 1735.
Owen Son of Owen Williams and Mary his Wife,	"	13 December 1735.

1736.

James Son of James and Bathsheba Allen,	Born	11 August 1736.
John Son of John and Mary Allison,	"	20 July 1736.
Richard Son of Joshua and Elisabeth Atwood,	"	10 October 1736.
Susanna daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah Bill,	"	27 April 1736.
James Son of James and Hephzibah Bradford,	"	11 May 1736.
Jonathan Son of Benjamin and Martha Bunker,	"	29 March 1736.
Samuel Son of Edward and Abigail Bromfield,	"	7 October 1736.
John Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Brown,	"	16 April 1736.
Dorothy daughter of Samuel and Sarah Barber,	"	16 April 1736.
John Son of Thomas and Mary Brooks,	"	28 April 1736.
John Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	22 June 1736.
Henry Son of Ebenezer and Mary Berry,	"	23 May 1736.
Abigail daughter of William and Susanna Butler,	"	19 July 1736.
Samuel Son of Mather and Anna Byles,	"	10 July 1736.
John Son of John and Katharine Beney,	"	31 July 1736.
Jonathan Son of David and Rely Belcher,	"	29 August 1736.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Blowers,	"	3 September 1736.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Susanna Bentley,	"	4 November 1736.
Dorcas daughter of Daniel and Mary Ballard,	"	2 December 1736.
Martha daughter of John and Hannah Bennet,	"	23 December 1736.
Deborah daughter of Daniel and Abigail Bell,	"	24 January 1736.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Ruth Bradford,	"	7 March 1736.
William Son of Belthazer and Mary Bayard,	"	14 March 1736.
Thomas Son of John and Mary Crocker,	"	8 July 1736.
Samuel Son of James and Sarah Clark,	"	26 September 1736.
Lydia daughter of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	14 August 1736.
Frederick Son of Cord and Sarah Cordis,	"	28 October 1736.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Chandler,	"	28 May 1736.
Ebenezer Son of William and Ann Coffin,	"	21 May 1736.
Mary daughter of Phillip and Mary Coulter,	"	28 June 1736.
Mary daughter of James and Elizabeth Codner,	"	3 April 1736.
Anna daughter of Charles and Anna Cabbot,	"	12 April 1736.

Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Hannah Chandler,	Born	13 April 1736.
Daniel Son of Clement and Sarah Collins,	"	26 May 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Martha Cobbit,	"	14 January 1736.
Abia daughter of John and Mehetabel Cowley,	"	4 February 1736.
Thomas Son of Josiah and Susanna Cotton,	"	23 July 1736.
James Son of James and Ruth Clark,	"	17 August 1736.
Rebekah daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Coulton,	"	6 September 1736.
Moses Son of John and Abigail Collson,	"	17 June 1736.
William Son of Thomas and Ann Crafts,	"	18 June 1736.
Thomas Son of John and Elizabeth Dring,	"	4 December 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Eliot,	"	28 February 1736.
Hannah daughter of Edward and Hannah Emerson,	"	5 January 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Brice and Mary Eccles,	"	18 August 1736.
James Son of John and Abigail Erving,	"	4 April 1736.
Mary daughter of Edmund and Rachel Ellis,	"	9 August 1736.
Mary daughter of Jacob and Mary Emmons,	"	19 October 1736.
Ann daughter of William and Elizabeth Fairfield,	"	25 June 1736.
Ebenezer Son of Daniel and Hannah Frazer,	"	30 December 1736.
Hannah daughter of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	19 October 1736.
Zabdiel Son of Benjamin and Jerusha Fitch,	"	29 November 1736.
Margaret daughter of Thomas and Martha Flagg,	"	24 February 1736.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Abigail Flood,	"	5 June 1736.
Joseph Son of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear,	"	16 June 1736.
Sarah daughter of James and Hannah Fosdick,	"	17 July 1736.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Ann Green,	"	6 November 1736.
Dean Son of Dean and Elizabeth Grover,	"	21 November 1736.
Martha daughter of Thomas and Martha Greenough,	"	12 December 1736.
Miles Son of Nathanael and Elizabeth Greenwood,	"	31 December 1736.
William Son of Silvester and Ann Gardiner,	"	13 June 1736.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Sarah Goold,	"	30 June 1736.
Ann daughter of John and Elizabeth Grant,	"	14 June 1736.
Sarah daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah Gedney,	"	5 April 1736.
William Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Green,	"	25 October 1736.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Gale,	"	1 March 1736.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mary Glidden,	"	25 April 1736.
Susanna daughter of Joseph and Rebekah Gray,	"	25 October 1736.
Sarah daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail Gridley,	"	4 April 1736.
James Son of Samuel and Ann Gibson,	"	23 May 1736.
Ann daughter of Rufus and Katharine Green,	"	19 December 1736.
Joseph Son of Richard and Hannah Gridley,	"	5 November 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hill,	"	28 April 1736.
Dorothy daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hawden,	"	17 May 1736.
William Son of John and Mary Hasey,	"	13 May 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of George and Rebekah Hanners,	"	21 May 1736.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Hephzibah How- ard,	"	12 August 1736.
Therese daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hubbard,	"	5 July 1736.
Mary daughter of John and Ann Harris,	"	9 September 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	19 June 1736.
Hannah daughter of Zechariah and Lydia Hicks,	"	1 July 1736.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Hallowell,	"	29 July 1736.
Sarah daughter of George and Mary Hunnewell,	"	23 February 1736.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Haslet,	"	17 February 1736.
Sarah daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	16 January 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Hall,	"	3 January 1736.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Mary Heath,	"	9 January 1736.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Ann Hudson,	"	10 December 1736.
Henry Son of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	26 February 1736.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Hilton,	"	6 November 1736.
Desire daughter of Jabez and Mary Hatch,	"	22 April 1736.

Martha daughter of Richard and Martha Hall,	Born	15 July 1736.
Benjamin Son of John and Margaret Jenkins,	"	4 November 1736.
John Son of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	17 November 1736.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Jones,	"	8 September 1736.
Samuel Son of William and Margaret Jepson	"	1 January 1736.
Nathanael Son of Richard and Sarah Kent,	"	24 August 1736.
Sarah daughter of Christopher and Sarah Kilby,	"	15 August 1736.
Solomon Son of Solomon and Lydia Kneeland,	"	8 July 1736.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Hannah Kendal,	"	5 October 1736.
Benjamin Son of John and Mehetabel Kneeland	"	20 January 1736.
John Son of Joseph and Mary Kneeland,	"	11 October 1736.
William Tyler Son of Thomas and Sarah Kilby,	"	2 January 1736.
Hannah daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Lash,	"	5 February 1736.
Nancy daughter of David and Abigail Lenox,	"	23 January 1736.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Deborah Lothrop,	"	6 March 1736.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Lee,	"	8 July 1736.
Edward Son of Phillip and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	7 April 1736.
Richard Son of Richard and Abigail Lane,	"	26 October 1736.
Benjamin Son of Jonathan and Anne Lowder,	"	13 January 1736.
Abigail daughter of Michael and Abigail Lowell,	"	25 December 1736.
John Son of John and Abigail Lovell,	"	17 May 1736.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Mary Lewis,	"	29 March 1736.
Jennet daughter of John and Margaret Moor,	"	2 January 1736.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Mather,	"	8 February 1736.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Marshall,	"	1 January 1736.
Mary daughter of Zebulun and Anna Norwood,	"	25 July 1736.
John Son of Thomas and Mary Newman,	"	29 December 1736.
James Son of James and Eunice Nicolls,	"	4 April 1736.
William Rand Son of James and Mary Penniman,	"	6 January 1736.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Poole,	"	7 December 1736.
Hannah daughter of James and Elizabeth Pitts,	"	16 November 1736.
William Lee Son of John and Abigail Perkins,	"	10 February 1736.
Elizabeth } Gem. daughter of Joseph and Mary		
Abigail } Prince,	"	2 March 1736.
William Son of John and Sarah Phillips,	"	30 August 1736.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Sarah Pulcifer,	"	4 February 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	8 April 1736.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Rebekah Pain,	"	4 April 1736.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Sarah Putnam,	"	17 September 1736.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Peirce,	"	28 October 1736.
Jedidiah Son of Caleb and Mary Parker,	"	18 November 1736.
Mehetabel daughter of John and Sarah Parker,	"	30 September 1736.
Ann daughter of Gillam and Mary Phillips,	"	18 August 1736.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Rebekah Phillips,	"	17 October 1736.
William Son of William and Mary Pain,	"	7 December 1736.
Hannah daughter of Josiah and Hannah Quincy,	"	11 September 1736.
Rachel daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Renken,	"	2 November 1736.
Thomas Son of Nathanael and Mary Roberts,	"	28 January 1736.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Sarah Randall,	"	5 December 1736.
Lydia daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Rumley,	"	20 March 1736.
Frances daughter of Paul and Deborah Rivoire,	"	11 July 1736.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Ruggles,	"	1 September 1736.
Sarah daughter of James and Sarah Raymar,	"	21 September 1736.
Sarah daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	"	16 September 1736.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Abigail Sumner,	"	24 August 1736.
Thomas Son of Joseph and Margaret Savell,	"	26 March 1736.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Salmon,	"	16 September 1736.
Katharine daughter of John and Mary Shepard,	"	7 July 1736.
Mary daughter of Daniel and Mary Sigourney,	"	31 August 1736.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Simpson,	"	1 December 1736.

Edward Son of Thomas and Hannah Shepard,	Born	8 September 1736.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Ann Scott,	"	22 May 1736.
Daniel Son of Arthur and Mercy Stoddard,	"	28 May 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Smallpiece,	"	28 July 1736.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	2 January 1736.
Susanna daughter of Jonathan and Martha Salter,	"	14 December 1736.
Samuel Son of David and Margaret Snoden,	"	23 December 1736.
Katharine daughter of William and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	9 January 1736.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Deborah Savage,	"	11 December 1736.
Bethia daughter of Daniel and Hannah Tucker,	"	12 July 1736.
Jonathan Son of Edward and Anne Tyng,	"	5 August 1736.
Edward Son of Moses and Hannah Turner,	"	17 August 1736.
John Son of Giles and Margaret Tidmarsh,	"	28 January 1736.
Mary daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth Thornton,	"	2 September 1736.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Bethia Tyler,	"	25 February 1736.
William Son of John and Susanna Tinkum,	"	22 September 1736.
William Son of William and Faith Taylor,	"	12 October 1736.
Ruth daughter of Josiah and Ann Torrey,	"	1 October 1736.
Hannah daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Thorp,	"	14 October 1736.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Townsend,	"	8 September 1736.
Benjamin Son of Richard and Abigail True,	"	16 November 1736.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Tyng,	"	29 August 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua and Martha Thornton,	"	3 February 1736.
Marah daughter of Elisha and Martha Townsend,	"	16 February 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Anne Tuttle,	"	5 March 1736.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Ruth Thayer,	"	27 April 1736.
Jane daughter of John and Jane Tudor,	"	30 June 1736.
Sarah daughter of James and Rachel Townsend,	"	19 May 1736.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Elizabeth Vergoose,	"	29 July 1736.
John Son of Elijah and Elizabeth Vinall,	"	30 May 1736.
Anna daughter of Ambrose and Anna Vincent,	"	21 June 1736.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Wells,	"	29 March 1736.
John Son of Henry and Mary Williams,	"	25 March 1736.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Joanna Woods, at Fort Richmond,	"	22 February 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	31 July 1736.
William Son of William and Miriam Williams,	"	31 January 1736.
Jacob Son of John and Elizabeth Wendell,	"	19 October 1736.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Wingfield,	"	19 June 1736.
David Son of John and Mary West,	"	9 May 1736.
Nathanael Son of Joseph and Ann Welsh,	"	15 June 1736.
Stephen Son of Allen and Agness Wheppe,	"	26 February 1736.
William Son of Joseph and Martha Wheeler,	"	8 September 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Wendell,	"	30 August 1736.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Warner,	"	23 September 1736.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	26 September 1736.
Joshua Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Winslow,	"	1 January 1736.
Hannah daughter of Stephen and Hannah Winter,	"	10 January 1736.
Mary daughter of Abraham and Amiable York,	"	21 April 1736.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 March 1735-6.
Rebecca daughter of John Bowden and Patience his Wife,	"	13 December 1736.
Mary daughter of Peace Cazneau and Mary his Wife,	"	18 October 1736.
Peter Son of Peter Cade and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	September 1736.
Samuel Son of Samuel Emmes and Abigail his Wife,	"	17 May 1736.
Mary daughter of John Liddell and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 November 1736.

1737.

Alexander Son of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	Born	14 February 1737.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Butler,	"	21 May 1737.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Bouve,	"	24 January 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Abigail Breck,	"	1 May 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Susanna Brown,	"	24 December 1737.
John Son of John and Susanna Blake,	"	20 June 1737.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ballard,	"	26 November 1737.
Samuel Son of William and Rachel Brown,	"	28 July 1737.
William Son of William and Anne Beer,	"	29 April 1737.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Elizabeth Barker,	"	4 August 1737.
William Son of John and Sarah Billings,	"	13 September 1737.
Henry Son of Ebenezer and Mary Berry,	"	14 August 1737.
Benjamin Son of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	9 September 1737.
Benjamin Son of Thomas and Mehetabel Bolter,	"	2 September 1737.
Martin Son of Martin and Susanna Brimmer,	"	18 March 1737.
Joanna daughter of Richard and Mary Buckley,	"	15 May 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Ballard,	"	7 February 1737.
Susanna daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Beard,	"	5 October 1737.
William Son of John and Rebecca Barrett,	"	5 July 1737.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Bennet,	"	26 September 1737.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Mary Brown,	"	27 September 1737.
John Son of Benjamin and Neezer Balch,	"	16 May 1737.
Jerusha daughter of Pyam and Jerusha Blowers,	"	27 October 1737.
Robinson Son of Caleb and Deliverance Bean,	"	13 November 1737.
Thomas Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	14 January 1737.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Barret,	"	14 January 1737.
Abraham Son of Joseph and Jane Burrill,	"	25 January 1737.
Davenport Son of Benjamin and Lydia Barnard,	"	24 January 1737.
Ebenezer Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Brown,	"	9 February 1737.
Henry Son of Henry and Rachel Barlow,	"	29 January 1737.
Mary daughter of Joshua and Sarah Blanchard,	"	12 February 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Mather and Anna Byles,	"	22 March 1737.
Ursula daughter of Gayer and Rebekah Coffin,	"	7 April 1737.
Abigail daughter of Isaac and Hannah Casno,	"	7 June 1737.
Mary daughter of David and Sarah Christie,	"	8 May 1737.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Collson,	"	22 July 1737.
Rebekah daughter of Ebenezer and Rebekah Co- burn,	"	14 June 1737.
Obadiah Son of Jonathan and Hannah Chandler,	"	27 August 1737.
Michael Son of Michael and Mary Coutanch,	"	13 August 1737.
John Son of John and Jane Child,	"	17 September 1737.
David Son of John and Rebekah Compton,	"	26 September 1737.
Lydia daughter of John and Hannah Coolidge,	"	3 October 1737.
Deborah daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Colman,	"	11 May 1737.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Corney,	"	1 May 1737.
Christopher Son of Benjamin and Miriam Clarke,	"	2 February 1737.
Zibiah daughter of John and Zibiah Cravath,	"	12 February 1737.
John Son of John and Sarah Colman,	"	19 January 1737.
David Son of David and Lydia Cutler,	"	19 March 1737.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Mary Dorby,	"	4 May 1737.
Isaac Son of Elias and Mary Dupee,	"	31 March 1737.
Katharine daughter of Joseph and Jane Dowse,	"	20 June 1737.
Rebekah daughter of James and Mary Davenport,	"	23 May 1737.
Ezekiel Son of Thomas and Abigail Demerry,	"	1 September 1737.
Katharine daughter of Thomas and Sarah Drowne,	"	4 January 1737.
Dolling Son of Benjamin and Bathsheba Edwards,	"	9 May 1737.
Susanna daughter of Edward and Sarah Edes,	"	14 May 1737.
Sarah daughter of John and Abigail Erving,	"	8 June 1737.

Joseph Son of Joseph and Sarah Edwards,	Born	11 November 1737.
Robert Son of Thomas and Deborah Eyre,	"	16 June 1737.
William Son of Thomas and Abigail Eustis,	"	29 July 1737.
Lydia daughter of Peter and Malatiah Farrow,	"	12 September 1737.
Ebenezer Son of Nathan and Margaret Foster,	"	2 May 1737.
John Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Fulton,	"	16 February 1737.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Fairfield,	"	26 December 1737.
David Son of Robert and Mary Gardner,	"	24 January 1737.
Broughton Son of Bartholomew and Sarah Gedney,	"	1 September 1737.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Gibson,	"	28 June 1737.
Hannah daughter of Newman and Elizabeth Green- ough,	"	6 September 1737.
John Son of John and Esther Goold,	"	1 September 1737.
Thomas Son of Bickford and Judith Greenleaf,	"	21 May 1737.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mary Glidden,	"	28 December 1737.
Timothy Son of John and Martha Gibbs,	"	23 July 1737.
Ann daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gibbon,	"	20 August 1737.
John Son of James and Elizabeth Gerreck,	"	18 September 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Eunice Green- leaf,	"	2 October 1737.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Ann Gibson,	"	24 August 1737.
John Son of Silvester and Ann Gardiner,	"	4 December 1737.
Mary Duesbury daughter of James and Thomazin Gibson,	"	27 December 1737.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Martha Goldthwait,	"	6 August 1737.
John Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Gooch,	"	14 April 1737.
Joseph Son of Jacob and Susanna Griggs,	"	2 June 1737.
Free love daughter of Samuel and Sarah Gooding,	"	12 July 1737.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Gatchell,	"	10 July 1737.
Hannah daughter of John and Elizabeth Grant,	"	23 July 1737.
Thomas Son of Amos and Judith Howard,	"	25 April 1737.
Phebe daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Harrod,	"	16 April 1737.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Helyer,	"	15 April 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Mary Hubbard,	"	21 April 1737.
Richard Bill Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	10 June 1737.
Wharton Son of Joshua and Hannah Hill,	"	24 June 1737.
Anna daughter of William and Sarah Hickling,	"	5 January 1737.
Abigail daughter of George and Abigail Hewes,	"	19 July 1737.
Noah Son of Peter and Katharine Harratt,	"	22 September 1737.
Samuel Son of Benjamin and Rebekah Hallowell,	"	16 August 1737.
Thomas } Gem. Sons of Samuel and Elizabeth		
Samuel } Haley,	"	8 April 1737.
Mary daughter of William and Sarah Haislup,	"	6 September 1737.
Francis Son of Francis and Sarah Hunt,	"	7 November 1737.
Jabez Son of Jabez and Mary Hatch,	"	17 February 1737.
Mary daughter of Jacob and Susanna Holyoke,	"	26 January 1737.
Ebenezer Son of William and Abigail Hasey,	"	5 September 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Hen- shaw,	"	27 September 1737.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Mary Hunting,	"	16 September 1737.
Susanna daughter of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	4 March 1737.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	15 May 1737.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Martha Homans,	"	4 August 1737.
Thomas Son of Abraham and Mehetabel Holland,	"	20 October 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Elizabeth H- oughton,	"	26 February 1737.
Mary daughter of Phillip and Mary Howell,	"	15 October 1737.
Ebenezer Son of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	28 November 1737.
Clement Son of Joseph and Susanna Jackson,	"	31 May 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Abigail Jackson,	"	15 January 1737.

Abigail daughter of Joseph and Abigail Jones,	Born	19 February 1737.
Martha daughter of John and Hannah Jones,	"	22 July 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Kent,	"	20 March 1737.
Sarah daughter of Henry and Sarah King,	"	8 July 1737.
Mehetabel daughter of John and Mehetabel Knee- land,	"	23 March 1737.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kemble,	"	2 September 1737.
John Son of Abel and Hannah Kiggell,	"	8 January 1737.
William Son of Christopher and Sarah Kilby,	"	10 October 1737.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Lee,	"	31 August 1737.
James Son of John and Abigail Lovell,	"	31 October 1737.
Thomas Son of Israel and Mehetabel Look,	"	20 January 1737.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Rebekah Lowden,	"	12 February 1737.
Abigail daughter of Jonathan and Anne Lowder,	"	6 March 1737.
Mary daughter of John and Jane Milk,	"	25 March 1737.
Phillip Son of Phillip and Mary Merrett,	"	31 March 1737.
John Son of David and Susanna Mason,	"	20 April 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Morine,	"	11 May 1737.
Hannah daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth Mors,	"	25 March 1737.
Ebenezer Son of Moses and Lydia Mackintosh,	"	20 June 1737.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Morris,	"	12 August 1737.
David Son of David and Sarah Martin,	"	23 August 1737.
John Son of John and Elizabeth McClelan,	"	14 September 1737.
Mary daughter of John and Ann Maylem,	"	12 August 1737.
William Son of William and Katharine Mellens,	"	12 November 1737.
Margaret daughter of James and Margaret Mays,	"	6 March 1737.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail McCollough,	"	21 March 1737.
Jonathan Son of Daniel and Eunice Merritt,	"	20 September 1737.
James Son of James and Hannah Nicholson,	"	16 August 1737.
Eunice daughter of James and Eunice Nicolls,	"	10 March 1737.
John Son of William and Mary Owen,	"	9 April 1737.
Grizzell daughter of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	9 May 1737.
Samuel Son of William and Ann Phillips,	"	29 May 1737.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Phillips,	"	24 August 1737.
Jonah Son of John and Mary Perry,	"	1 February 1737.
Joseph Son of John and Mary Patterson,	"	14 April 1737.
John Son of Caleb and Sarah Pratt,	"	25 December 1737.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Sarah Putman,	"	5 May 1737.
Susanna daughter of Edmund and Esther Perkins,	"	26 July 1737.
William Son of John and Mary Phillips,	"	29 August 1737.
Hannah daughter of Briant and Ruth Parrott,	"	9 January 1737.
Peter Son of Peter and Elizabeth Prescott,	"	15 August 1737.
John Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Russell,	"	12 April 1737.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Naomi Ridgaway,	"	4 June 1737.
Ruth daughter of William and Ruth Read,	"	13 August 1737.
John Son of James and Sarah Raymar,	"	19 December 1737.
Margaret daughter of John and Margaret Rush,	"	11 November 1737.
John Son of John and Tabitha Ruddock,	"	2 October 1737.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Sorien,	"	15 October 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Susanna Shed,	"	24 August 1737.
Andrew Son of Daniel and Mary Sigourney,	"	11 February 1737.
Abigail daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	3 March 1737.
Ebenezer Son of Andrew and Hannah Symmes,	"	6 January 1737.
William Son of John and Mary Shepard,	"	17 December 1737.
Richard Son of Richard and Rachel Salter,	"	24 August 1737.
Deborah daughter of John and Mercy Scolley,	"	18 April 1737.
Caleb Son of John and Mary Simpson,	"	6 January 1737.
Benjamin Son of Joseph and Ann Scott,	"	24 January 1737.
John Bentley Son of Aftar and Mercy Stoddard,	"	13 June 1737.
Rebekah daughter of Robert and Lydia Snelling,	"	19 June 1737.

Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Service,	Born	27 June 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Sherburn,		21 July 1737.
Sarah daughter of Nathanael and Joanna Thwing,	"	4 May 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Tot-		
hill,	"	20 April 1737.
Henry Son of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	20 April 1737.
Joseph Son of Davis and Sarah Townsend,	"	2 December 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	23 May 1737.
Katharine daughter of Nathanael and Ruth Thayer,	"	7 June 1737.
William Son of Edward and Ann Tyng,	"	17 August 1737.
Francis Son of John and Susanna Tinkum,	"	1 November 1737.
Mary daughter of William and Bethia Torrey,	"	20 July 1737.
Susanna daughter of Jonathan and Susanna Vick-		
ery,	"	17 August 1737.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Viall,	"	19 December 1737.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Abigail Wheeler,	"	15 August 1737.
Henry Flynt Son of John and Elizabeth Wendell,	"	23 December 1737.
John Son of John and Hannah Wells,	"	3 February 1737.
William Son of William and Rebekah Whitwell,	"	27 December 1737.
Mary daughter of Henry and Mary Williams,	"	12 February 1737.
John Son of Thomas and Mary Walker,	"	12 March 1737.
Mary daughter of Edward and Mary Winter,	"	21 April 1737.
John Hayward Son of Josiah and Sarah Winslow,	"	21 March 1737.
Grace daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	14 June 1737.
Ann daughter of Davenport and Sarah Walker,	"	19 January 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth West,	"	7 October 1737.
Rebekah daughter of Seward and Sarah Waters,	"	21 July 1737.
Edward Son of Samuel and Hannah Watts,	"	25 July 1737.
David Son of John and Mary West,	"	25 August 1737.
John Son of John and Mary Wendell,	"	29 August 1737.
Gamaliel Son of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis,	"	16 August 1737.
William Son of Allen and Agness Wheppe,	"	11 November 1737.
John Son of James and Rebekah Wimble,	"	18 November 1737.
Abigail daughter of Nathanael and Hannah War-		
ner,	"	30 August 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Eunice Walker,	"	15 April 1737.
Abraham Son of William and Hannah Young,	"	19 May 1737.
William Son of William and Hannah Young,	"	1 October 1737.
Ruth daughter of John Avery and Mary his Wife,	"	26 October 1737.
Nathaniel Son of William Blin and Elizabeth his		
Wife,	"	21 April 1737.
Jane daughter of John Carnes and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 May 1737.
Aaron Son of Charles Cabot and Anna his Wife,	"	27 December 1737.
Edward Son of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his		
Wife,	"	30 November 1737.
William Son of James Gooch and Hester his Wife,	"	5 September 1737.
Elizabeth daughter of John Gardner and Mary his		
Wife,	"	13 October 1737.
Ebenezer Son of Gershom Flagg and Hannah his		
Wife,	"	30 October 1737.
William Son of John Hill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 April 1737.
Nathaniel Prebble Son of Ebenezer Hayward and		
Rachel his Wife,	"	22 July 1737.
Elizabeth Frances daughter of Ibroke Hacker and		
Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 June 1737.
Martha daughter of John Jones and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 July 1737.
Grace daughter of Thomas Jackson and Anne his		
Wife,	"	29 May 1737.
Mary daughter of David McLeod and Mary his Wife,	"	23 January 1737.

Katharine daughter of Nathaniel Shepard and Mary

his wife, Born 4 April, 1737.
 Samuel Stillman was born February 27, 1737, in the City of Philadelphia,
 Province of Pennsylvania.

Ebenezer Son of Samuel Torrey and Silence his
 Wife

Born 9 April 1737.

The following births took place before 1738:

Samuel Son of Edmund and Rachel Ellis,

John Son of John and Martha Gibbs,

John Son of John and Margaret Keffe,

James Rand Son of James and Mary Penniman,

"

at Fairfield.

Mehetabel daughter of John and Sarah Parker,

1738.

Samuel Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Avery,	Born	8 December 1738.
John Son of John and Susanna Allen,	"	22 January 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Barnard,	"	29 April 1738.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Sarah Barber,	"	3 May 1738.
Samuel Son of John and Sarah Barrett,	"	18 January 1738.
Martha daughter of John and Sarah Blowers,	"	19 December 1738.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Blake,	"	5 February 1738.
Anna daughter of John and Abigail Breck,	"	19 August 1738.
Daniel Son of Josias and Sarah Byles,	"	31 June 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Berry,	"	3 September 1738.
John Son of John and Hannah Brown,	"	12 September 1738.
Rebecca daughter of Robert and Isabella Breck,	"	9 September 1738.
Susanna daughter of John and Mary Ann Brown,	"	7 September 1738.
Hannah daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Barker,	"	31 August 1738.
Dorothy daughter of Thomas and Susanna Bentley,	"	22 December 1738.
Samuel Son of Belthazer and Mary Bayard,	"	23 March 1738.
Mary daughter of Daniel and Mary Ballard, Junr.	"	23 January 1738.
Joseph Son of Benjamin and Nezer Balch,	"	10 February 1738.
John Son of Samuel and Mary Butler,	"	17 February 1738.
Sarah daughter of Nathanael and Abigail Brown,	"	18 February 1738.
Thomas Son of William and Elizabeth Bennett,	"	21 March 1738.
Ann daughter of Robert and Margaret Cartmill,	"	29 July 1738.
Frederick Son of John and Margaret Clark,	"	2 August 1738.
Susanna daughter of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	9 August 1738.
Sarah daughter of Phillip and Mary Colter,	"	17 October 1738.
Susanna daughter of John and Susanna Chick,	"	15 April 1738.
Adam Son of John and Abigail Collson,	"	3 August 1738.
John Son of Samuel and Lillian Collop,	"	7 November 1738.
Andrew Son of Paice and Mary Casno.	"	20 December 1738.
Thankful daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Clough,	"	8 January 1738.
Martha daughter of Samuel and Honour Clark,	"	15 January 1738.
John Son of Obadiah and Margaret Cookson,	"	10 April 1738.
Anna daughter of Gayer and Rebekah Coffin,	"	22 January 1738.
Mary daughter of James and Rachel Clough,	"	29 December 1738.
Hannah daughter of James and Alice Cocks,	"	21 February 1738.
William Son of William and Sibbill Clark,	"	23 February 1738.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer and Rebekah Coburn,	"	19 January 1738.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Chandler,	"	20 February 1738.
Judith daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Colman,	"	8 July 1738.
William Son of Story and Sarah Dawes,	"	16 May 1738.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Daniell,	"	21 May 1738.
Mehetabel } Gem. daughters of Jonathan and Mary		
Abiah } Dwight,	"	30 April 1738.
Ann daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Delarue,	"	24 October 1738.

Abigail daughter of William and Lydia Doke,	Born	15 November 1738.
Mary daughter of James and Mary Dodge,	"	27 February 1738.
Thomas Son of Benjamin and Mary Emmons,	"	6 March 1738.
Martha daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Egglestone,	"	25 December 1738.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Bathsheba Edwards,	"	20 May 1738.
John Son of Jacob and Mary Emmons,	"	11 October 1738.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Foster, junr.,	"	July 4 1738.
Susanna daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Farnum,	"	20 December 1738.
John Son of Benjamin and Jerusha Fitch,	"	14 January 1738.
Andrew Son of Joseph and Abigail Flood,	"	13 May 1738.
Deborah daughter of John and Deborah Fraser,	"	7 June 1738.
Sarah daughter of Richard and Sarah Freeman,	"	29 June 1738.
Rebekah daughter of Charles and Rebekah Florence,	"	10 August 1738.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Martha Flagg,	"	16 September 1738.
Mary daughter of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear,	"	20 May 1738.
Josiah Son of Josiah and Mary Flagg,	"	22 October 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fleet,	"	23 May 1738.
Nathanael Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Greene,	"	12 April 1738.
James Son of Richard and Elizabeth Goodwin,	"	6 May 1738.
Daniel Son of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	11 July 1738.
John Son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Greenwood,	"	7 March 1738.
Henry Son of Rufus and Katharine Green,	"	6 July 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Mary Greenleaf,	"	10 December 1738.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Gray,	"	13 July 1738.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Green,	"	16 June 1738.
William Son of Samuel and Mary Greenwood,	"	29 July 1738.
Margaret daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Green,	"	8 October 1738.
Anna daughter of Michael and Mary Geoghegan,	"	1 August 1738.
Jane daughter of Richard and Hannah Gridley,	"	7 July 1738.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Martha Greenough,	"	8 May 1738.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Gale,	"	30 July 1738.
Martha daughter of John and Martha Gibbs,	"	4 August 1738.
John Son of John and Content Gordon,	"	28 October 1738.
Roope Son of Thomas and Abigail Gooding,	"	19 December 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Caleb Joseph and Mary Gray,	"	11 December 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	19 January 1738.
John Son of George and Margaret Gray,	"	3 January 1738.
Esther daughter of John and Esther Goold,	"	26 February 1738.
George Broughton Son of Bartho. and Sarah Gedney,	"	21 October 1738.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Goldthwait,	"	31 March 1738.
Benjamin Mulberry Son of George and Ann Holmes,	"	24 April 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Esther Hill,	"	27 April 1738.
Ann	{	Gem. daughters of John and Mary Hill,
Elizabeth		
Benjamin Son of Samuel and Hannah Hollowell,	"	27 June 1738.
Rachel daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	1 October 1738.
Mary daughter of George and Mary Hunnewell,	"	2 June 1738.
James Son of James and Anna Hubbard,	"	18 October 1738.
Thomas Dagget Son of Zechariah and Lydia Hicks,	"	16 December 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Hutte,	"	5 February 1738.
John Son of Nathanael and Ann Harris,	"	15 September 1738.
John Son of Benjamin and Phebe Harrod,	"	3 January 1738.
Elisha Son of Francis and Sarah Hunt,	"	6 November 1738.
Richard Son of John and Margaret Jenkins,	"	6 April 1738.
Mary daughter of Peter and Mary Jersey,	"	16 August 1738.
William Son of William and Anna Johnson,	"	2 July 1738.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	12 March 1738.
Henry Son of William and Margaret Jepson,	"	5 February 1738.
Katharine daughter of Christopher and Sarah Kilby,	"	22 February 1738.

Abigail daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Kent,	Born	12 November 1738.
Mercy daughter of John and Mercy Late,	"	5 May 1738.
Thomas Son of Nicholas and Grace Luce,	"	15 June 1738.
Samuel Son of John and Mary Lee,	"	23 July 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of George and Elizabeth Lewis,	"	16 July 1738.
David Son of David and Rebekah Lupton,	"	4 September 1738.
David Son of David and Abigail Lenox,	"	21 November 1738.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Lash,	"	13 March 1738.
Katharine daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Moore,	"	4 August 1738.
Jonas Clarke Son of Stephen and Sarah Minot,	"	20 August 1738.
Stevens Son of David and Susanna Mason,	"	14 January 1738.
William Son of Samuel and Mary Marshall,	"	9 February 1738.
Oliver Son of Belcher and Ann Noyes,	"	6 August 1738.
William Son of William and Mary Nisbitt,	"	18 November 1738.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Newman,	"	3 September 1738.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Neate,	"	28 February 1738.
Ebenezer Son of William and Mary Owen,	"	21 August 1738.
Samuel Son of Dean and Mary Osgood,	"	1 September 1738.
Daniel Son of Peter and Mary Oliver,	"	8 October 1738.
Elisabeth daughter of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	7 March 1738.
William Son of Roger and Elizabeth Price,	"	3 April 1738.
Abigail daughter of John and Abigail Perkins,	"	25 March 1738.
John Son of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	19 May 1738.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Abigail Pousley,	"	15 July 1738.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Peirce,	"	9 December 1738.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Phillips,	"	2 September 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Susanna Procter,	"	29 July 1738.
Samuel Son of John and Hannah Procter,	"	26 September 1738.
Mary daughter of Henry and Mary Price,	"	18 October 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Mary Paine,	"	17 March 1738.
Anna daughter of Thomas and Martha Parker,	"	2 March 1738.
Richard Son of Benjamin and Abigail Renken,	"	10 October 1738.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Robinson,	"	1 November 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Mary Roberts,	"	9 December 1738.
Rebecca daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	"	16 November 1738.
Lydia daughter of Samuel and Lydia Rogers,	"	15 September 1738.
Andros Son of Stephen and Sarah Randall,	"	20 February 1738.
John Son of Samuel and Hannah Ruggles,	"	26 May 1738.
Thomas Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	10 May 1738.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Stevens,	"	11 April 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathan and Mary Sargent,	"	16 September 1738.
Mary daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Snow,	"	26 May 1738.
William Son of Richard and Rachel Salter,	"	23 November 1738.
Mary daughter of Elias and Huldah Sorien,	"	24 October 1738.
George Son of John and Sarah Smallpeice,	"	25 December 1738.
Mary daughter of Nathan and Lydia Safford,	"	27 December 1738.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Salmon,	"	10 February 1738.
John Son of John and Sarah Sale,	"	17 March 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of Andrew and Hannah Symmes,	"	4 March 1738.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mercy Scolley,	"	15 February 1738.
Richard Son of Daniel and Hannah Tucker,	"	27 March 1738.
Sarah daughter of Moses and Hannah Tyler,	"	21 April 1738.
John Son of Thomas and Sarah Townsend,	"	11 May 1738.
Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Turner,	"	11 May 1738.
Lucy daughter of John and Mary Tyng,	"	15 April 1738.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Turner,	"	30 June 1738.
William Son of Alexander and Elizabeth Thorp,	"	14 July 1738.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	10 November 1738.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Bethiah Tyler,	"	17 November 1738.

Hannah daughter of Edward and Ann Tyng,	Born	25 October 1738.
Samuel Son of William and Bethiah Torrey,	"	7 February 1738.
Josiah Son of Josiah and Ann Torrey,	"	22 May 1738.
Nathanael Son of Nathanael and Ruth Thayer,	"	27 January 1738.
Joanna daughter of Nathanael and Joanna Thwing,	"	28 November 1738.
John Son of William and Faith Taylor,	"	25 April 1738.
Ambrose Son of Ambrose and Anna Vincent,	"	14 September 1738.
Hannah daughter of James and Judith Worth,	"	10 July 1738.
Nathanael Son of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	16 July 1738.
Abraham Son of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	23 July 1738.
William Son of William and Submit Walton,	"	12 April 1738.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary White,	"	16 October 1738.
Francis Breno Son of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	1 August 1738.
Grace daughter of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis,	"	31 October 1738.
Elisha Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	26 January 1738.
Bennet Son of Joseph and Joanna Woods,	"	27 February 1738.
Henry Son of Francis and Susanna Wells,	"	15 January 1738.
James Son of James and Margaret Webster,	"	9 March 1738.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Hannah Winter,	"	16 February 1738.
Hannah daughter of William and Mary Warner,	"	12 March 1738.
David Son of David Bell and Anna his Wife,	"	5 May 1738.
Benjamin Son of John Carnes and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 August 1738.
Anne daughter of Peter Cade and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	February 1738.
John Son of Ralph Carter and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 October 1738.
Margaret daughter of John Gardner and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1738.
Thomas Son of Thomas Jackson and Anne his Wife,	"	6 January 1738.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer Lowell and Mary his Wife,	"	10 April 1738.
Margaret daughter of Sylvester Mackannawy and Mary his Wife,	"	15 May 1738.
Oliver Son of Belcher Noyes and Ann his Wife,	"	6 August 1738.
Richard Son of Owen Williams and Mary his Wife,	"	6 November 1738.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Williams and Mary his Wife,	"	19 August 1738.

1739.

James Son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Allen,	Born	24 July 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathanael and Mary Adams,	"	21 October 1739.
Mary daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	18 September 1739.
John Son of John and Mary Avery,	"	2 September 1739.
John Son of John and Dorcas Brown,	"	25 March 1739.
Benjamin Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	9 May 1739.
Pyam Son of Pyam and Jerusha Blowers,	"	16 April 1739.
Ann daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ballard,	"	30 April 1739.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Bryant,	"	16 May 1739.
Isabella daughter of Benjamin and Mary Brown,	"	21 May 1739.
Samuel Son of Powning and Sarah Bridgham,	"	21 July 1739.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Ann Babbidge,	"	18 April 1739.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Brown,	"	29 July 1739.
Susanna daughter of Joseph and Mary Birch,	"	23 July 1739.
Rowland Son of John and Hannah Bennet,	"	13 May 1739.
Abigail daughter of Abijah and Abigail Brown,	"	2 March 1739.
Ebenezer Son of Thomas and Mehetabel Bolter,	"	22 June 1739.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Billings,	"	3 October 1739.
James Son of James and Elizabeth Butler,	"	15 February 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Berry,	"	11 October 1739.
Alford Son of Alford and Elizabeth Butler,	"	19 October 1739.
Isaiah Son of Edward and Martha Barrett,	"	27 October 1739.
Anna daughter of John and Anna Ballard,	"	18 February 1739.

Herman Son of Martin and Susanna Brimmer,	Born	25 February 1739.
Joseph Son of John and Ruth Barrell,	"	28 February 1739.
Anna daughter of John and Sarah Barrett,	"	8 March 1739.
Gibbins Son of John and Elizabeth Bouve,	"	11 May 1739.
Mehetabel daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Clough,	"	31 March 1739.
Ellis Son of Joseph and Sarah Clough,	"	28 March 1739.
Rebekah daughter of David and Sarah Christy,	"	5 April 1739.
Mary daughter of Nathanael and Mary Cobbet,	"	18 June 1739.
Lucretia daughter of Anthony and Mary Caverley,	"	1 July 1739.
Lydia daughter of John and Lydia Cullam,	"	20 April 1739.
Samuel Johnson Son of Isaac and Hannah Casno,	"	12 July 1739.
Abigail daughter of William and Elizabeth Cunningham,	"	11 July 1739.
Mersey daughter of Charles and Mary Coffin,	"	4 July 1739.
John Son of John and Katharine Cumming,	"	15 July 1739.
Catharine daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Chandler,	"	18 December 1739.
Lydia daughter of David and Lydia Cutler,	"	20 January 1739.
Ann daughter of John and Ann Chandler,	"	2 March 1739.
Catharine daughter of Cord and Sarah Cordis,	"	18 March 1739.
Fawley Son of John and Elizabeth Daniel,	"	22 June 1739.
Dorothy daughter of Thomas and Sarah Drowne,	"	27 June 1739.
Mehetabel daughter of Jonathan and Mary Dwight,	"	3 September 1739.
Jonathan Son of Joseph and Jane Dowse,	"	22 July 1739.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Dinsdell,	"	3 October 1739.
Ann daughter of James and Mary Davenport,	"	18 May 1739.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Prudence Delaplace,	"	30 December 1739.
Robert Son of John and Elizabeth Davis,	"	19 November 1739.
Katharine daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Everton,	"	28 April 1739.
John Son of Joseph and Sarah Edwards,	"	23 March 1739.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Edes,	"	8 November 1739.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Eliot,	"	25 August 1739.
Robert Son of John and Mary Earle,	"	31 January 1739.
Mary daughter of Edward and Sarah Edes,	"	23 March 1739.
Hannah daughter of Seth and Susanna Foster,	"	26 March 1739.
Hannah daughter of Paul and Hannah Farmer,	"	2 August 1739.
Thomas Son of Nathan and Mary Foster,	"	20 August 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Andrew and Sarah Friswell,	"	29 September 1739.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Margaret Fitch,	"	10 September 1739.
William Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Farnum,	"	18 December 1739.
Stephen Son of Josiah and Mary Flagg,	"	24 December 1739.
William Son of William and Ann Frost,	"	12 February 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Hopestill and Sarah Foster,	"	20 February 1739.
Charles Son of Charles and Rebekah Florence,	"	24 October 1739.
Mehetabel daughter of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear,	"	28 February 1739.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Margaret Green,	"	31 January 1739.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Goodwin,	"	20 April 1739.
Scarborough Son of Richard and Hannah Gridley,	"	9 October 1739.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Grant,	"	18 August 1739.
James Son of Silvester and Ann Gardner,	"	9 September 1739.
Huldah daughter of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	23 September 1739.
Sarah daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah Gedney,	"	2 November 1739.
Absalom Son of John and Mary Gatchell,	"	24 September 1739.
Sarah daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Goldthwait,	"	20 March 1739.
John Son of Joseph and Mary Grande,	"	22 October 1739.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Mary Greenleaf,	"	22 November 1739.

Joseph Son of Ebenezer and Abigail Gross,	Born	20 December 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Rufus and Katharine Greene,	"	3 January 1739.
Mary daughter of Abraham and Mary Gibaut,	"	23 January 1739.
Martha daughter of Joseph and Martha Goldthwait,	"	10 May 1739.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Ann Hudson,	"	4 May 1739.
Elizur Son of Jacob and Susanna Holyoke,	"	25 September 1739.
Isabella daughter of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	30 May 1739.
Mary Belcher daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Henshaw,	"	20 June 1739.
Tabitha daughter of Nathanael and Ann Hodgdon,	"	17 June 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Israel and Abigail Hearsey,	"	11 March 1739.
Ann daughter of Abraham and Mehetabel Holland,	"	17 June 1739.
Martha daughter of George and Abigail Hewes,	"	27 June 1739.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Hutte,	"	17 July 1739.
Josiah Son of Josiah and Mary Holland,	"	13 August 1739.
Abigail daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Hunniwell,	"	25 July 1739.
Neverson Son of Samuel and Mary Hastings,	"	6 October 1739.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Hickling,	"	19 September 1739.
Phillip Son of Phillip and Mary Howell,	"	10 October 1739.
Abigail daughter of John and Ann Harris,	"	20 October 1739.
William Son of John and Mary Hill,	"	27 April 1739.
Ann daughter of George and Ann Holmes,	"	25 December 1739.
Mary daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Houghton,	"	17 August 1739.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Hannah Hallowell,	"	23 February 1739.
Henry Maxwell Son of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	20 September 1739.
Thomas Son of Leach and Hannah Harris,	"	9 March 1739.
Joseph Son of Abraham and Ann Ingersol,	"	5 August 1739.
William Son of Silence and Hannah Ivory,	"	16 January 1739.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Susanna Jackson,	"	20 March 1738/9.
Anna daughter of William and Anna Johnson,	"	20 February 1739.
Sarah daughter of Jeffs and Sarah Johnson,	"	14 August 1739.
Nathanael Son of Richard and Sarah Kent,	"	6 April 1739.
Henry Son of Henry and Sarah King,	"	5 April 1739.
Mary daughter of Solomon and Lydia Kneeland,	"	11 April 1739.
Hugh Son of Hugh and Susanna Kennady,	"	6 February 1739.
Katharine daughter of Robert and Katharine Lord,	"	14 April 1739.
Mehetabel daughter of Israel and Mehetabel Look,	"	10 June 1739.
Hannah daughter of James and Hannah Lowden,	"	21 June 1739.
Nicholas Son of Nicholas and Grace Luce,	"	2 September 1739.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Ann Lowder,	"	16 December 1739.
John Son of Robert and Rebekah Lovering,	"	17 August 1739.
John Son of John and Mary Larrabee,	"	23 January 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Macklelan,	"	3 August 1739.
Jane daughter of John and Jane Milks,	"	16 September 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Katharine Mellens,	"	23 January 1739.
Ann daughter of Samuel and Ann Maltby,	"	24 January 1739.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Sarah Minot,	"	14 February 1739.
David Son of David and Mary Newhall,	"	21 June 1739.
Mary daughter of James and Hannah Nicholson,	"	14 August 1739.
Alexander Son of James and Eunice Nicol,	"	14 December 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Anna Norton,	"	21 March 1739.
John Son of John and Abigail Perkins,	"	6 July 1739.
Samuel Son of Moses and Jane Prince,	"	29 October 1739.
Mary daughter of William and Atterlanta Prichard,	"	14 March 1739.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Pooke,	"	27 January 1739.
Sarah daughter of Caleb and Sarah Pratt,	"	17 October 1739.
Benjamin Son of John and Mary Phillips,	"	19 February 1739.
Edward Son of Peter and Elizabeth Prescott,	"	6 October 1739.

Henry Yelverton Son of Rev. Roger and Elizabeth Price,	Born	26 February 1739.
Mehetabel daughter of Joseph and Sarah Putman,	"	1 February 1739.
Mary daughter of John and Sarah Phillips,	"	12 May 1739.
Nathaniel Son of John and Tabitha Ruddock,	"	18 January 1738/9.
Jeremiah Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	4 May 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Lydia Rogers,	"	20 February 1739.
Ann daughter of James and Sarah Raymar,	"	19 July 1739.
William Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Russell,	"	12 September 1739.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Roberts,	"	11 October 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Raymond,	"	22 May 1739.
John Son of John and Rebekah Robinson,	"	16 October 1739.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	22 May 1739.
William Son of William and Susanna Sloper,	"	1 September 1739.
John Son of Thomas and Deborah Savage,	"	11 June 1739.
Rachel daughter of William and Rachel Swanton,	"	13 April 1739.
John Son of Jonathan and Mary Snelling,	"	3 February 1739.
Daniel Son of Daniel and Mary Sigourney,	"	1 October 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Simeon and Ruth Skilling,	"	27 January 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Shepard,	"	10 October 1739.
Samuel Son of Nicholas and Martha Salisbury,	"	18 November 1739.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Deborah Smith,	"	5 December 1739.
Matthew Son of Alexander and Alice Slowly,	"	24 July 1739.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Abigail Sumner,	"	3 November 1739.
Edward Son of John and Sarah Sale,	"	3 March 1739.
Peter Son of John and Mary Sorien,	"	9 March 1739.
Susanna daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	2 March 1739.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Townsehd,	"	23 May 1739.
Deborah daughter of Moses and Hannah Tyler,	"	23 July 1739.
Ann daughter of Josiah and Ann Torrey,	"	20 January 1739.
Benjamin Son of John and Hannah Thwing,	"	2 December 1739.
Sarah daughter of John and Mary Tyng,	"	19 October 1739.
Abigail daughter of William and Faith Taylor,	"	12 December 1739.
James Son of Onesiphorus and Judith Tileston,	"	18 February 1739.
Elisha Son of Elisha and Martha Townsend,	"	11 February 1739.
Sarah daughter of William and Anne Vassall,	"	17 June 1739.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Vaughan,	"	4 January 1739.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Susanna Vickery,	"	15 August 1739.
Jemima daughter of Benjamin and Jemima White,	"	25 April 1739.
Samuel Son of Allen and Agness Wheppe,	"	24 June 1739.
Edward Son of Isaac and Sarah Walker,	"	10 October 1739.
Eunice daughter of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis,	"	19 October 1739.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Wheeler,	"	2 March 1739.
Francis Brinno Son of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	1 February 1739.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Martha Wheeler,	"	26 January 1739.
David Son of David and Mary Webb,	"	16 December 1739.
Mary daughter of John and Hannah Wells,	"	30 December 1739.
Francis Son of Elisha and Abigail West,	"	13 March 1739.
Lydia daughter of William and Hannah Young,	"	1 March 1739.
Nathaniel Son of John Baker and Jerusha his Wife,	"	17 December 1739.
Deborah daughter of Benjamin Beard and Deborah his Wife,	"	30 July 1739.
Hepzibah daughter of John Carnes and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 January 1739.
George Son of Peter Cade and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	September 1739.
Abigail daughter of Edward Foster and Abigail his Wife,	"	18 December 1739.
James Son of Gershom Flagg and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 October 1739.

Samuel Smith Son of Ebenezer Hayward and Rachel his Wife,	Born	23 August 1739.
Mary daughter of Edward Jackson and Dorothy his Wife,	"	16 December 1739.
John Son of Michael Lowell and Abigail his Wife,	"	12 March 1739.
Sarah daughter of William Marshall and Ann his Wife,	"	16 February 1739.
Catharine daughter of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	30 May 1739.
Ann daughter of Caleb Parker and Mary his Wife,	"	20 November 1739.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer Sumner and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 March 1739.
John Son of John Underwood and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 February 1739.

1740.

Cornelius Son of Richard and Hannah Abbot,	Born	2 April 1740.
Joshua Son of James and Bathsheba Allen,	"	17 November 1740.
Josiah Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Browne,	"	27 March 1740.
Hannah daughter of John and Margaret Breck,	"	1 May 1740.
Joseph Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	5 July 1740.
Emma daughter of John and Sarah Blowers,	"	12 March 1740.
Abigail daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Brown,	"	8 August 1740.
John Son of Joseph and Mary Blake,	"	27 August 1740.
Mehetabel daughter of John and Content Buttolph,	"	25 March 1740.
Frances daughter of William and Frances Bowen,	"	2 August 1740.
Hugh Son of John and Elizabeth Brown,	"	13 March 1740.
John Son of John and Lydia Bell,	"	24 February 1740.
Susanna daughter of James and Susanna Boutineau,	"	22 February 1740.
Samuel Son of Robert and Isabella Breck,	"	18 June 1740.
Christopher Son of William and Susanna Butler,	"	26 July 1740.
Joseph Wadsworth Son of Isaiah and Elizabeth Barrett,	"	19 September 1740.
John Son of Henry and Sarah Blasdell,	"	2 October 1740.
Benjamin Son of John and Susanna Brown,	"	15 November 1740.
Sarah daughter of William and Ann Beers,	"	11 July 1740.
Thomas Son of Richard and Mary Basset,	"	24 November 1740.
Sarah daughter of Daniel and Mary Ballard, Jun.,	"	16 December 1740.
Mary daughter of Mather and Anna Byles,	"	20 December 1740.
Amey daughter of John and Lydia Cullam,	"	7 February 1740.
Benjamin Son of John and Sarah Colman,	"	19 July 1740.
Jane daughter of William and Mary Curtis,	"	2 April 1740.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Clough,	"	20 June 1740.
Archibald Son of Archibald and Sarah Crawford,	"	5 February 1740.
Katharine daughter of James and Christian Clark,	"	10 October 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Katharine Cummins,	"	14 February 1740.
William Son of John and Ann Chambers (born at Medford),		25 May 1740.
Margaret daughter of Obadiah and Margaret Cookson,	"	29 May 1740.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Ann Crafts,	"	13 July 1740.
John Son of Edmund and Jane Condon,	"	14 June 1740.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Rebecca Coburn,	"	19 June 1740.
Mary daughter of William and Civil Clark,	"	1 November 1740.
Joseph Son of James and Sarah Clark,	"	22 December 1740.
Susanna daughter of John and Deborah Colson,	"	20 January 1740.
Ebenezer Son of Harbottle and Dorothy Dorr,	"	24 July 1740.
Samuel Son of John and Elizabeth Daniel,	"	31 October 1740.
George Son of James and Mary Davenport,	"	9 December 1740.
Ruth daughter of John and Abigail Doble,	"	1 February 1740.

Joanna daughter of James and Mary Dodge,	Born	27 February 1740.
Ann daughter of John and Abigail Erving,	"	20 January 1740.
Joseph Son of Nathan and Mary Foster,	"	5 January 1740.
Eliphalet Son of Benjamin and Jerusha Fitch,	"	5 November 1740.
James Son of Joseph and Abigail Flood,	"	9 October 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Jane Fryer,	"	8 July 1740.
Anna daughter of Joshua and Sarah Gee,	"	18 November 1740.
William Son of Thomas and Martha Greenough,	"	2 May 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Gale,	"	18 May 1740.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Grant,	"	19 September 1740.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Sarah Gooding,	"	1 October 1740.
Samuel Son of Jonathan and Mary Greenleaf,	"	28 October 1740.
Abigail daughter of Stephen and Mary Greenleaf,	"	18 April 1740.
Edward Son of Samuel and Sarah Gray,	"	26 May 1740.
Bethiah daughter of John and Bethiah Gerrish.	"	28 April 1740.
Ellis Son of Ellis and Sarah Gray,	"	24 June 1740.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Green,	"	2 October 1740.
John Son of Samuel and Ann Gibson,	"	2 April 1740.
Samuel Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Greene,	"	4 October 1740.
Michael Burrell Son of Joseph and Martha Gold- thwait,	"	5 January 1740.
Harris Son of Jabez and Mary Hatch,	"	20 October 1740.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Margaret Hutchinson,	"	15 October 1740.
Abigail daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail How- land,	"	24 October 1740.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Mary Hubbard,	"	30 December 1740.
Margaret daughter of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	24 May 1740.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Haley,	"	25 June 1740.
John Son of John and Mary Hind,	"	10 January 1740.
Prudence daughter of John and Ann Harris,	"	2 March 1740.
Elisha Son of Francis and Sarah Hunt,	"	6 April 1740.
John Son of Peter and Katharine Harratt,	"	6 April 1740.
Miles Son of Miles and Mary Hubbard,	"	4 September 1740.
Susanna daughter of William and Sarah Hickling,	"	6 February 1740.
Mary daughter of William and Rebecca Homes,	"	5 March 1740.
Mary daughter of John and Margaret Jenkins,	"	11 September 1740.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Abigail Jackson,	"	21 October 1740.
Clement Son of Joseph and Susanna Jackson,	"	8 December 1740.
John Son of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	24 August 1740.
Samuel Son of Jeffs and Sarah Johnson,	"	1 March 1740.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Mary Kneeland,	"	18 April 1740.
Mary daughter of John and Mehetabel Kneeland,	"	19 October 1740.
Margaret daughter of Hugh and Susanna Kennady,	"	26 February 1740.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Lee,	"	14 April 1740.
Abigail daughter of David and Abigail Lenox,	"	26 January 1740.
Sarah daughter of Robert and Katharine Lord,	"	27 September 1740.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Macklish,	"	5 April 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of David and Susanna Mason,	"	28 March 1740.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Makelwain,	"	22 September 1740.
Thomas Dyer Son of Samuel and Ann Maltby,	"	24 December 1740.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Marshall,	"	12 May 1740.
Mary daughter of David and Mary Newhall,	"	7 October 1740.
Jeremiah Jackson Son of James and Hannah Nicholson,	"	2 February 1740.
Dean Son of Dean and Mary Osgood,	"	19 August 1740.
Joseph Son of William and Mary Owen,	"	9 December 1740.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Oxnard,	"	17 March 1740.
Margaret daughter of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	3 July 1740.
Joshua Son of Isaac and Agnes Peirce,	"	25 August 1740.
Bulkely Son of Peter and Elizabeth Prescott,	"	21 September 1740.

Sarah daughter of William and Mary Paine,	Born	25 January 1740.
Jonathan Son of William and Elizabeth Peirce,	"	6 January 1740.
Hannah daughter of James and Rachel Pitson,	"	28 February 1740.
Love daughter of John and Lydia Procter,	"	20 December 1740.
William Son of William and Dorcas Page,	"	5 June 1740.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Hannah Ruggles,	"	27 June 1740.
Deborah daughter of James and Deborah Robins,	"	22 February 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	"	20 November 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	16 June 1740.
Edward Son of John and Tabitha Ruddock,	"	18 May 1740.
John Son of John and Margaret Rush,	"	28 April 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Salmon,	"	9 November 1740.
Thomas Son of Andrew and Anna Symmes,	"	3 January 1740.
John Son of William and Elizabeth Simpkins,	"	12 November 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Stevens,	"	16 December 1740.
Andrew Son of Anthony and Mary Sigourney,	"	23 January 1740.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel and Martha Simpson,	"	24 February 1740.
John Ronshon Son of Andrew and Mary Sigourney,	"	29 May 1740.
William Son of Thomas and Mary Speakman,	"	30 September 1740.
John Viscount Son of John and Mary Stuart,	"	17 August 1740.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel and Alicia Shower,	"	9 February 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard and Rachel Salter,	"	18 May 1740.
Simeon Son of Simeon and Ruth Skilling,	"	29 December 1740.
Martha daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Scott,	"	22 December 1740.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Tyng,	"	23 December 1740.
George Son of John and Sarah Tyler,	"	11 December 1740.
James Son of John and Jane Tudor,	"	19 March 1740.
Lucy daughter of Thomas and Bethiah Tyler,	"	12 September 1740.
William Son of Nathaniel and Joanna Thwing,	"	16 May 1740.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Townsend,	"	14 November 1740.
Mary daughter of John and Rebecca Tillston,	"	8 August 1740.
Mary daughter of Richard and Abigail True,	"	15 July 1740.
Ann daughter of Lewis and Dorothy Vassall,	"	13 July 1740.
James Son of James and Judith Worth,	"	23 March 1740.
William Son of Richard and Abigail Willis,	"	2 October 1740.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Woodward,	"	4 September 1740.
William Son of Francis and Susanna Wells,	"	22 June 1740.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Warner,	"	16 April 1740.
Samuel Son of William and Rebecca Whitwell,	"	3 April 1740.
John Son of John and Sarah Willett,	"	10 June 1740.
William Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	26 June 1740.
Samuel Son of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis,	"	20 December 1740.
Jonathan Son of Sendall and Elizabeth Williams	"	27 November 1740.
Joseph Son of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	5 February 1740.
George Son of Davenport and Sarah Walker,	"	6 January 1740.
Susannah daughter of James Boutineau and Susannah his Wife,	"	22 February 1740.
Susanna daughter of Peace Cazneau and Mary his Wife,	"	18 August 1740.
Sarah daughter of Ralph Carter and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 October 1740.
John Son of John Crosley and Susanna his Wife,	"	27 September 1740.
Joseph Lee Son of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 April 1740.
Joseph Son of Samuel Deluceny and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 April 1740.
Grace daughter of Robert Four Acre and Susannah his Wife,	"	11 June 1740.

Thomas Son of Thomas Jackson and Anne his Wife, Born	5 October 1740.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer Lowell and Mary his Wife,	20 February 1740.
David Son of David McLeod and Mary his Wife,	16 May 1740.
Belcher Son of Belcher Noyes and Ann his Wife,	29 June 1740.
Hannah daughter of Emanuel Perero and Elizabeth his Wife,	10 September 1740.
Robert Son of John Smallpeice and Sarah his Wife,	6 May 1740.
Joseph Son of Samuel Torrey and Silence his Wife,	9 September 1740.
William Son of Fortescue Vernon and Jane his Wife,	27 June 1740.

1741.

Hull Son of Richard and Hannah Abbot,	Born	14 July 1741.
Ann daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	28 June 1741.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Mary Brown,	"	6 July 1741.
William Son of William and Sarah Baker,	"	13 June 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Barker,	"	8 February 1741.
Mary daughter of Thomas and Mary Brookes,	"	29 March 1741.
Benjamin Son of John and Anna Bennett,	"	14 April 1741.
William Son of James and Hephzibah Bradford,	"	26 May 1741.
Hannah daughter of Samuel and Hannah Brown,	"	9 January 1741.
Sampson Salter Son of John and Sarah Blowers,	"	10 March 1741.
Mehetabel daughter of Belthazer and Mary Bayard,	"	26 April 1741.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Bovey,	"	19 April 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bailey,	"	5 May 1741.
Francis Lindall Son of Francis and Jane Borland,	"	2 May 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Browne,	"	6 June 1741.
Nathaniel Son of Thomas and Susanna Bently,	"	3 September 1741.
Theodore Son of John and Ruth Barrell,	"	27 August 1741.
William Son of William and Elizabeth Bennett,	"	10 September 1741.
Nathaniel Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	28 September 1741.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Breed,	"	16 September 1741.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Mary Birch,	"	30 September 1741.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Sarah Barber,	"	4 October 1741.
Susanna daughter of John and Sarah Barrett,	"	18 October 1741.
Dorothy daughter of Thomas and Susanna Baxter,	"	26 December 1741.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Brown,	"	19 July 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Zebiah Cravath,	"	9 November 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Craigie,	"	4 December 1741.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer and Rebecca Coburn,	"	13 September 1741.
John Son of James and Rachel Clough,	"	15 April 1741.
John Son of John and Mehetabel Cowley,	"	30 August 1741.
Thomas Son of Cord and Hannah Cordis,	"	5 September 1741.
Jerusha daughter of Phillip and Mary Coulter,	"	26 November 1741.
Phillip Son of Phillip and Rebecca Cartwright,	"	16 December 1741.
Samuel Johnson Son of Isaac and Hannah Cazneau,	"	18 January 1741.
Mary daughter of John and Abigail Colson,	"	3 September 1741.
David Son of John and Abigail Colson,	"	17 January 1741.
John Son of John and Ann Chandier,	"	22 March 1741.
Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Dabney,	"	11 June 1741.
William Son of William and Margaret Downe,	"	17 July 1741.
Shem Son of Thomas and Sarah Drowne,	"	10 August 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Mary Dorby,	"	17 September 1741.
Ruth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Eliot,	"	29 March 1741.
Hannah daughter of Jacob and Mary Emmons,	"	21 November 1741.
Sarah daughter of Thomas and Sarah Edes,	"	21 November 1741.

Ann daughter of William and Ann Frost,	Born	1 August 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Grafton and Sarah Feveryear,	"	23 February 1741.
James Son of John and Hannah Fenno,	"	31 May 1741.
Thomas Wait Son of Seth and Susanna Foster,	"	2 May 1741.
John Son of Thomas and Sarah Foster, jr.	"	28 November 1741.
Ann daughter of Patrick and Katharine Gibbins,	"	4 June 1741.
John Son of John and Mary Gatchell,	"	15 June 1741.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Greenwood,	"	11 September 1741.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan and Mary Greenleaf,	"	17 December 1741.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin and Mary Green,	"	29 March 1741.
Thomas Son of John and Sarah Greenough,	"	9 July 1741.
Harrison Son of Harrison and Elizabeth Gray,	"	9 August 1741.
John Son of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	31 July 1741.
Rebecca daughter of Richard and Hannah Gridley,	"	25 April 1741.
Ann daughter of Silvester and Ann Gardner,	"	21 April 1741.
Alexander Son of Samuel and Sarah Gray,	"	23 February 1741.
Lydia daughter of Hill and Lydia Green,	"	25 December 1741.
Anstis daughter of Stephen and Mary Greenleaf,	"	26 January 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Grant,	"	2 November 1741.
William Son of Rufus and Katharine Greene,	"	13 December 1741.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Grant,	"	9 December 1741.
Mary daughter of John and Esther Goold,	"	20 January 1741.
Thomas Son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Goldthwait,	"	22 July 1741.
Mary daughter of Jacob and Susanna Holyoke,	"	3 July 1741.
Micherson Son of Zechariah and Lydia Hicks,	"	6 August 1741.
Mary daughter of James and Hannah Hinks,	"	3 June 1741.
Ann daughter of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	2 May 1741.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Hannah Hill,	"	26 July 1741.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Phebe Harrod,	"	4 June 1741.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Mercy Hunstable,	"	27 November 1741.
Mary daughter of James and Esther Hill,	"	19 April 1741.
William Son of Israel and Tabitha Hearsey,	"	24 October 1741.
Job and Elizabeth } Gem. Children of John and Ann Harris,	"	20 March 1741.
Charlotte daughter of Zechariah and Elizabeth Johonnott,	"	16 August 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Jeffs,	"	5 September 1741.
Susanna daughter of John and Hannah Jones,	"	6 December 1741.
Jacob Son of John and Mary Johnson,	"	17 August 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Anna Johnson,	"	25 December 1741.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Sarah Johnson,	"	8 February 1741.
Thornton Son of Jeffs and Sarah Johnson,	"	22 March 1741.
Robert Son of Henry and Sarah King,	"	10 August 1741.
Ann daughter of Jonathan and Ann Lowder,	"	22 November 1741.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel and Jane Lewis,	"	6 September 1741.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Judith Larrabee,	"	15 January 1741.
Oliver Son of Oliver and Elizabeth Luckis,	"	25 June 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Israel and Mehetabel Look,	"	14 August 1741.
John Son of John and Sarah Larrabee,	"	11 November 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Hannah Lee,	"	19 September 1741.
Abigail daughter of William and Abigail Maxwell,	"	6 April 1741.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Macklelain,	"	14 May 1741.
Lydia daughter of Daniel and Lydia Merrett,	"	7 September 1741.
Caleb Son of Francis and Abigail Marshall,	"	24 September 1741.
John Son of John and Anna Norton,	"	19 October 1741.
Samuel Son of James and Eunice Nicoll,	"	10 November 1741.
Peter Son of Peter and Mary Oliver,	"	17 June 1741.
Mary daughter of Josiah and Mary Peirce,	"	23 June 1741.
Mary-Anna daughter of John and Mary Phillips,	"	25 July 1741.
Dorcas daughter of William and Dorcas Page,	"	21 February 1741.

Anne daughter of Caleb and Sarah Pratt,	Born	8 April 1741.
Isaac Son of John and Abigail Perkins,	"	4 September 1741.
William Son of Samuel and Rebecca Partridge,	"	12 October 1741.
Ruth daughter of William and Ruth Putman,	"	13 December 1741.
Susanna daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Russell,	"	14 August 1741.
Mary daughter of James and Sarah Raymar,	"	9 March 1741.
Joanna daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Roberts,	"	20 April 1741.
William Son of William and Sarah Russell,	"	5 August 1741.
Sarah daughter of William and Elizabeth Raymond,	"	5 December 1741.
Joseph Son of John and Sarah Smallpeice,	"	19 May 1741.
Ebenezer Son of Samuel and Deborah Smith,	"	9 September 1741.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Sarah Smith,	"	23 September 1741.
William Son of William and Patience Sterling,	"	16 October 1741.
James Son of Daniel and Mary Sigourney,	"	22 May 1741.
Ebenezer Son of Holmes and Lucretia Simpson,	"	15 January 1741.
John Son of Andrew and Hannah Symmes,	"	5 February 1741.
Mercy daughter of John and Mercy Scolley,	"	11 September 1741.
Habijah Son of Thomas and Deborah Savage,	"	27 April 1741.
Joseph Son of Johnathan and Mary Snelling,	"	6 December 1741.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Mariah Servis,	"	10 December 1741.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Susanna Sault,	"	18 January 1741.
Hannah daughter of John and Sarah Sweetser,	"	20 February 1741.
Jane daughter of John and Mary Salmon,	"	8 February 1741.
Mary daughter of Anthony and Mary Sigourney,	"	23 March 1741.
William Son of Richard and Rachel Salter,	"	8 February 1741.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Susanna Snow,	"	23 June 1741.
Thomas Son of Joshua and Martha Thornton,	"	25 March 1741.
Mary daughter of Edward and Anne Tyng,	"	2 June 1741.
David Son of Christopher and Sarah Tilden,	"	5 October 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Faith Taylor,	"	20 August 1741.
Joanna daughter of Nathaniel and Joanna Thwing,	"	21 June 1741.
Ebenezer Son of William and Bethiah Torrey,	"	31 January 1741.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan and Mary Tilden,	"	23 March 1741.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Vaughan,	"	28 April 1741.
Lewis Son of Lewis and Dorothy Vassall,	"	16 September 1741.
Samuel Son of Thomas and Jane Williston,	"	3 November 1741.
William Son of William and Rebecca Wardell,	"	25 December 1741.
William } Ebenezer }	Gem. Sons of Seward and Sarah Waters,	27 January 1741.
James Son of Joseph and Martha Wheeler,	"	19 August 1741.
David Son of Allen and Agness Wheppe,	"	28 July 1741.
John Son of William and Mary Williams,	"	15 October 1741.
William Son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Wheeler,	"	19 October 1741.
Thankful daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Woods,	"	1 April 1741.
Jacob Son of Sendall and Elizabeth Williams,	"	21 March 1741.
Susanna daughter of John and Elizabeth Whitney,	"	7 June 1741.
William Son of Thomas and Mary Walker,	"	23 May 1741.
Samuel Son of Stephen and Hannah Winter,	"	29 May 1741.
Susanna daughter of Francis and Susanna Wells,	"	29 October 1741.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Andrews and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 November 1741.
Esther daughter of John Allen and Susanna his Wife,	"	30 August 1741.
Samuel Son of Thomas Barnard and Martha his Wife,	"	25 September 1741.
Edward Son of James Burt and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 November 1741.
Jerusha daughter of John Baker and Jerusha his Wife,	"	16 June 1741.
Richard Son of Richard Cotta and Margery his Wife,	"	8 July 1741.
Mary daughter of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 August 1741.

Edward Son of Edward Foster and Abigail his Wife,	Born	25 July 1741.
William Son of Richard Francis and Margaret his Wife,	"	23 May 1741.
Hannah daughter of Gershom Flagg and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 November 1741.
Mary daughter of Samuel Holland and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 June 1741.
Susanna daughter of John Jones and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 December 1741.
Ann daughter of William Marshall and Ann his Wife,	"	19 January 1741.
Elizabeth daughter of Ratcliffe and Hagar his Wife (free negroes)	"	13 July 1741.
Thomas Son of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife,	"	26 January 1741.
John Son of Ephraim Turner and Silence his Wife,	"	22 August 1741.

1742.

Mary daughter of Silas and Mary Atkins,	Born	1 February 1742.
Hannah daughter of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	8 November 1742.
Belcher Son of Mather and Anna Byles,	"	12 July 1742.
Edward Son of Zepheniah and Mary Basset,	"	15 April 1742.
John Son of John and Lois Bryant,	"	19 May 1742.
William Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Ballard,	"	8 June 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Berry,	"	9 July 1742.
Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Baker,	"	7 July 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Mary Blake,	"	23 May 1742.
Isaiah Son of Isaiah and Elizabeth Barrett,	"	27 July 1742.
Martin Son of Martin and Susanna Brimmer,	"	12 August 1742.
William Son of Abijah and Abigail Browne,	"	5 September 1742.
Rachel daughter of John and Anna Ballard,	"	30 April 1742.
Richard Son of Richard and Susanna Boar,	"	5 December 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin and Ann Bab-bidge,	"	9 November 1742.
Doreas daughter of Daniel and Mary Ballard,	"	15 January 1742.
Joseph Son of John and Susanna Brown,	"	15 September 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Sarah Billings,	"	18 October 1742.
Jerasha daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Bridge,	"	8 January 1742.
William Son of William and Prudence Bowles,	"	8 March 1742.
William Son of John and Ruth Barrell,	"	9 January 1742.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Prudence Clark,	"	4 September 1742.
Abigail daughter of William and Civil Clark,	"	7 October 1742.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Child,	"	17 November 1742.
John Son of James and Christian Clark,	"	25 April 1742.
William Son of John and Abigail Colson,	"	16 April 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Clough,	"	20 May 1742.
Alexander Son of John and Katharine Cummins,	"	26 March 1742.
Deborah daughter of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	21 June 1742.
Mary daughter of John and Mehetabel Cowley,	"	7 February 1742.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mary Cutts,	"	22 February 1742.
Aaron John Son of Aaron and Rebecca Deale,	"	21 June 1742.
Joseph Son of William and Margaret Downe,	"	30 December 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Dins-dale,	"	30 April 1742.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Abiel Dyar,	"	12 June 1742.
Richard Son of Israel and Susanna Ellinwood,	"	7 January 1742.
Edward Son of Edward and Sarah Edes,	"	8 June 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathan and Mary Foster,	"	23 July 1742.

Mary daughter of Benjamin and Jerusha Fitch,	Born	23 September 1742.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Abigail Goffe,	"	28 June 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Greene,	"	25 October 1742.
Alice daughter of Samuel and Sarah Gooding,	"	28 October 1742.
John Son of John and Bethiah Gerrish,	"	13 October 1742.
Mary daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Grant,	"	24 January 1742.
Martha daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Goldthwait,	"	5 January 1742.
Sarah daughter of Ellis and Sarah Gray,	"	7 May 1742.
Francis Son of Benjamin and Margaret Green,	"	21 August 1742.
John Son of Thomas and Martha Greenough,	"	4 April 1742.
Mary daughter of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf,	"	16 March 1742.
William Son of Francis and Sarah Hunt,	"	6 August 1742.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Hutter,	"	5 May 1742.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Mary Hammett,	"	14 March 1742.
William Son of William and Sarah Hickling,	"	21 May 1742.
Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary How,	"	22 October 1742.
William Son of William and Rebecca Homes,	"	7 May 1742.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel and Abigail Howland,	"	5 July 1742.
George Robert Twelves Son of George and Abigail Hewes,	"	25 August 1742.
John Son of John and Sarah Hunt,	"	21 October 1742.
Sarah daughter of George and Ann Holmes,	"	22 June 1742.
Fenton daughter of John and Elizabeth Hill,	"	7 March 1742.
James Son of Daniel and Hannah Ingersoll,	"	1 May 1742.
Daniel Son of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	23 April 1742.
John Son of David and Sarah Jeffries,	"	10 July 1742.
Thomas Son of Adam and Martha Knox,	"	7 April 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Hugh and Susanna Kennady,	"	9 October 1742.
Paul Son of Moses and Jane Larkin,	"	4 June 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Katharine Lord,	"	26 May 1742.
Henry Son of Oliver and Elizabeth Luckis,	"	11 February 1742.
Susanna daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Loring (Junr.),	"	4 March 1742.
Thomas Dyer Son of Samuel and Anne Maltby,	"	17 December 1742.
Abigail daughter of Peter and Hannah Morgan,	"	5 January 1742.
William Son of Stephen and Sarah Minot,	"	7 February 1742.
Thomas Son of Samuel and Sarah Makelwain,	"	12 July 1742.
Abigail daughter of William and Abigail Maxwell,	"	21 June 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Francis and Abigail Marshall,	"	26 September 1742.
Katharine daughter of James and Hannah Nicholson,	"	17 August 1742.
Jeffery Son of Jeffery a Free Negro and Cloe his Wife, Servant to Robert Auchmuty Esq.	"	18 December 1742.
William Sandford Son of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	14 April 1742.
Luce daughter of Charles and Joanna Price,	"	2 February 1742.
Abigail daughter of Caleb and Sarah Pratt,	"	14 January 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Perkins,	"	23 June 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph and Sarah Putman,	"	14 October 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Prescott,	"	2 September 1742.
Josiah Son of Josiah and Mary Peirce,	"	19 October 1742.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Deborah Peirce,	"	4 February 1742.
John Son of William and Atterlanta Pritchard,	"	4 December 1742.
Jonathan Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Russell,	"	22 November 1742.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Lydia Rogers,	"	6 January 1742.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Susanna Renken,	"	5 July 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of James and Deborah Robins,	"	21 April 1742.
William Son of Samuel and Hannah Ruggles,	"	8 January 1742.
Abiel Son of John and Tabitha Ruddock,	"	23 July 1742.

Anne daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah Rogers,	Born	10 March 1742.
Mary daughter of Nicholas and Martha Salisbury,	"	18 May 1742.
Seth Son of William and Kezia Smith,	"	2 April 1742.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Mary Sigourney,	"	22 May 1742.
Ellen daughter of William and Elizabeth Story,	"	9 May 1742.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Abigail Stoddard,	"	21 June 1742.
Daniel Son of Aftar and Hannah Stoddard,	"	30 June 1742.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Smith,	"	6 February 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Salmon,	"	22 February 1742.
Sibyl daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Storer,	"	6 February 1742.
Samuel Son of Simeon and Ruth Skillin,	"	5 July 1742.
Alexander Son of Thomas and Deborah Savage,	"	17 March 1742.
Mary-Law daughter of John and Mary Shepard,	"	5 August 1742.
Elisheba daughter of Elisha and Martha Townsend,	"	29 May 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan and Mary Tarbox,	"	8 September 1742.
Sarah daughter of Christopher and Sarah Tilden,	"	6 March 1742.
Abigail daughter of Richard and Abigail True,	"	6 November 1742.
Abigail daughter of Harvey and Sarah Thomas	"	21 December 1742.
Daniel Son of Nathaniel and Joanna Thwing,	"	3 December 1742.
Bethiah daughter of Thomas and Bethiah Tyler,	"	21 April 1742.
William Son of William and Anne Vassall,	"	12 January 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of John and Elizabeth Wheelwright, Junr.,	"	30 May 1742.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth West,	"	31 May 1742.
John Newall Son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Woodward,	"	6 June 1742.
Nehemiah Son of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	31 March 1742.
Benjamin Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Woods,	"	7 February 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Mary Warner,	"	11 March 1742.
Hannah daughter of John Avery and Mary his Wife,	"	10 May 1742.
Content daughter of John Buttolph and Content his Wife,	"	31 May 1742.
William Son of Benjamin Brown and Mary his Wife,	"	22 September 1742.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Burdick and his Wife,	"	23 May 1742.
Ann daughter of William Curtis and Mary his Wife,	"	10 April 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Peace Cazneau and Mary his Wife,	"	16 September 1742.
Jane daughter of John Crosley and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 July 1742.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Dakin and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 January 1742.
Ruth daughter of John Decoster and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 December 1742.
Addington Son of James Davenport and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1742.
Joshua Snoden Son of Benjamin Emmons and Sarah his Wife	"	5 November 1742.
Mary daughter of Jabez Hatch and Mary his Wife,	"	15 October 1742.
Thomas Son of Thomas Hill and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 February 1742.
Alice daughter of Bagwell Irish and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 July 1742.
John Son of Thomas Jackson and Anne his Wife,	"	27 August 1742.
Grace daughter of Nicholas Luce and Grace his Wife,	"	31 March 1742.
Janet daughter of David McLeod and Mary his Wife,	"	30 December 1742.
George Son of George Nowell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 September 1742.
Mary daughter of Edward Page and Rebecca his Wife,	"	20 August 1742.
Ellin daughter of William Story and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 May 1742.
William Son of William Skinner and Lydia his Wife,	"	7 February 1742.

Elizabeth daughter of William Sloper and Susanna his Wife,	Born	25 March 1742.
Margaret daughter of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife,	"	23 June 1742.
Anna daughter of Thomas Shepard and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 July 1742.
Hannah daughter of Moses Tyler and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 June 1742.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Woodward and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 February 1742.
Nathaniel Son of Benjamin Williams and Mary his Wife,	"	1 August 1742.

1743.

Abigail daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Atwood,	Born	4 August 1743.
Samuel Son of James and Mary Allen,	"	23 August 1743.
Nathaniel Son of Henry and Deliverance Atkins,	"	21 January 1743.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel and Abigail Brown,	"	8 January 1743.
Daniel Son of John and Margaret Breck,	"	28 July 1743.
Samuel Son of Mather and Anna Byles,	"	23 March 1743.
Joseph } Children of Robert and Isabella Breck,	"	29 February 1743.
Isabella }	"	
William Son of John and Lydia Bell,	"	10 April 1743.
Ellis Gray Son of Increase and Ann Blake,	"	9 September 1743.
Deliverance daughter of Nathaniel and Deliverance Breed,	"	10 August 1743.
Nathaniel Son of Thomas and Susanna Bently,	"	27 August 1743.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Brown,	"	15 July 1743.
Dorcas daughter of John and Mary Ann Brown,	"	17 September 1743.
Samuel Son of John and Sarah Barrett,	"	27 March 1743.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Abigail Babbidge,	"	26 October 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Breed,	"	17 February 1743.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Elizabeth Craigie,	"	7 June 1743.
Abigail daughter of Thomas and Abigail Cox,	"	12 June 1743.
Joseph Son of Seth and Elizabeth Coburn,	"	21 May 1743.
Rebecca daughter of Phillip and Rebecca Cartwright,	"	30 April 1743.
John Son of John and Zebiah Cravath,	"	26 December 1743.
David Son of David and Sarah Christy,	"	13 June 1743.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Cotton,	"	19 January 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel and Ann Clough,	"	31 July 1743.
Samuel Turell Son of Josiah and Lydia Carter,	"	21 March 1743.
Susanna daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca Coburn,	"	26 May 1743.
Mary daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Church,	"	18 June 1743.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Drowne,	"	24 April 1743.
Jonathan Son of Edmund and Elizabeth Dwight,	"	4 June 1743.
James Son of James and Mary Dodge,	"	3 May 1743.
Samuel Son of Robert and Margaret Due (Free Negroes),	"	19 July 1743.
Hannah daughter of William and Lydia Dawes,	"	18 September 1743.
Lydia daughter of Joseph and Abiel Dyar,	"	14 March 1743.
Joseph Son of Edward and Hannah Eayres,	"	11 April 1743.
Henry Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Egglestone,	"	1 July 1743.
Naomi daughter of Edward and Sarah Edes,	"	24 August 1743.
Andrew Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Eliot,	"	25 May 1743.
Andrew Son of Andrew and Elizabeth Eliot,	"	11 January 1743.
John Son of Thomas and Sarah Edes,	"	30 January 1743.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Martha Flagg,	"	20 July 1743.
Bossenger Son of Thomas and Sarah Foster,	"	3 June 1743.
Abigail daughter of Joseph and Abigail Flood,	"	26 December 1743.
Samuel Son of Benjamin and Jane Gleason,	"	19 April 1743.

Lewis Son of Harrison and Elizabeth Gray,	Born	30 October 1743.
Sarah daughter of Rufus and Katharine Greene,	"	7 December 1743.
Abigail daughter of Stephen and Mary Greenleaf,	"	17 September 1743.
Hannah daughter of Henry and Hannah Gibbon,	"	20 December 1743.
William Son of Thomas and Martha Greenough,	"	19 December 1743.
William Son of Charles and Mary Gyles,	"	14 September 1743.
Hannah daughter of Silvester and Ann Gardner,	"	18 July 1743.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Grant,	"	30 March 1743.
Mary daughter of Josiah and Mary Holland,	"	27 June 1743.
Hannah daughter of Charles and Martha Hendley,	"	27 July 1743.
John Son of William and Sarah Hickling,	"	14 August 1743.
Mary daughter of John and Mary Hind,	"	26 June 1743.
Susanna daughter of James and Katharine Hodges,	"	25 March 1743.
Thomas Son of William and Rebecca Homes,	"	16 May 1743.
Zechariah Son of Zechariah and Abigail Hall,	"	15 June 1743.
Jonathan Son of Samuel and Hannah Hallowell,	"	13 April 1743.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Mary Howard,	"	9 September 1743.
James Son of James and Esther Hill,	"	5 October 1743.
Rachel daughter of John and Ann Harris,	"	17 October 1743.
Elias Son of Israel and Tabitha Hearsey,	"	5 November 1743.
Benjamin Son of John and Margaret Jenkins,	"	23 April 1743.
Susanna daughter of James and Elizabeth Jeffs,	"	22 June 1743.
Sarah daughter of Joseph and Sarah Johnson,	"	6 June 1743.
Nathaniel Son of Samuel and Ruth Jackson,	"	28 August 1743.
John Son of John and Mary Johnson,	"	24 July 1743.
Mary Anne daughter of John and Mary-Anne Jones,	"	19 January 1743.
Peter Son of Peter and Martha Jenkins,	"	23 September 1743.
Adam Son of Adam and Martha Knox,	"	22 January 1743.
Edward Son of Thomas and Mary Keightly,	"	15 October 1743.
Mary daughter of Robert and Katharine Lord,	"	11 December 1743.
Mary daughter of Jonathan and Ann Lowder,	"	1 August 1743.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Susanna Lawlor,	"	14 January 1743.
Samuel Son of Daniel and Lydia Merrett,	"	17 July 1743.
Sarah daughter of John and Elizabeth Macklelan,	"	14 September 1743.
Christopher Bridge Son of Daniel and Martha Marsh,	"	30 September 1743.
James Son of Samuel and Frances McLaine,	"	19 February 1743.
Mary daughter of Ezekiel and Dorothy Needham,	"	18 August 1743.
Daniel Son of James and Hannah Nicholson,	"	25 February 1743.
William Son of Peter and Mary Oliver,	"	23 May 1743.
Daniel Son of Andrew and Mary Oliver,	"	22 February 1743.
Lydia daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Partridge,	"	7 February 1743.
Thomas Son of John and Abigail Perkins,	"	21 February 1743.
Stephen Son of Stephen and Elizabeth Parker,	"	11 April 1743.
Abigail daughter of Samuel and Dorcas Parkman,	"	6 April 1743.
Thomas Son of William and Mary Pain,	"	23 April 1743.
Eleazer Son of William and Atterlanta Pritchard,	"	30 December 1743.
Hannah daughter of William and Ruth Putman,	"	4 August 1743.
George Son of Moses and Jane Prince,	"	22 July 1743.
Hannah daughter of James and Sarah Raymar,	"	16 February 1743.
Phillip Son of Samuel and Naomi Ridgaway,	"	29 February 1743.
John Son of John and Tabitha Ruddock,	"	9 November 1743.
Ruth daughter of Samuel and Ruth Smalledge,	"	20 July 1743.
Hannah daughter of Aftar and Hannah Stoddard,	"	22 July 1743.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Shepard,	"	1 August 1743.
Patience daughter of James and Rebecca Sherman,	"	10 December 1743.
Deborah daughter of Samuel and Deborah Smith,	"	29 December 1743.
James Son of John and Mercy Scollay,	"	17 August 1743.
Susanna daughter of Anthony and Mary Sigourney,	"	11 January 1743.
Dorcas daughter of John and Sarah Smallpeice,	"	28 September 1743.
Richard Son of Simeon and Ruth Skillin,	"	19 January 1743.

Mary daughter of William and Bethiah Torrey,	Born	23 July 1743.
Rebecca daughter of Richard and Abigail True,	"	19 November 1743.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Susanna Thompson,	"	19 April 1743.
Michael Son of John and Rebecca Tillston,	"	19 April 1743.
Samuel Son of Samuel and Mercy Tyler,	"	21 February 1743.
Winslow Son of William and Faith Taylor,	"	1 March 1743.
Abigail daughter of Jonathan and Susanna Vickery,	"	16 May 1743.
John Foster Son of Sendall and Elizabeth Williams,	"	12 October 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry and Mary Williams,	"	1 October 1743.
William Son of Gamaliel and Abigail Wallis,	"	25 May 1743.
William Son of William and Mary Wilson,	"	7 May 1743.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Wheelwright, Junr.,	"	3 July 1743.
Nathaniel } Gem. children of John and Susanna		
Mary { Whitley,	"	4 May 1743.
Benjamin Son of Stephen and Hannah Winter,	"	17 June 1743.
Persis daughter of Joseph and Abigail Webb,	"	27 July 1743.
Susanna daughter of John and Elizabeth West,	"	25 November 1743.
Sarah daughter of Francis and Sarah Whitman,	"	8 January 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Isabella War-		
den,	"	15 March 1743.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Sarah Wade,	"	25 January 1743.
Henry Son of John Andrews and Margaret his Wife,	"	8 March 1743.
John Son of Benjamin Andrews and Hannah his		
Wife,	"	5 June 1743.
Solomon Son of Joseph Blake and Mary his Wife,	"	22 January 1743.
Judah daughter of Benjamin Bowland and Mary his		
Wife,	"	22 December 1743.
William Son of John Bovue and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 September 1743.
Jane daughter of Thomas Browne and Jane his		
Wife,	"	12 March 1743.
John Clifton Son of Peter Cade and Elizabeth his		
wife,	"	9 January 1743.
Jane daughter of John Doane and Jane his Wife,	"	11 May 1743.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin Dolbeare and Han-		
nah his Wife,	"	14 February 1743.
John Son of John Decoster and Ruth his Wife,	"	14 March 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Fryar and Jane his		
Wife,	"	22 May 1743.
Gershom Son of Gershom Flagg and Hannah his		
Wife,	"	1 September 1743.
Frances daughter of John Gore and Frances his		
Wife,	"	3 February 1743.
Thomas Son of Thomas Goldthwait and Esther his		
Wife,	"	27 April 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Jabez Hatch and Mary his		
Wife,	"	15 February 1743.
Susanna daughter of Benjamin Harrod and Phebe		
his Wife,	"	10 March 1743.
Jean daughter of Robert Henry and Jean his Wife,	"	9 September 1743.
Elisha Son of Thomas Hutchinson, Esqr., and Mar-		
garet his Wife,	"	25 December 1743.
Jonathan Son of Edward Jackson and Dorothy his		
Wife,	"	5 June 1743.
Mary Ann daughter of John Jones and Mary Ann		
his Wife,	"	19 January 1743.
Benjamin Son of Joseph Jackson and Abigail his		
Wife,	"	10 March 1743.
William Son of William Lambert and Judeth his		
Wife,	"	22 December 1743.

Nicholas Son of Nicholas Luce and Grace his Wife, Born	24 May 1743.
Mary Anna daughter of Ezekiel Léwis and Jane his Wife, “	31 May 1743.
William Son of William Marshall and Ann his Wife, “	3 May 1743.
Neal Son of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife, “	15 September 1743.
Nathaniel Son of Belcher Noyes and Ann his Wife, “	20 December 1743.
Eunice daughter of James Nicoll and Eunice his Wife, “	18 September 1743.
Thomas Son of Thomas Palmer, Esqr., and Mary his Wife, “	7 August 1743.
John Son of Thomas Handside Peck and his Wife, “	24 August 1743.
Thomas Son of Thomas Pearson and Susanna his Wife, “	14 February 1743.
Rebecca daughter of John Ridgaway and Eliza. his Wife, “	30 September 1743.
Edward Son of Edward Stowe and Meletiah his Wife, “	13 September 1743.
Gammon Son of Gammon Stevens and Abigail his Wife, “	16 December 1743.
Thomas Clarke Son of George Searle and Katharine his Wife, “	6 September 1743.
Elisha Son of William Story and Elizabeth his Wife, “	3 December 1743.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife, “	17 January 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Sigourney and Mary his Wife, “	17 August 1743.
Jane daughter of Fortescue Vernon and Jane his Wife, “	1 October 1743.
Mary daughter of John Wardell and Susanna his Wife, “	28 November 1743.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Woods and Joanna his Wife, “	26 May 1743.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Willis and Ann his Wife, “	10 January 1743.

1744.

Mary daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Adams, Born	6 April 1744.
Thornton Son of Samuel and Mary Barrett, “	4 May 1744.
Peter Son of Peter and Hannah Bourgin, “	3 August 1744.
Jeremiah Son of Joseph and Sarah Belknap, “	4 June 1744.
Jeremiah Son of John and Ruth Barrell, “	6 April 1744.
Martha daughter of John and Sarah Blowers, “	8 April 1744.
Susanna daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Clough, “	30 April 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Dinsdale, “	28 August 1744.
Susanna daughter of Israel and Susanna Ellinwood, “	8 April 1744.
Nathaniel Son of Henry and Mary Emmes, “	10 August 1744.
William Son of John and Hannah Fenno, “	4 May 1744.
Abigail daughter of Nathan and Mary Foster, “	9 June 1744.
Hopestill Son of Hopestill and Sarah Foster, “	29 June 1744.
Abigail daughter of Stephen and Eunice Greenleaf, “	4 July 1744.
Abigail daughter of John and Elizabeth Grant, “	13 April 1744.
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Hutter, “	27 March 1744.
John Son of Nathaniel and Abigail Howland, “	21 April 1744.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary How, “	18 July 1744.
Rebecca daughter of Alexander and Thankful Hill, “	11 July 1744.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Jones, “	7 July 1744.
Clement Son of Joseph and Susanna Jackson, “	14 August 1744.

Hannah daughter of John and Hannah Procter,	Born	18 April 1744.
Mary daughter of William and Mary Pitman,	"	13 August 1744.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Sarah Putman,	"	20 August 1744.
James Son of James and Deborah Robins,	"	15 June 1744.
Edward Son of John and Tabitha Ruddock,	"	13 December 1744.
William Son of William and Lydia Skinner,	"	24 June 1744.
Charles Son of Daniel and Mary Sigourney,	"	21 August 1744.
Richard Son of William and Patience Sterling,	"	19 July 1744.
Faith daughter of Samuel-Phillips and Sarah Savage,	"	7 May 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of Oxenbridge and Sarah Thatcher, Junr.,	"	26 March 1744.
Harvey Son of Harvey and Sarah Thomas,	"	14 August 1744.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel and Joanna Thwing,	"	1 June 1744.
Lydia daughter of Joseph Gale and Mary his Wife,	"	2 January 1743/4.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Austin and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 July 1744.
Francis Son of Benjamin Andrews and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 February 1744.
William Son of William Brown and Mindwell his Wife,	"	7 October 1744.
Bethiah daughter of William Baker and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 March 1744.
Susanna daughter of William Breed and Susanna his Wife,	"	2 November 1744.
Ann daughter of John Bowden and Ann his Wife,	"	17 November 1744.
Aaron Son of Aaron Bickford and Mary his Wife,	"	1 December 1744.
James Son of Thomas Burton and Rebecca his Wife,	"	7 June 1744.
Alice daughter of Thomas Bentley and Susanna his Wife,	"	16 February 1744.
Sarah daughter of John Beaver and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 February 1744.
Andrew Son of Martin Brimmer and Susanna his Wife,	"	20 February 1744.
Thankful daughter of Jonathan Browne and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 September 1744.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Babbidge and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 January 1744.
Ruth daughter of Walter Baker and Martha his Wife,	"	15 August 1744.
Ann daughter of Thomas Barnard and Martha his Wife,	"	27 July 1744.
Hannah daughter of John Bell and Lydia his Wife,	"	29 December 1744.
John Son of John Buttolph and Content his Wife,	"	7 September 1744.
Nathaniel Son of Joseph Clarke and Prudence his Wife,	"	9 September 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of David Cutler and Lydia his Wife,	"	28 April 1744.
Gilbert Son of Gilbert Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	23 December 1744.
Seth Storer Son of Seth Coburn and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 December 1744.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Coburn and Rebecca his Wife,	"	6 January 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of Pearne Cowell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 July 1744.
Samuel Son of William Clarke and Sybil his Wife,	"	16 October 1744.
Edward Son of Edward Drinker and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 October 1744.
Mary daughter of George Durant and Susanna his Wife,	"	7 December 1744.
Stephen Son of Edward Dumaresq and Mary his Wife,	"	13 November 1744.

Anne daughter of John Doane and Jane his Wife,	Born	8 September 1744.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Dolbeare and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 March 1744.
Esther daughter of James Davenport and Mary his Wife,	"	19 April 1744.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 January 1744.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Eaton and Mercy his Wife,	"	24 July 1744.
Hephzibah daughter of Samuel Emmes and Abigail his Wife,	"	19 April 1744.
Joseph Son of William Farrington and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 July 1744.
Thomas Son of John Farmer and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 September 1744.
Ann daughter of Edward Foster and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 February 1744.
Prudence daughter of Joseph Fitch and Ann his Wife,	"	16 December 1744.
Abigail daughter of Richard Francis and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 January 1744.
William Son of William Fletcher and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 August 1744.
Martha daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 December 1744.
Edward Son of Harrison Gray and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 December 1744.
Edward Son of Edward Gyles and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 April 1744.
Moses Son of Samuel Grant and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 March 1744.
Hannah daughter of Ellis Gray and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 July 1744.
John Son of Jacob Griggs and Susanna his Wife,	"	27 May 1744.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	19 July 1744.
John Son of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	"	11 January 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of George Holmes and Anne his Wife,	"	27 August 1744.
Sarah daughter of John Hunt and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 February 1744.
Esther daughter of Israel Hearsey and Tabitha his Wife,	"	10 March 1744.
William Son of Cary Harriss and Mehetable his Wife,	"	2 July 1744.
John Son of David Jeffries and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 February 1744.
John Son of John Jenkins and Mary his Wife,	"	8 March 1744.
Ann daughter of Thomas Jackson and Anne his Wife,	"	3 April 1744.
Peter Faneuil Son of John Jones and Mary Ann his Wife,	"	24 January 1744.
Lydia daughter of Robert Logan and Mercy his Wife,	"	16 September 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer Lowell and Mary his Wife,	"	18 August 1744.
Benjamin Son of Oliver Luckis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 November 1744.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Peirce and Deborah his Wife,	"	22 August 1744.
Abigail daughter of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 October 1744.
Joseph Son of John Phillips and Abigail his Wife,	"	29 January 1744.
Diana daughter of William Paine and Mary his Wife,	"	24 February 1744.
Hannah daughter of Robert Pierpoint and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 June 1744.
Mary daughter of Peter Pace and Mary his Wife,	"	1 July 1744.

Edward Son of Edward Page and Rebecca his Wife, Born	25 October 1744.
Daniel Son of Gamaliel Rogers and Ann his Wife, "	9 October 1744.
Joanna daughter of John Sweetser and Sarah his Wife, "	30 September 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of After Stoddard and Hannah his Wife, "	17 December 1744.
Mary daughter of William Simpkins and Elizabeth his Wife, "	16 November 1744.
John Son of Gammon Stevens and Abigail his Wife, "	15 January 1744.
Susanna daughter of William Shepard and Margaret his Wife, "	17 March 1744.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Savage and Deborah his Wife, "	20 August 1744.
Joanna daughter of Jonathan Tilden and Mary his Wife, "	30 November 1744.
Elisha Son of Moses Tyler and Hannah his Wife, "	16 April 1744.
John Gutteridge Son of Jonathan Vickery and Susanna his Wife, "	14 April 1744.
John Son of Philip White and Elizabeth his Wife, "	18 September 1744.
Benjamin Son of Isaac Walker and Sarah his Wife, "	26 October 1744.
Abigail daughter of Josiah Waters and Abigail his Wife, "	5 June 1744.
Lois daughter of Gamaliel Wallis and Abigail his Wife, "	29 August 1744.
Joanna daughter of Ebenezer Brown and Mary his Wife, "	16 October 1744.
John Son of Hercules John Brilsford and Prudence his Wife, "	19 February 1744.
Benjamin Belcher Son of Isaac Cazneau and Hannah his Wife, "	18 July 1744.
James Son of Peace Cazneau and Mary his Wife, "	18 June 1744.
Sarah daughter of John Cullam and Lydia his Wife, "	2 November 1744.
Catharine daughter of Thomas Goldthwait and Esther his Wife, "	5 January 1744.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua Henshaw and Elizabeth his Wife, "	17 September 1744.
Deborah daughter of Thomas Hill and Hannah his Wife, "	31 March 1744.
Thomas Son of William Hickling and Sarah his Wife, "	21 February 1744.
Jonathan Clark Son of Ezekiel Lewis and Jane his Wife, "	26 January 1744.
Rebecca daughter of William Marshall and Ann his Wife, "	27 January 1744.
Isabella daughter of David McLeod and Mary his Wife, "	26 July 1744.
Mary daughter of the Rev. Roger Price and Elizabeth his Wife, "	10 September 1744.
Daniel Son of Joseph Scot and Elizabeth his Wife, "	23 August 1744.
Jane daughter of ——— McNeill and ——— his Wife, "	14 February 1744.
Mary daughter of Peter Cade and Elizabeth his Wife, "	August 1744.
Joseph Son of Joseph Johnson and Sarah his Wife, "	5 January 1744.
Mary daughter of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife, "	25 February 1744.
Susanna daughter of Andrew Sigourney and Mary his Wife, "	13 October 1744.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Hutchinson Esq. and Margaret his Wife, "	22 Nov. 1744.
Faith daughter of Samuel Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife, "	7 May 1744.

Jonathan Son of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	20 May 1744.
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The following births took place before 1745, probably all in 1743 :

Ann daughter of William and Sarah Waite,	Born	25 April 174 .
Hannah daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Wardell, Junr.,	"	12 February 174 .
Mary daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Wardell, Junr.,	"	4 March 174 .
George Davenport Son of Davenport and Sarah Walker,	"	16 March 174 .
Josiah Son of Samuel and Mary Wheeler,	"	13 July 174 .
James Son of James and Phebe Williams,	"	14 May 174 .
Mary daughter of John and Elizabeth Wheelwright,	"	29 June 174 .
Samuel Son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Woodward,	"	12 August 174 .
Sarah daughter of John and Susanna Wheatley,	"	23 July 174 .
Joseph Son of William and Hannah Young,	"	17 July 174 .
Lydia daughter of William and Hannah Young,	"	20 October 174 .

1745.

Samuel Son of John Andrews and Margaret his Wife,	Born	10 October 1745.
Sarah daughter of Silas Atkins and Mary his Wife,	"	5 October 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of John Allen and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 May 1745.
John Son of John Amiel and Christian his Wife,	"	23 April 1745.
Thomas Son of Thomas Browne and Jane his Wife,	"	25 November 1745.
William Son of John Breck and Margaret his Wife,	"	20 April 1745.
Sivil daughter of Samuel Badcock and Sivil his Wife,	"	28 February 1745.
John Baker Son of Martin Brimmer and Susanna his Wife,	"	6 March 1745.
Jane Keene daughter of David Burnet and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 August 1745.
Benjamin Son of John Ballard and Anna his Wife,	"	15 November 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of John Barrett and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 September 1745.
Mary daughter of Samuel Barrett and Mary his Wife,	"	5 December 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaiah Barrett and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 January 1745.
Abigail daughter of Josias Byles junr. and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 November 1745.
George Son of Richard Barrington and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 July 1745.
Anna daughter of Nathaniel Breed and Deliverance his Wife,	"	30 June 1745.
Edward Son of John Barrell and Ruth his Wife,	"	23 May 1745.
Samuel } Gem. Sons of Benjamin Barnard and Jonathan } Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 July 1745.
Mary daughter of Increase Blake and Ann his wife,	"	17 August 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard Billings and Mary his Wife,	"	4 September 1745.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Bowland and Mary his Wife,	"	1 November 1745.
Susannah Farnum daughter of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 May 1745.
Ann daughter of Samuel Clough and Ann his Wife,	"	7 March 1745.
John Son of John Cullam and Lydia his Wife,	"	24 June 1745.

Susannah daughter of John Crosley and Susanna his Wife,	Born	21 November 1745.
Bethia daughter of Richard Cotta and Margery his Wife,	"	3 May 1745.
Mary daughter of David Cutler and Lydia his Wife,	"	11 September 1745.
Joseph Son of Jonathan Cary and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 April 1745.
Lydia daughter of John Clough and Lydia his Wife,	"	15 January 1745.
Jane daughter of James Davenport and Mary his Wife,	"	16 December 1745.
Nathaniel Paine Son of Thomas Drowne and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 May 1745.
William Son of Joseph Dyar and Abia his Wife,	"	27 October 1745.
Thomas Son of Elias Dupee and Mary his Wife,	"	21 December 1745.
William Son of William Dawes and Lydia his Wife,	"	6 April 1745.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Darby and Mary his Wife,	"	27 January 1745.
Josiah Son of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 January 1745.
Ann daughter of Joseph Edwards and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 June 1745.
Ralph Son of Israel Ellinwood and Susanna his Wife,	"	11 September 1745.
Edward Son of Thomas Edes and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 February 1745.
Jane daughter of Edward Fryar and Jane his Wife,	"	23 April 1745.
Samuel Son of John Fenno and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 July 1745.
John Son of William Fletcher and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 November 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of Gershom Flagg and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 August 1745.
Mary daughter of Charles Florence and Mary his Wife,	"	10 December 1745.
Samuel Son of Samuel Gooding and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 May 1745.
John Son of John Gore and Frances his Wife,	"	23 April 1745.
Jonathan Son of John Gardner and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 August 1745.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Greene and Mary his Wife,	"	3 November 1745.
Joseph Son of Thomas Greene and Martha his Wife,	"	26 July 1745.
Ellis Son of Ellis Gray and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 February 1745.
Esther daughter of Thomas Goldthwait and Esther his Wife,	"	11 January 1745.
Mehetabel daughter of Cary Harriss and Mehetabel his Wife,	"	11 March 1745.
Jonathan Son of Benjamin Harrod and Phebe his Wife,	"	27 January 1745.
Margaret daughter of Robert Henry and Jean his Wife,	"	3 September 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of James Hodges and Katharine his Wife,	"	12 May 1745.
Sarah daughter of Ambrose Harris and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 June 1745.
Desire daughter of Jabez Hatch and Mary his Wife,	"	25 August 1745.
Katharine daughter of John Hill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 August 1745.
Mary daughter of Samuel Hallowell and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 February 1745.
Charles Son of Charles Harrison and Anna his Wife,	"	19 August 1745.
Abigail daughter of Joseph How and Mary his Wife,	"	23 March 1745.

Hannah daughter of Joseph Hiller and Hannah his Wife,	Born	2 November 1745.
William Son of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	23 August 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Jackson and Anne his Wife,	"	10 March 1745.
Henry Son of Henry Johnson and Mary his Wife,	"	29 November 1745.
Alice daughter of Hugh Kennedy and Susanna his Wife,	"	28 March 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Kent and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 January 1745.
Mary daughter of John Kennedy and Joanna his Wife,	"	17 October 1745.
Mary daughter of John Lefaver and Rebecca his Wife,	"	5 November 1745.
John Son of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	"	19 November 1745.
Joshua Son of Joshua Loring and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 December 1745.
Abigail daughter of Robert Lord and Katharine his Wife,	"	11 November 1745.
Wait daughter of Roger Macknight and Wait his Wife,	"	1 February 1744/5.
Mary daughter of Francis Marshall and Abigail his Wife,	"	26 March 1745.
Diana daughter of William Milbourne and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 May 1745.
Thomas Son of Thomas March and Dorcas his Wife,	"	26 May 1745.
Sarah daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 May 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of Unite Moseley and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 January 1745.
John Son of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	13 August 1745.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Messenger, Junior, and Lydia his Wife,	"	1 November 1745.
John Son of James Nicholl and Eunice his Wife,	"	29 December 1745.
Sarah daughter of John Newell and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 April 1745.
Hubbard Son of Edward Brattle Oliver and Ann his Wife,	"	28 September 1745.
Mary daughter of Daniel Oliver and Bethia his Wife,	"	24 November 1745.
Sarah daughter of Andrew Oliver, Esq., and Mary his Wife,	"	18 September 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of James Pittson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 June 1745.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Peirce and Abigail his Wife,	"	4 April 1745.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Parkman and Mary his Wife,	"	28 July 1745.
Joseph Son of Isaac Peirce and Mary his Wife,	"	25 December 1745.
Eliakim Son of Thomas Palmer, Esq., and Mary his Wife,	"	4 February 1745.
Samuel Son of William Pritchard and Atterlanta his Wife,	"	23 October 1745.
Abigail daughter of William Phillips and Abigail his Wife,	"	14 April 1745.
Walter Son of Walter Piper and Miriam his Wife,	"	5 May 1745.
Ann daughter of Jonathan Payson and Ann his Wife,	"	24 June 1745.
Thomas Son of Thomas Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 June 1745.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Procter and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 September 1745.

Rebecca daughter of Samuel Partridge and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	25 July 1745.
Amos Son of Joshua Parker and Jemima his Wife,	"	12 March 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of William Pitman and Mary his Wife,	"	28 February 1745.
Mary daughter of John Rider and Mary his Wife,	"	18 April 1745.
Susanna daughter of James Raymar and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 October 1745.
Mary daughter of William Rhodes and Mary his Wife,	"	11 December 1745.
Edward Son of Edward Rumley and Abigail his Wife,	"	22 August 1745.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Ruggles and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 June 1745.
Elizabeth Son of William Story and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 September 1745.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife,	"	24 September 1745.
William Son of William Swan and Levinah his Wife,	"	18 March 1745.
John Son of John Scollay and Mercy his Wife,	"	24 May 1745.
Sarah daughter of Nicholas Salisbury and Martha his Wife,	"	15 June 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of John Symmes and Philadelphia his Wife,	"	5 May 1745.
Thomas Son of Francis Shaw and Lydia his Wife,	"	11 December 1745.
Rebecca daughter of James Sherman and Rebecca his wife,	"	12 April 1745.
Katharine daughter of George Searle and Katharino his Wife,	"	22 July 1745.
Peter Son of Anthony Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	8 December 1745.
William Son of Samuel Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 December 1745.
Thomas Son of John Tilson and Rebecca his Wife,	"	23 October 1745.
Elizabeth daughter of John Tudor and Jane his Wife,	"	31 March 1745.
Ellis Son of Moses Tyler and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 September 1745.
George Son of Jonathan Tarbox and Mary his Wife,	"	30 August 1745.
Silence } Gem. of William Todd and Mary his Mary } Wife,	"	14 April 1745.
Sarah daughter of Oxenbridge Thatcher, jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 November 1745.
William Son of Thomas Tyler and Bethia his Wife,	"	13 December 1745.
Abigail daughter of Christopher Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 April 1745.
Joseph Son of William Taylor and Faith his Wife,	"	16 March 1745.
James Son of James Topp and Martha his Wife,	"	16 June 1745.
Abigail daughter of William Torrey and Bethiah his Wife,	"	9 November 1745.
William Son of Ephraim Turner and Silence his Wife,	"	27 February 1745.
Nerias Son of Nerias Vaughan and Mary his Wife,	"	28 November 1745.
Mary daughter of William Vose and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 November 1745.
Mary daughter of Henry Weston and Mary his Wife,	"	4 May 1745.
Francis daughter of Francis Whitman and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 July 1745.
William Son of William White and Rebecca his Wife,	"	24 September 1745.

Mary daughter of Stephen Winter and Hannah his Wife,	Born	18 October 1745.
John Son of Joseph Webb and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 March 1745.
Abigail daughter of Joseph Woods and Joanna his Wife,	"	27 May 1745.
Rebecca daughter of Gamaliel Wallis and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 September 1745.
Elisha Son of Josiah Waters and Abigail his Wife,	"	31 October 1745.

1746.

Samuel Son of Henry Atkins and Deliverance his Wife,	Born	23 March 1746.
Samuel Son of John Avery and Mary his Wife,	"	1 December 1746.
Joshua Son of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 August 1746.
Norton Son of Hercules John Brilsford and Prudence his Wife,	"	7 May 1746.
Sarah daughter of James Burt and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 January 1746.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Butler and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 May 1746.
John Son of William Bowles and Prudence his Wife,	"	4 June 1746.
Benjamin Son of William Brown and Jemima his Wife,	"	29 September 1746.
Josias Son of Daniel Ballard and Mary his Wife,	"	17 November 1746.
John Son of John Bowden and Ann his Wife,	"	4 July 1746.
Ruth daughter of Thomas Bentley and Susanna his Wife,	"	8 August 1746.
Sarah daughter of Increase Blake and Ann his Wife,	"	18 August 1746.
William Son of Isaac Cazneau and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 October 1746.
William Son of Peace Cazneau and Mary his Wife,	"	14 September 1746.
Thomas Son of Charles Cabot and Anna his Wife,	"	28 August 1746.
William Son of William Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	21 August 1746.
Katharine daughter of Gear Coffin and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 July 1746.
Prudence daughter of Joseph Clarke and Prudence his Wife,	"	19 October 1746.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Child and Mary his Wife,	"	9 September 1746.
Mary daughter of Josiah Carter and Lydia his Wife,	"	14 May 1746.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer Coburn and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 December 1746.
Jonathan Son of Gilbert Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	5 October 1746.
Isaac Winslow daughter [<i>sic</i>] of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 October 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of Seth Coburn and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 May 1746.
Samuel Son of David Cutler and Lydia his Wife,	"	16 October 1746.
Dorothy daughter of Joseph Coit and Dorothy his Wife,	"	28 August 1746.
Hezekiah Barber Son of William Crouch and Eunice his Wife,	"	28 December 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Cary and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 November 1746.
Edward Son of Thomas Crafts and Ann his Wife,	"	12 October 1746.
Lydia daughter of William Dawes and Lydia his Wife,	"	10 February 1746.
Mary daughter of John Dixwell and Mary his Wife,	"	15 January 1746.

Isaac Son of Isaac Dafforne and Sarah his Wife,	Born	19 October 1743.
Mary daughter of John DeJersey and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 November 1746.
Mary daughter of Arthur Dunn and Mary his Wife,	"	11 July 1743.
Charles Beighton Son of Charles Deming and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1746.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Dolbeare and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 April 1746.
William Son of William Frost and Anne his Wife,	"	14 April 1746.
John Son of John Farmer and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 May 1746.
Ann daughter of Joseph Fitch and Ann his wife,	"	22 October 1746.
Lewis Son of Lewis Follings and Susanna his Wife,	"	26 September 1746.
John Son of John Grant and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 September 1746.
Joseph Son of Samuel Grant and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 June 1746.
Sarah daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 November 1746.
Samuel Son of Edward Gyles and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 March 1746.
William Son of Joseph Gale and Mary his Wife,	"	26 April 1746.
Sarah daughter of James Hodges and Katharine his Wife,	"	7 October 1746.
James Son of Desire Hawes and Mary his Wife,	"	26 October 1746.
Mary daughter of Jabez Hunt and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 May 1746.
Rebecca daughter of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	"	10 November 1746.
Thomas Son of John Huttee and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 December 1746.
Ebenezer Son of George Hewes and Abigail his Wife,	"	26 November 1746.
John Son of Josiah Holland and Mary his Wife,	"	11 March 1746.
William Son of Jabez Hatch and Mary his Wife,	"	3 July 1746.
Susanna daughter of Israel Hearsey and Tabitha his Wife,	"	17 December 1746.
Mary daughter of William Hickling and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 February 1746.
Peter Son of Samuel Hughes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 December 1746.
Joshua Son of Joshua Henshaw and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 February 1746.
Katharine daughter of William Homes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	12 April 1746.
Jonathan Son of Daniel Ingersole and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 March 1746.
William Son of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	5 September 1746.
George Son of David Jeffries and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 July 1746.
Abigail daughter of Joseph Jackson and Abigail his Wife,	"	26 June 1746.
William Son of John Jones and Mary Ann his Wife,	"	7 June 1746.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Jackson and Ruth his Wife,	"	24 March 1746.
James Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	13 August 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of John Loring and Ann Maria his Wife,	"	17 October 1746.
Judith daughter of William Lambert and Judith his Wife,	"	3 May 1746.
William Son of Robert Lovering and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 October 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of Oliver Luckis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 November 1746.
Timothy Son of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	"	7 February 1746.
Dorcas daughter of Thomas March and Dorcas his Wife,	"	11 June 1746.
Martha daughter of William Marshall and Ann his Wife,	"	25 April 1746.

Elizabeth daughter of Roger Macknight and Wait his Wife,	Born	18 November 1746.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Mountfort and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 December 1746.
William Son of Arthur McGill and Ann his Wife,	"	3 January 1746.
William Son of William Meneill and Katharine his Wife,	"	18 August 1746.
Francis Son of Francis Marshall and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 May 1746.
John Son of David McLeod and Mary his Wife,	"	24 April 1746.
Belcher Son of Belcher Noyes and Anna his Wife,	"	25 January 1746.
Mary daughter of John Newell and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 December 1746.
Joseph Son of Joseph Osgood and Margaret his Wife,	"	25 November 1746.
Andrew Son of Peter Oliver and Mary his Wife,	"	15 September 1746.
Hannah daughter of Caleb Pratt and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 April 1746.
Mary daughter of Joseph Palmer and Mary his Wife,	"	18 January 1746.
John Son of Peter Pace and Mary his Wife,	"	24 June 1746.
Rebecca daughter of Edward Page and Rebecca his Wife,	"	10 October 1746.
Moses Son of Walter Piper and Miriam his Wife,	"	7 October 1746.
Ruth daughter of William Page and Dorcas his Wife,	"	10 November 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Procter and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 October 1746.
Sarah daughter of Robert Pierpoint and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 May 1746.
Hannah daughter of Nathaniel Parkman and Mary his Wife,	"	15 December 1746.
William Son of William Phillips and Abigail his Wife,	"	15 July 1746.
Ruth daughter of John Ruddock and Tabitha his Wife,	"	5 March 1745-6.
Mary daughter of James Robins and Deborah his Wife,	"	28 March 1746.
John Son of John Rogers and Mary his Wife,	"	1 March 1746.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Rockwell and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 August 1746.
Robert Son of Samuel Ruggles and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 February 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 December 1746.
Daniel Son of John Scollay and Mercy his Wife,	"	26 February 1746.
Francis Son of William Skinner and Lydia his Wife,	"	1 January 1746.
James Son of James Sherman and Rebecca his Wife,	"	16 January 1746.
Abigail daughter of Richard Stayner and Abigail his Wife,	"	21 December 1746.
Sarah daughter of John Sims and Philadelphia his Wife,	"	30 January 1746.
Jacob Son of John Sweetser and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 December 1746.
Andrew Son of Andrew Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	27 March 1746.
Thomas Son of Jonathan Tilden and Mary his Wife,	"	1 July 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Tufton and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 January 1746.
Mehetable daughter of Samuel Wheeler and Mary his Wife,	"	27 March 1746.
John Son of Stephen Whiting and Mary his Wife,	"	26 May 1746.
Benjamin Swain Son of Thomas Walker and Abigail his Wife,	"	24 October 1746.
Edward Lloyd Son of Edward Whittemore and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 November 1746.

Nathaniel Son of William White and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	16 February 1746.
Hannah daughter of Abraham Wood and Abiah his Wife,	"	2 April 1746.
John Son of John Wheatley and Susanna his Wife,	"	16 December 1746.
Elizabeth daughter of Philip White and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 November 1746.
John Son of Nathaniel Wardell and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 May 1746.

1747.

Hannah daughter of Benjamin Andrews and Hannah his Wife,	Born	31 October 1747.
Jonathan Loring Son of Benja. Austin and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 December 1747.
Sarah daughter of Isaiah Barrett and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 March 1747.
Hannah daughter of James Burt and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 August 1747.
Jonathan Son of Ebenezer Brown and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1747.
Samuel Son of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 June 1747.
Sarah daughter of Ephraim Baker and Mary his Wife,	"	4 June 1747.
Aaron Son of Nathaniel Bull and Tabitha his Wife,	"	26 December 1747.
Deborah daughter of Joshua Barker and Abigail his Wife,	"	22 October 1747.
Martha daughter of Samuel Badcock and Sivil his Wife,	"	14 February 1747.
Mildred daughter of Samuel Bicknel and Mildrid his Wife,	"	29 February 1747.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Babbidge and Anne his Wife,	"	12 May 1747.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Belknap and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 September 1747.
Sarah daughter of John Ball and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 September 1747.
Mercy daughter of John Bell and Lydia his Wife,	"	30 May 1747.
Mary Ann daughter of James Buck and Mary his Wife,	"	27 October 1747.
Katharine daughter of James Brown and Katharine his Wife,	"	10 January 1747.
John Son of Samuel Clough and Ann his Wife,	"	29 October 1747.
Sarah daughter of Josiah Carter and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 February 1747.
Joan daughter of John Cullam and Lydia his Wife,	"	10 June 1747.
Mary daughter of William Clough and Mary his Wife,	"	23 July 1747.
Mehetable daughter of Seth Coburn and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 June 1747.
Mary daughter of Samuel Cowdry and Mary his Wife,	"	3 February 1747.
Thomas Son of Benjamin Dolbeare and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 March 1747.
Susanna daughter of David Drowne and Frances his Wife,	"	26 June 1747.
Mary daughter of James Davenport and Mary his Wife,	"	3 June 1747.
Joseph Son of Joseph Dyer and Abiel his Wife,	"	13 August 1747.

John Son of John Dunham and Mary his Wife,	Born	31 October 1747.
Ann daughter of Edward Dumaresq and Mary his Wife,	"	13 December 1747.
Sarah } Gem. of Thomas Drowne and Sarah his		
Godfrey } Wife,	"	26 October 1747.
Edmund Son of Edmund Dwight and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 April 1747.
Sarah daughter of James Dodge and Mary his Wife,	"	26 March 1747.
Sarah daughter of Israel Ellingwood and Susanna his Wife,	"	25 August 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 May 1747.
Susanna daughter of William Edes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 January 1747.
John Son of Richard Francis and Margaret his Wife,	"	5 November 1747.
Henry Son of William Fletcher and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 April 1747.
Martha daughter of Edward Foster and Martha his Wife,	"	26 May 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of John Fenno and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 July 1747.
William Son of William Farrington and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 October 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of Paul Farmer and Thankful his Wife,	"	2 August 1747.
Sarah daughter of James Foster and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 December 1747.
Joseph Son of Nathan Foster and Mary his Wife,	"	20 March 1747.
Sarah daughter of John Farmer and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 March 1747.
Benjamin Son of Thomas Greene and Martha his Wife,	"	25 August 1747.
William Son of William Green and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 August 1747.
Katharine daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 November 1747.
Samuel Son of Joseph Gardner and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 September 1747.
James son of James Gifford and Susanna his Wife,	"	11 December 1747.
William Son of Ellis Gray and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 August 1747.
Mary daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	15 March 1747.
Joseph Son of John Grant and Rebecca his Wife,	"	29 June 1747.
Joseph son of Benjamin Harrod and Phebe his Wife,	"	4 November 1747.
Abigail daughter of Edward Hunt and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 February 1747.
Mary daughter of John Hewton and Mary his Wife,	"	2 August 1747.
Roop Son of Ambrose Harris and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 March 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Hubbard and Judeth his Wife,	"	29 February 1747.
Rebecca daughter of John Hunt and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 October 1747.
Martha daughter of Nathaniel Howland and Abigail his Wife,	"	21 October 1747.
Joseph Son of Zachariah Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	1 October 1747.
Mary } Gem. Daughters of Johnson Jackson and		
Hannah } Sarah his Wife,	"	21 November 1747.
Rachel daughter of Isaac Jones and Rachel his Wife,	"	2 November 1747.
Henry Son of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	19 October 1747.
Ann daughter of Benjamin Kent and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 August 1747.
Edward Son of John Kneeland and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 October 1747.

Abigail daughter of Michael Lowell and Abigail his Wife,	Born	6 April 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Leddel and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 March 1747.
Thomas Son of Joshua Loring and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 June 1747.
Mary Daughter of William Lambert and Judeth his Wife,	"	22 November 1747.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Leadbetter and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 January 1747.
Ruth daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	13 November 1747.
Robert Son of John Larrabee and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 January 1747.
Henry Son of David McLeod and Mary his Wife,	"	2 January 1747.
John Son of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 April 1747.
William Son of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	27 April 1747.
Samuel Son of Francis Marshall and Abigail his Wife,	"	12 May 1747.
Oliver Son of Belcher Noyes and Ann his Wife,	"	19 November 1747.
William Son of David Newhall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 April 1747.
Margaret daughter of Henry Newman and Margaret his Wife,	"	7 June 1747.
Bethia daughter of Daniel Oliver and Bethia his Wife	"	19 July 1747.
William Son of William Pitman and Mary his Wife,	"	6 November 1747.
Hannah daughter of William Phillips and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 July 1747.
Joseph Son of William Pritchard and Atterlanta his Wife,	"	28 February 1747.
Isaac Son of Isaac Peirce and Mary his Wife,	"	17 January 1747.
William Son of William Putnam and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 July 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of John Proctor and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 June 1747.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Pollard and Margaret his Wife,	"	3 September 1747.
Robert Manyard Son of John Peck and Hester his Wife,	"	1 October 1747.
Isaac Son of Isaac Peirce and Miriam his Wife,	"	23 June 1747.
Elias Son of Elias Parkman and Abigail his Wife,	"	9 December 1747.
John Son of William Paine and Mary his Wife,	"	30 December 1747.
Rebecca daughter of John Ruddock and Tabitha his Wife,	"	16 February 1746/7.
Henry Son of Henry Robie and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 April 1747.
Francis Son of James Robins and Deborah his Wife,	"	3 December 1747.
Samuel Son of William Rhodes and Mary his Wife,	"	7 June 1747.
William Son of William Story and Joanna his Wife,	"	17 March 1747.
Samuel Son of Samuel Sloper and Mary his Wife,	"	12 June 1747.
Francis Frederick Son of William Sanders and Anne his Wife,	"	5 November 1747.
Gilbert Warner Son of Thomas Speakman and Mary his Wife,	"	7 November 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of Roger Stayner and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 July 1747.
Mary daughter of Nathan Sawyer and Mary his Wife,	"	25 November 1747.
James Son of James Tilton and Joanna his Wife,	"	11 October 1747.
Othniel Son of Othniel Tarr and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 November 1747.
Penelope daughter of Oxenbridge Thatcher junr. and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 October 1747.
Thomas Son of Thomas Tyler and Bethiah his Wife,	"	11 September 1747.

Mercy daughter of James Topp and Martha his Wife,	Born	6 May 1747.
Abigail daughter of John Treat and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 December 1747.
Mabel daughter of Shippie Townsend and Mehitable his Wife,	"	28 February 1747.
Deborah daughter of Moses Tyler and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 November 1747.
Joanna daughter of James Thomas and Ruth his Wife,	"	1 July 1747.
William Son of William Vose and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 April 1747.
Mary daughter of William Vintenon and Mary his Wife,	"	29 September 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Wheeler and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 April 1747.
Stephen Son of Stephen Whiting and Mary his Wife,	"	23 May 1747.
Elizabeth daughter of Francis Whitman and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 July 1747.
Susanna daughter of John White and Susanna his Wife,	"	28 August 1747.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel Woodward and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 October 1747.
Josiah Son of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	31 December 1747.
Sarah daughter of Miles Whitworth and Deborah his Wife,	"	7 March 1747.
Josiah Son of Josiah Waters and Abigail his Wife,	"	28 September 1747.
Joseph Son of Cornwall and Katharine Free Negroes	"	3 August 1747.

1748.

Thomas Son of Thomas Armstrong and Hannah his Wife,	Born	29 December 1748.
Margaret daughter of John Andrews and Margt. his Wife,	"	14 June 1748.
Jemima daughter of William Adams and Jemima his Wife,	"	12 October 1748.
Anne daughter of James Boutineau and Susannah his Wife,	"	18 January 1748.
Joseph Son of Mather Byles and Rebecca his Wife,	"	29 March 1748.
Elizabeth daughter of David Bell and Eliza. his Wife,	"	18 July 1748.
Susanna daughter of Nathaniel Baker and Susanna his Wife,	"	28 June 1748.
Sarah daughter of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 September 1748.
William Son of William Blake and Susanna his Wife,	"	7 September 1748.
Elizabeth daughter of John Bennet and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 October 1748.
Walker Son of Walker Barsto and Mary his Wife,	"	25 January 1748.
Hepzibah daughter of Samuel Barrett and Mary his Wife,	"	1 January 1748.
John Son of John Ball and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 December 1748.
Edward Son of Edward Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 March 1748.
Avis daughter of Barnabas Binney and Avis his Wife,	"	17 August 1748.
Mercy daughter of Jonathan Brown and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 February 1748.
Mary daughter of William Codner and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1748.

Pearne Son of Pearne Cowell and Elizabeth his Wife	Born	26 April 1748.
Hannah daughter of Philip Carteret and Rebecca his Wife,	"	16 March 1748.
Mary daughter of Thomas Cushing and Deborah his Wife,	"	30 January 1748.
John Son of Thomas Cole and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 December 1748.
Solomon Son of John Cotton and Mary his Wife,	"	21 August 1748.
William Son of William Crombie and Rebecca his Wife,	"	8 November 1748.
Sarah daughter of John Cowdry and Mary his Wife,	"	10 April 1748.
Eunice daughter of William Crouch and Eunice his Wife,	"	18 April 1748.
Mary daughter of Gilbert Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	13 December 1748.
Joseph Son of David Cutler and Lydia his Wife,	"	14 January 1748.
Mary daughter of Joseph Clarke and Prudence his Wife,	"	11 August 1748.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Craddock and Amy his Wife,	"	1 August 1748.
Sarah [daughter of William Clarke and Sybil his Wife,	"	9 October 1748.
William Son of Benjamin Child and Mary his Wife,	"	29 October 1748.
Edward Son of Isaac Cazneau and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 December 1748.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Dorby and Mary his Wife,	"	25 May 1748.
Mary daughter of George DeRue and Mary his Wife,	"	23 July 1748.
Martha daughter of Arthur Dun and Mary his Wife,	"	8 August 1748.
Samuel Son of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 June 1748.
John Son of John Fillis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 December 1748.
Joseph Son of Joseph Fitch (deceased) and Ann his Wife,	"	14 December 1748.
Thomas Waite Son of Seth Foster and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 September 1748.
Edward Son of John Grant and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 February 1748.
William Son of John Greenough and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 April 1748.
John Son of Thomas Goldthwait and Catharine his Wife,	"	9 July 1748.
Lucretia daughter of Benjamin Greene and Mary his Wife,	"	16 July 1748.
James Son of John Gatchel and Mary his Wife,	"	9 May 1748.
Elizabeth daughter of John Greenleaf and Priscilla his Wife,	"	11 July 1748.
John Son of William Green and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 January 1748.
John Son of Alexander Hill and Thankful his Wife,	"	22 July 1748.
Uriah Son of John Huttee and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 June 1748.
Margaret daughter of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	"	3 September 1748.
Sarah daughter of John Hutchinson and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 February 1748.
Richard Tothill Son of Richard Hunt and Mary his Wife,	"	23 February 1748.
Rebecca daughter of Nathaniel Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 January 1748.
Mary daughter of Robert Henry and Jean his Wife,	"	28 October 1748.
Samuel Son of Samuel Hughes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 October 1748.
Ephraim Son of William Hickling and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 August 1748.

Ann daughter of Abraham Holland and Abigail his Wife,	Born	26 September 1748.
Samuel Parkman Son of Israel Hearsey and Tabitha his Wife,	"	3 September 1748.
Dorcas daughter of Francis Ingraham and Dorcas his Wife,	"	23 December 1748.
Elizabeth daughter of John Jones and Mary Ann his Wife,	"	8 April 1748.
Katharine daughter of David Jeffries and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 April 1748.
William Son of Joseph Jackson and Abigail his Wife,	"	5 February 1748.
Mary daughter of Henry Johnson and Mary his Wife,	"	8 June 1748.
Abigail daughter of Hugh Kennedy and Susanna his Wife,	"	23 June 1748.
Philip Viburt Son of Mathew Kennedy and Jane his Wife,	"	28 July 1748.
Joseph Son of John Kneeland and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 November 1748.
John Son of John Kneeland jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 October 1748.
Anna daughter of Michael Lowell and Abigail his Wife,	"	8 January 1748.
Sarah daughter of Henry Leddel and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 December 1748.
Anna daughter of John Loring and Ann Maria his Wife,	"	24 December 1748.
Robert Son of Robert Lord and Katharine his Wife,	"	29 October 1748.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Loring and Mary his Wife,	"	4 June 1748.
Miriam daughter of Jonathan Mason and Miriam his Wife,	"	9 September 1748.
Amy Pickerin daughter of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 December 1748.
Daniel Son of William Meneill and Katharine his Wife,	"	5 April 1748.
Sarah daughter of William Merchant jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 December 1748.
John Son of William Marshall and Ann his Wife,	"	11 January 1748.
Mark Son of Mark Mcclaughlan and Ruth his Wife,	"	21 October 1748.
John Son of James Nicoll and Eunice his Wife,	"	24 May 1748.
Mary daughter of John Newell and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 October 1748.
Jane daughter of James Noble and Jane his Wife,	"	4 July 1748.
Hannah daughter of Henry Newman and Margaret his Wife,	"	14 September 1748.
Susanna daughter of Daniel Oliver and Bethia his Wife,	"	27 January 1748.
Samuel Son of Samuel Osborn and Margaret his Wife,	"	14 April 1748.
William Sanford Son of Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	8 April 1748.
Andrew Son of Andrew Oliver and Susanna his Wife,	"	2 June 1748.
John Son of Joseph Osgood and Margaret his Wife,	"	22 October 1748.
Erasmus Son of Isaac Peirce and Meriam his Wife,	"	22 September 1748.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Pecker and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 October 1748.
Joseph Son of James Pierpont and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 January 1748.
William Son of William Pitman and Mary his Wife,	"	6 November 1748.
Henry Son of Peter Pelham and Mary his Wife,	"	14 March 1748.
Sarah daughter of William Phillips and Abigail his Wife,	"	31 August 1748.

Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Parkman and Mary his Wife,	Born	30 March 1748.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Procter and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 March 1748.
Anna daughter of John Perkins and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 April 1748.
Jonathan Son of Edward Page and Rebecca his Wife,	"	8 August 1748.
William Son of Nathaniel Phillips and Ann his Wife,	"	8 August 1748.
Ebenezer Son of John Ruddock and Tabitha his Wife,	"	28 January 1747-8.
Richard Son of Richard Robinson and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 December 1748.
John Son of John Rogers and Mary his Wife,	"	8 January 1748.
Rebecca daughter of John Robinson and Rebecca his Wife,	"	8 May 1748.
William Son of Samuel Russell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 May 1748.
Joseph Son of Henry Roby and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 August 1748.
William Son of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife,	"	16 August 1748.
Joanna daughter of Roger Stainer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 December 1748.
Mary daughter of Michael Stewart and Mary his Wife,	"	4 September 1748.
David Son of David Seabury and Abigail his Wife,	"	24 February 1748.
Benjamin Son of Isaac Smith and Rachel his Wife,	"	3 May 1748.
Grace daughter of John Sims and Philadelphia his Wife,	"	29 July 1748.
John Son of John Sartel and Mary his Wife,	"	3 August 1748.
Francis Son of Francis Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 August 1748.
Nathaniel Son of John Sweetser and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 October 1748.
John Son of William Skinner and Lydia his Wife,	"	5 December 1748.
Samuel Son of Samuel Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 August 1748.
John Son of James Sherman and Rebecca his Wife,	"	16 October 1748.
Charles Son of Andrew Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	4 March 1748.
James Son of William Blair Townsend and Mary his Wife,	"	7 December 1748.
John Son of George Tilley and Mary his Wife,	"	30 March 1748.
Abigail daughter of Gillam Tailer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 June 1748.
John Son of Jonathan Tarbox and Mary his Wife,	"	14 April 1748.
Joshua Son of William Taylor and Faith his Wife,	"	2 August 1748.
John Son of Fortescue Vernon and Jane his Wife,	"	2 June 1748.
Abigail daughter of William Vose and Hannah his Wife,	"	31 December 1748.
Mary daughter of Richard White and Mary his Wife,	"	20 April 1748.
Thomas Son of Thomas Whiting and Lydia his Wife,	"	3 October 1748.
Elizabeth daughter of Gamaliel Wallis and Abigail his Wife,	"	24 November 1748.
William Son of Stephen Whiting and Mary his Wife,	"	2 March 1748.
Susanna daughter of John Wheatley and Susanna his Wife,	"	14 May 1748.
William Son of Philip White and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 June 1748.
Elizabeth daughter of Francis Whitman and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 May 1748.
Rebecca daughter of Davenport Walker and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 February 1748.

1749.

Peter Son of John Amiel and Christian his Wife,	Born	25 October 1749.
Martha daughter of Samuel Austin and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1749.
Rebecca daughter of Benja. Austin and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 June 1749.
Joseph Son of James Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	13 September 1749.
George Son of Benja. Andrews and Hannah his Wife,	"	31 October 1749.
Mary daughter of Francis Archibald and Anne his Wife,	"	9 May 1749.
Martha daughter of James Burt and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 August 1749.
Sarah daughter of Jeremiah Belknap and Mary his Wife,	"	27 May 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 October 1749.
Samuel Son of Samuel Badcock and Sybil his Wife,	"	3 March 1749.
Mehetable daughter of Edward Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 March 1749.
Rachel daughter of John Barnard and Ann his Wife,	"	10 May 1749.
Thomas Son of Cutting Bean and Susanna his Wife,	"	24 June 1749.
Abigail daughter of Philip Breading and Abigail his Wife,	"	6 June 1749.
Stephen Hall Son of Jonathan Binney and Martha his Wife,	"	19 June 1749.
John Son of James Boyce and Mary his Wife,	"	4 June 1749.
Peter Son of James Buck and Mary his Wife,	"	19 September 1749.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Clarke and Jane his Wife,	"	1 August 1749.
Hannah daughter of John Cotton and Mary his Wife,	"	14 January 1749.
Andrew son of Andrew Campbell and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 June 1749.
Thomazin daughter of Thomas Cunningham and Joanna his Wife,	"	19 March 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Clarke and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 July 1749.
Sarah daughter of Peace Cazneau and Mary his Wife,	"	4 May 1749.
John Son of Seth Coburn and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 March 1749.
Lucy daughter of Josiah Carter and Lydia his Wife,	"	6 September 1749.
David Son of John Cullam and Lydia his Wife,	"	6 February 1749.
Nathaniel Son of Barnabas Clark and Hepzibah his Wife,	"	16 August 1749.
Susanna daughter of Samuel Cowdry and Mary his Wife,	"	19 July 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Clough and Ann his Wife,	"	15 October 1749.
Thomas Son of John Cunnable and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 December 1749.
Elinor daughter of William Downes Cheever and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 February 1749.
William Son of William Crouch and Eunice his Wife,	"	4 February 1749.
Eunice daughter of John Cowdry and Mary his Wife,	"	2 March 1749.
Samuel Son of Thomas Drowne and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 December 1749.
Deborah daughter of John Dobel and Deborah his Wife,	"	17 September 1749.
Addington Son of James Davenport and Mary his Wife,	"	6 February 1749.

John Son of John Douglass and Mary his Wife,	Born	3 March 1749.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin Dolbeare and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 December 1749.
John Son of Joseph Dyer and Abiel his Wife,	"	17 November 1749.
William Son of Thomas Davis and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 November 1749.
Samuel Son of Samuel Dexter and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 March 1749.
John Son of Isaac Dafforne and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 May 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Dwight and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 May 1749.
Ebenezer Son of James Dodge and Mary his Wife,	"	17 July 1749.
William Son of William Edes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	14 August 1749.
Ruth daughter of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 October 1749.
Margaret daughter of Joshua Emmes and Margaret his Wife,	"	19 November 1749.
Edward Son of Edward Edwards and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 March 1749.
Edward Son of Edward Fryer and Jane his Wife,	"	20 April 1749.
Thomas Son of John Fenno and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 June 1749.
Dorcas daughter of William Fallass and Charity his Wife,	"	4 August 1749.
James Son of James Foster and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 August 1749.
William Son of William Farmer and Abigail his Wife,	"	23 January 1749.
John Son of John Farmer and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 July 1749.
David Son of Thomas Green and Martha his Wife,	"	20 June 1749.
John Son of John Greenleafe and Priscilla his Wife,	"	31 January 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of William Greenleafe and Mary his Wife,	"	6 March 1749.
Mary daughter of John Hamilton and Elizabeth Eburn his Wife,	"	18 February 1749.
Sarah daughter of Andrew Hall jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 June 1749.
Joseph Son of Nathaniel Howland and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 September 1749.
Simon Ray Son of Thomas Hubbard and Judeth his Wife,	"	19 September 1749.
Dorcas daughter of Israel Hearsey and Tabitha his Wife,	"	16 March 1749.
John Son of Joshua Henshaw and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 August 1749.
Ward Son of Benjamin Hallowell and Mary his Wife,	"	22 November 1749.
John Son of John Jones and Mary Ann his Wife,	"	23 April 1749.
Benjamin Son of John Jones and Mary Ann his Wife,	"	24 March 1749.
Hannah daughter of Henry Johnson and Mary his Wife,	"	18 July 1749.
Ann daughter of David Jeffries and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 November 1749.
Susanna daughter of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	2 September 1749.
Adam Son of Adam Knox and Martha his Wife,	"	10 November 1749.
William Son of Ezekiel Lewis and Jane his Wife,	"	20 March 1749.
Hannah daughter of Charles Lenox and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 September 1749.
Edward Son of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	"	3 May 1749.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Lee and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 September 1749.
Robert Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	17 February 1749.
Thomas Son of David McLeod and Mary his Wife,	"	20 January 1749.

Mary daughter of Samuel May and Catharina his Wife,	Born	1 December 1749.
Esther daughter of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	2 July 1749.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel Green Moody and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 January 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Mason and Ruth his Wife,	"	11 October 1749.
Jane daughter of Peter McTagert and Margaret his Wife,	"	12 October 1749.
Andrew Son of Andrew McKenzie and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 October 1749.
Abigail daughter of William Marchant jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 December 1749.
Benjamin Son of David Newhall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 April 1749.
Mary daughter of Joseph Nowell and Mary his Wife,	"	31 August 1749.
Frances daughter of John Nichols and Mary his Wife,	"	19 December 1749.
Ann daughter of Belcher Noyes and Ann his Wife,	"	24 January 1749.
Peter Son of Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	17 September 1749.
Thomas Maynard Son of Thomas Hand: Peck and his Wife,	"	18 July 1749.
Sarah daughter of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 March 1749.
Walter Son of William Perkins and Mary his Wife,	"	24 September 1749.
John Son of Benjamin Proctor and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 October 1749.
Hezekiah Blanchard Son of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 August 1749.
Thomas Son of the revd. Roger Price and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 February 1749.
Jonathan Son of Benjamin Pollard and Margaret his Wife,	"	19 June 1749.
Samuel Son of Samuel Partridge and Rebecca his Wife,	"	9 June 1749.
Mary daughter of John Procter and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 June 1749.
John Son of Ebenezer Rockwell and Rebecca his Wife,	"	5 August 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of John Ridgaway and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 July 1749.
Uriel Son of Uriel Rea and Anne his Wife,	"	11 June 1749.
William Viscount Son of William Randel and Mary his Wife,	"	14 September 1749.
Hannah daughter of Mathew Ross and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 April 1749.
Ann daughter of James Rob and Ann his Wife,	"	7 June 1749.
Richard Son of John Ruddock and Tabitha his Wife,	"	10 November 1749.
James Son of John Scollay and Mercy his Wife,	"	9 June 1749.
Nanny daughter of William Scot and Nanny his Wife,	"	16 October 1749.
John Son of Thomas Spear and Susanna his Wife,	"	13 May 1749.
Isaac Son of William Story and Joanna his Wife,	"	9 September 1749.
Isaac Son of Isaac Smith and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 May 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 March 1749.
Levinah daughter of William Swan and Levinah his Wife,	"	1 August 1749.
Joseph Son of Joseph Storer and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 August 1749.

John Cumins Son of John Salmon and Mary his Wife, Born	30 April 1749.
Susanna daughter of Richard Stainer and Abigail his Wife, "	27 June 1749.
Stephen Son of Joseph Scot and Elizabeth his Wife, "	19 April 1749.
Mary daughter of Samuel Treat and Mary his Wife, "	8 May 1749.
John Montague Son of James Topp and Martha his Wife, "	23 August 1749.
Bathsheba daughter of Oxenbridge Thatcher and Sarah his Wife, "	22 January 1749.
Sarah daughter of Othniel Tarr and Sarah his Wife, "	18 April 1749.
Eliezer Son of Shippie Townsend and Ann his Wife, "	29 January 1749.
Thomas son of Jonathan Tilden and Mary his Wife, "	29 May 1749.
Thomas Coverley Son of Fortescue Vernon and Jane his Wife, "	24 February 1749.
Lucy daughter of Isaac Winslow and Lucy his Wife, "	7 October 1749.
Mary daughter of Thomas Walley and Mary his Wife, "	12 June 1749.
Thomas Son of Nathaniel Woodward and Elizabeth his Wife, "	3 February 1749.
Joshua Son of Edward Winslow and Jane Isabelle his Wife, "	20 September 1749.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Whittemore and Sarah his Wife, "	7 April 1749.
John Son of Richard Woodward and Susanna his Wife, "	21 September 1749.
Eunice daughter of Samuel Whitman and Eunice his Wife, "	19 September 1749.
John Dean Son of Miles Whitworth and Deborah his Wife, "	26 November 1749.

Of the following entries the last figure is worn away :

Margaret daughter of John Gardner and Margaret his Wife, "	6 April 174 .
Hannah daughter of Joseph Gardner and Hannah his Wife, "	29 June 174 .
Elizabeth daughter of Harrison Gray and Elizabeth his Wife, "	22 June 174 .
John Son of Nicholas Gray and Mary his Wife, "	13 April 174 .
— Sears Son of Alexander Hill and Thankful his Wife, "	? August 174 .

1750.

Katharine daughter of John Andrews and Margaret his Wife, Born	10 August 1750.
Francis Son of Francis Archibald and Hannah his Wife, "	19 October 1750.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Allen and Elizabeth his Wife, "	1 September 1750.
Lydia daughter of Coster Aish and Mary his Wife, "	4 July 1750.
William Son of William Adams and Jemima his Wife, "	18 August 1750.
Mary daughter of Mather Byles and Rebecca his Wife, "	27 June 1750.
Abigail daughter of Joseph Belknap and Sarah his Wife, "	1 September 1750.
Abigail daughter of William Bowman and Susanna his Wife, "	23 September 1750.
John Son of John Barrett and Sarah his Wife, "	9 October 1750.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Baker and Susanna his Wife, "	21 October 1750.
Margaret daughter of Henry Bromfield and Margaret his Wife, "	5 October 1750.

Samuel Son of John Bowden and Ann his Wife,	Born 30 November 1750.
Jane daughter of Thomas Clarke and Jane his Wife,	" 21 October 1750.
William Son of John Cotton and Mary his Wife,	" 9 January 1750.
Abraham Son of William Codner and Mary his Wife,	" 18 January 1750.
Mehetable daughter of Josiah Cleveland and Joanna his Wife,	" 22 April 1750.
Sarah daughter of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 9 April 1750.
Bartholomew Son of Bartholomew Cheever and Hannah his Wife,	" 31 March 1750.
Thomas Son of Thomas Cartwright and Hannah his Wife,	" 8 March 1750.
Margaret daughter of Thomas Cushing and Deborah his Wife,	" 16 July 1750.
Mary daughter of Gier Coffin and Rebecca his Wife,	" 4 April 1750.
William Son of John Cross and Mary his Wife,	" 7 August 1750.
Sarah daughter of David Cutler and Lydia his Wife,	" 24 November 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of James Clark and Ruth his Wife,	" 19 August 1750.
Robert Son of Jacob Davis and Sarah his Wife,	" 24 October 1750.
Katharine daughter of William Darby and Hannah his Wife,	" 19 November 1750.
John Son of John Dobel and Deborah his Wife,	" 27 September 1750.
Edward Son of Thomas Dane and Abigail his Wife,	" 7 July 1750.
Mary daughter of Richard Dana and Lydia his Wife,	" 17 February 1750.
Mary Lawrence daughter of Thomas Delotte and Susanna his Wife,	" 5 February 1750.
Samuel Gillam Son of Samuel Dogget and Katharine his Wife,	" 11 August 1750.
George Son of Lewis Deblois and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 27 October 1750.
Arthur Son of Arthur Dunn and Mary his Wife,	" 14 April 1750.
Lydia daughter of Thomas Emmons and Lydia his Wife,	" 28 July 1750.
Jonathan Welch Son of William Edes and Rebecca his Wife,	" 1 February 1750.
Abigail } Gem. daughters of Henry Erving and Elizabeth }	" 13 September 1750.
Elizabeth his Wife,	" 9 June 1750.
John Son of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	" 24 January 1750.
Mary daughter of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 31 August 1750.
Benjamin (dead) Son of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 10 May 1750.
John Son of Nathan Foster and Mary his Wife,	" 5 June 1750.
John Son of John Fillis and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 19 December 1750.
William Son of John Fenno and Hannah his Wife,	" 25 October 1750.
Mary daughter of Gershom Flagg and Hannah his Wife,	" 1 July 1750.
David Son of David Flagg and Margaret his Wife,	" 4 June 1750.
Thomas Son of Thomas Goldthwait and Catharine his Wife,	" 18 January 1750.
Francis Son of William Green and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 3 June 1750.
Susanna daughter of Jacob Griggs jun. and Rachel his Wife,	" 22 February 1750.
Sarah daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 17 December 1750.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Greene and Mary his Wife,	"

Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Griffiths and Dorcas his Wife	Born	18 May 1750.
Mary daughter of John Hutchinson and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 August 1750.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	2 September 1750.
Samuel Son of Alexander Hill and Thankful his Wife,	"	27 July 1750.
Mary daughter of Caleb Hopkins and Mary his Wife,	"	28 July 1750.
Hugh Son of John Hotte and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 November 1750.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Hallowell and Mary his Wife,	"	14 January 1750.
Joseph } Twins and children of Thomas and Ju- Deborah { dith Hubbard,	"	13 December 1750.
Thomas Mitchell Son of Zachariah Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 October 1750.
Shrimpton Son of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 January 1750.
William Son of William Hall and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 March 1750.
Mary daughter of Abraham Ingersol and Experience his Wife,	"	18 September 1750.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Jenkins and Leah his Wife,	"	9 January 1750.
Daniel Son of Daniel Jones and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 August 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of John Jenkins and Prudence his Wife,	"	14 September 1750.
Joseph Son of Joseph Jackson and Miriam his Wife,	"	3 May 1750.
Abigail daughter of John Kneeland and Abigail his Wife,	"	28 April 1750.
Mary daughter of Mathew Kennedy and Jane his Wife,	"	27 July 1750.
Sarah daughter of John Kneeland jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 March 1750.
Susanna daughter of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	"	15 February 1750.
Mary daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	1 February 1750.
Elizabeth Irish daughter of Ebenezer Leadbetter and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 August 1750.
Mary daughter of Michael Lowell and Abigail his Wife,	"	14 January 1750.
Hannah daughter of Nathaniel Loring and Mary his Wife,	"	30 August 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Mason and Miriam his Wife,	"	16 August 1750.
John Son of Roger Macnight and Wait his Wife,	"	5 September 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Manning and Esther his Wife,	"	1 November 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of William Merchant jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 November 1750.
Thomas Debuque Son of Mark McKlaughlan and Ruth his Wife,	"	23 December 1750.
Abigail daughter of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 August 1750.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 June 1750.
Archibald Son of William McNeill and Katharine his Wife,	"	23 June 1750.
daughter of Peter Metagert and Margaret his Wife,	"	3 October 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of David Newhall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 June 1750.

Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Nowell and Mary his Wife,	Born	30 December 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of John Newhall and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 September 1750.
Anthony Son of Andrew Oliver and Susanna his Wife,	"	26 March 1750.
Daniel Son of Daniel Oliver and Bethia his Wife,	"	30 March 1750.
Daniel Son of Daniel Pecker and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 June 1750.
John Son of William Paine and Mary his Wife,	"	22 September 1750.
Joseph Pearse Son of Joseph Palmer and Mary his Wife,	"	31 July 1750.
Abiel daughter of Edward Page and Rebecea his Wife,	"	14 November 1750.
John Son of Isaac Peirce and Mary his Wife,	"	28 September 1750.
William Son of William Phillips and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 March 1750.
Mary daughter of John Pusley and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 August 1750.
Sarah daughter of Richard Robinson and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 September 1750.
James Son of John Rogers and Mary his Wife,	"	25 November 1750.
Mary daughter of Alexander Russell and Mary his Wife,	"	29 May 1750.
William Son of Henry Roby and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 May 1750.
William Son of Samuel Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 June 1750.
Mary daughter of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 February 1750.
Hannah daughter of } Gem. Thomas 'Savage and Ezekiel Son of } Sarah his Wife,	"	26 August 1750.
Thomas Son of Aftar Stoddard and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 March 1750.
Joseph Son of Joseph Stevens and Hepzibah his Wife,	"	23 October 1750.
John Son of Francis Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 July 1750.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac Smith and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 December 1750.
Henry Son of William Skinner and Lydia his Wife,	"	29 September 1750.
Dorothy daughter of Ephraim Turner and Dorothy his Wife,	"	22 September 1750.
William Son of John Tudor and Jane his Wife,	"	28 March 1750.
Mary daughter of William Thomas and Rebecca his Wife,	"	9 June 1750.
Joseph Son of Joseph Turell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 September 1750.
Henry Son of William Thomas and Susanna Eburn his Wife,	"	28 October 1750.
Samuel Son of Samuel Tuffts and Susanna his Wife,	"	13 August 1750.
Richard Son of Richard Woodward and Susanna his Wife,	"	14 November 1750.
Abigail daughter of Joseph Winslow and Mary his Wife,	"	20 January 1750.
Samuel Son of Stephen Whiting and Mary his Wife,	"	4 December 1750.
Richard Son of Richard White and Mary his Wife,	"	7 January 1750.
Susanna daughter of Jonathan Waldo and Mary his Wife,	"	22 April 1750.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	15 May 1750.

1751.

Samuel Son of Samuel Adams and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	13 October 1751.
Jonathan Williams Son of Samuel Austin and Mary his Wife,	"	7 April 1751.

John Baxter Son of Barnabas Allen and Mary his Wife,	Born	8 October 1751.
Margaret daughter of John Billings jun. and Mary his Wife,	"	3 February 1750/1.
James Son of James Buck and Mary his Wife,	"	29 December 1751.
Sarah daughter of David Bell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 November 1751.
Joshua Son of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 April 1751.
James Son of James Burt and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 June 1751.
Samuel Son of Jeremiah Belknap and Mary his Wife,	"	28 May 1751.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Barber junr. and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 March 1751.
Thomas Son of Thomas Bailey and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 April 1751.
Rebecca daughter of George Brown and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 June 1751.
Phoebe daughter of John Borland and Anna his Wife,	"	27 October 1751.
John Son of John Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 September 1751.
David Son of James Boies and Mary his Wife,	"	10 October 1751.
Henry Son of Henry Bromfield and Margaret his Wife,	"	23 December 1751.
Tabitha daughter of Gear Coffin and Rebecca his Wife,	"	14 July 1751.
William Son of Andrew Campbell and Susanna his Wife,	"	9 December 1751.
Mary daughter of Andrew Craigie and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 October 1751.
Edward Scott Son of Seth Coburn and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 June 1751.
Thomas Son of Thomas Cole and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 May 1751.
Mary daughter of John Cutler and Mary his Wife,	"	2 December 1751.
William Son of William Currier and Ann his Wife,	"	15 October 1751.
Ann daughter of John Cullam and Lydia his Wife,	"	17 June 1751.
Thomas Son of Thomas Cunningham and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 September 1751.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Davis and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 July 1751.
Andrew Son of Samuel Dexter and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 May 1751.
Archibald Son of Archibald Dinmore and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 May 1751.
Grizzel daughter of Benjamin Dolbeare and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 August 1751.
Mary daughter of Thomas Dane and Abigail his Wife,	"	26 August 1751.
Daniel Son of James Dodge and Mary his Wife,	"	21 August 1751.
Lydia daughter of Joseph Dyre and Abiel his Wife,	"	8 October 1751.
Joanna Richards daughter of William Davis and Mary his Wife,	"	5 September 1751.
John Son of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	"	19 May 1751.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 September 1751.
John Son of Nathan Foster and Mary his Wife,	"	28 July 1751.
Elizabeth daughter of William Fleet and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 May 1751.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Goldthwait and Catharine his Wife,	"	23 August 1751.
Sarah daughter of David Greenleafe and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 July 1751.

Sarah daughter of Edward Gouge and Sarah his Wife,	Born	23 November 1751.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert Gould and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 August 1751.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph How and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 August 1751.
James Son of William Hyslop and Mehetable his Wife,	"	18 September 1751.
John Son of John Hutchinson and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 November 1751.
Sarah daughter of Robert Henry and Jean his Wife,	"	7 April 1751.
Richard Bill Son of Joshua Henshaw and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 March 1751.
Sarah daughter of William Hickling and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 August 1751.
James Son of William Hyslop and Mehetable his Wife,	"	17 September 1751.
Mary daughter of Samuel Hughes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 August 1751.
James Son of Benjamin Harrod and Phebe his Wife,	"	10 December 1751.
Daniel Son of Daniel Ingersol and Bethia his Wife,	"	21 April 1751.
Sarah daughter of David Jeffries and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 June 1751.
Anna Khun daughter of Jacob Khun and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 July (dec'd) 1751.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Kent and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 May 1751.
Elizabeth daughter of John Kneeland jun. and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 November 1751.
Nancy daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	17 September 1751.
Joseph Royal } Gem. Sons of Joshua Loring Esq. Benjamin } and Mary his Wife,	"	4 October 1751.
Sarah Fudge daughter of Daniel Malcom and Ann his Wife,	"	28 September 1751.
Robert Son of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	2 July 1751.
Mehettable daughter of Samuel May and Catharina his Wife,	"	6 August 1751.
Thomas Son of Allan Melvin and Jane his Wife,	"	16 January 1751.
Mary daughter of Thomas March and Mary his Wife,	"	25 October 1751.
Elizabeth daughter of Roger Menite and Wait his Wife,	"	14 December 1751.
Ann daughter of John Malcom and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 September 1751.
Mary daughter of Peter Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	22 June 1751.
Martha daughter of Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	18 July 1751.
William Son of Hugh Obrian and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 December 1751.
William Son of John Osborn and Jane his Wife,	"	23 November 1751.
Daniel Goffe Son of Solomon Phipps and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 July 1751.
Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Parkman and Mary his Wife,	"	24 April 1751.
John Son of John Prince and Esther his Wife,	"	11 July 1751.
Job Son of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 September 1751.
Mary daughter of William Phillips and Abigail his Wife,	"	8 October 1751.
Thomas Son of William Pritchard and Atterlante his Wife,	"	31 August 1751.
John Son of William Pitman and Mary his Wife,	"	15 April 1751.
Mathew Son of Mathew Ross and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 October 1751.
Rebecca daughter of Ebenezer Rockwell and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 September 1751.

Sarah daughter of Henry Rhodes and Sarah his Wife,	Born	4 June 1751.
Thomas Son of Samuel Ruggles and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 July 1751.
Anna daughter of John Rogers and Mary his Wife,	"	10 October 1751.
Catharine daughter of William Rhodes and Mary his Wife,	"	17 October 1751.
James Son of James Rob and Ann his Wife,	"	13 February 1751.
Joseph Son of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 August 1751.
Martin Baker Son of Andrew Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	3 September 1751.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Stevens and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 August 1751.
Anthony Son of Anthony Sigourney and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 May 1751.
Arthur Son of Thomas Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 October 1751.
Thomas Son of William Swan and Levinah his Wife,	"	7 August 1751.
William Son of William Scot and Nanny his Wife,	"	4 April 1751.
Susanna daughter of Thomas Spear and Susanna his Wife,	"	21 May 1751.
Thomas Son of James Sherman and Rebecca his Wife,	"	18 August 1751.
John Ruggles Son of Arthur Savage and Rachel his Wife,	"	22 December 1751.
Joseph Son of Joseph Sherburne and Mary his Wife,	"	11 October 1751.
Ruth daughter of Simon Tufts and Ruth his Wife,	"	16 April 1751.
Ann daughter of Shippey Townsend and Ann his Wife,	"	19 August 1751.
William Son of Thomas Tyler and Bethiah his Wife,	"	5 January 1751.
Ambrose Sloper Son of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	7 November 1751.
Jacob Son of William Vose and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 December 1751.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Whittel and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 September 1751.
John Son of Allin Whippe and Agnus his Wife,	"	9 November 1751.
William Son of Francis Whitman and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 May 1751.

1752.

Coster Son of Coster Aish and Mary his Wife,	Born	21 February 1752.
Amos Son of William Adams and Jemima his Wife,	"	21 September 1752.
Benjamin Son of Benja. Austin and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 November 1752.
Sarah daughter of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 May 1752.
John Son of Nathaniel Baker and Susanna his Wife,	"	20 October 1752.
John Son of John Burges and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 June 1752.
Andrew Son of Andrew Bowman and Martha his Wife,	"	15 April 1752.
Hannah daughter of Josias Byles and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 March 1752.
George Maxwel Son of Nathaniel Barber jun. and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 May 1752.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Belknap and Mary his Wife,	"	14 May 1752.
John Son of Samuel Blunt and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 May 1752.
Thomas Stoddard Son of William Boardman and Susanna his Wife,	"	23 March 1752.

John Son of John Bennet and Hannah his Wife,	Born	17 August 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Barrett and Mary his Wife,	"	31 January 1752.
Edward Son of John Cotton and Mary his Wife,	"	3 November 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of Seth Coburn and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 November 1752.
John and } Gem. Sons of John Crompton and Eliza-	"	10 February 1752.
Edward } both his Wife,		
Susanna daughter of Gilbert Colesworthy and Mary his wife,	"	7 May 1752.
Lucy daughter of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 May 1752.
David Son of William Crouch and Eunice his Wife,	"	9 February 1752.
William Son of William Downe Cheever and Eliza- beth his Wife,	"	27 July 1752.
Samuel Son of David Cutler and Lydia his Wife,	"	5 October 1752.
Samuel Son of Samuel Downe and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 June 1752.
Mary daughter of Thomas Drowne and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 January 1752.
Abigail daughter of William Dawes and Lydia his Wife,	"	27 December 1752.
Joseph Son of William Dall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 May 1752.
John Son of Benjamin Dolbeare and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 June 1752.
Mary daughter of Israel Eaton and Mary his Wife,	"	30 June 1752.
Jane daughter of John Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 March 1752.
Benjamin Son of William Edes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	25 May 1752.
Abigail daughter of William Farmer and Abigail his Wife,	"	29 July 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of John Fenno and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 August 1752.
Joseph Son of Jonas Fitch and Mary his Wife,	"	9 February 1752.
James Son of John Fillis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 November 1752.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Greenleafe and Mary his Wife,	"	18 August 1752.
Mary daughter of William Greenleafe and Mary his Wife,	"	15 May 1752.
David Stoddard Son of Thomas Greenough and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 July 1752.
Daniel Son of Daniel Greenleafe and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 November 1752.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	11 March 1752.
Susanna daughter of Nathaniel Howland and Abigail his Wife,	"	9 July 1752.
Ann daughter of John Hutter and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 November 1752.
James Son of James Hatch and Mary his Wife,	"	5 February 1752.
Thomas Son of William Hall and Margaret his Wife,	"	8 April 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard Harris and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 June 1752.
Thomas Son of Benjamin Hallowell and Mary his Wife,	"	18 July 1752.
Sarah daughter of Alexander Hill and Thankful his Wife,	"	11 August 1752.
Andrew Son of Joshua Henshaw and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 May 1752.

Rebekah daughter of William Hickling and Sarah his Wife,	Born	4 December 1752.
William Sanford Son of Thomas Hutchinson Esq. and Margaret his Wife,	"	August 1752.
Gideon Ray Hubbard Son of Thomas and Judith Hubbard,	"	1 September 1752.
Francis Son of Francis Ingraham and Dorcas his Wife,	"	20 December 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of Martin Johnson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 September 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of David Jeffries and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 May 1752.
Daniel Son of Ichabod Jones and Apphia his Wife,	"	28 October 1752.
Philip Son of Philip Lewis and Jane his Wife,	"	26 October 1752.
George Son of George Lecross and Ann his Wife,	"	17 July 1752.
David Colson Son of Unite Moseley and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 December 1752.
Daniel Son of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	27 November 1752.
David Son of David Mason and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 August 1752.
William Son of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 June 1752.
William Son of William Marchant and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 April 1752.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Mason and Miriam his Wife,	"	30 August 1752.
Jonathan Son of Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	18 November 1752.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Pollard and Margaret his Wife,	"	8 February 1752.
John Son of John Proctor and Susanna his Wife,	"	17 September 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of William Pritchard and Attalante his Wife,	"	29 December 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Proctor and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 October 1752.
Elijah Son of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 November 1752.
Isaac Son of William Pitman and Mary his Wife,	"	28 July 1752.
Thomas Son of Thomas Robson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 November 1752.
Samuel Son of John Ruddock and Tabitha his Wife,	"	29 September 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Ridgeway and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 May 1752.
John Son of David Scudder and Mary his Wife,	"	4 April 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of David Spear and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 May 1752.
Mary daughter of John Scollay and Mercy his Wife,	"	4 March 1752.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Storer jun. and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 August 1752.
Andrew Son of Anthony Sigourney and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 November 1752.
Thomas Son of William Sanders and Anne his Wife,	"	31 January 1752.
Sarah daughter of Francis Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 February 1752.
Elizabeth daughter of Gillam Tailer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 February 1752.
Mary daughter of Jacob Thayer and Mary his Wife,	"	24 July 1752.
John Son of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	2 August 1752.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Winslow and Mary his Wife,	"	7 December 1752.
John Son of John White and Susanna his Wife,	"	5 August 1752.

1753.

Edward Son of Francis Archibald and Anna his Wife,	Born 24 September 1753.
Mary daughter of Robert Allcock and Mary his Wife,	" 4 December 1753.
Christian daughter of John Amiel and Christian his Wife,	" 17 May 1753.
Philip Son of Isaiah Audebert and Sarah his Wife,	" 16 November 1753.
Katharine daughter of Mather Byles and Rebecca his Wife,	" 22 August 1753.
Hannah daughter of Andrew Bowman and Martha his Wife,	" 12 March 1753.
Sarah daughter of John Billings jun and Mary his Wife,	" 10 May 1753.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Boyer and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 30 May 1753.
Joseph Lasinby Son of Ebenezer Brown and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 12 September 1753.
Thomas Son of Thomas Bazin and Sarah his Wife,	" 27 October 1753.
Hannah daughter of Edward Baker and Hannah his Wife,	" 9 November 1753.
Sarah daughter of Caleb Blanchard and Haile his Wife,	" 1 December 1753.
Margaret daughter of Moses Collier and Susanna his Wife,	" 22 April 1753.
Thomas Jenner Son of Edward Carnes and Joanna his Wife,	" 18 December 1753.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Carman and Sarah his Wife,	" 23 December 1753.
Timothy Son of Thomas Cartwright and Hannah his Wife,	" 10 February 1753.
Elizabeth daughter of John Cutler and Mary his Wife,	" 16 July 1753.
William Son of William Dall and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 22 December 1753.
Sarah daughter of Lewis Deblois and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 29 December 1753.
Anna daughter of Thomas Dawes and Hannah his Wife,	" 19 May 1753.
Mary daughter of Samuel Dexter and Hannah his Wife,	" 15 August 1753.
Thomas Son of John Dobel and Deborah his Wife,	" 14 July 1753.
Mary daughter of Elijah Doubleddee and Mary his Wife,	" 30 November 1753.
John Son of Solomon Davis and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 19 May 1753.
Thomas Son of Thomas Dane and Abigail his Wife,	" 6 August 1753.
Sarah daughter of Adam Dollard and Mary his Wife,	" 7 January 1753.
Ann daughter of Thomas Dawes and Hannah his Wife,	" 19 May 1753.
Thomas son of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	" 1 August 1753.
William Son of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 10 June 1753.
Grizel Apthorp daughter of Greshom Flagg and Hannah his Wife,	" 2 May 1753.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Freeman and Ruth his Wife,	" 18 March 1753.
Ann daughter of William Fleet and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 15 October 1753.

Gardiner Son of Benjamin Greene and Mary his Wife,	Born 23 September 1753.
Mary daughter of Thomas Goldthwait and Catharine his Wife,	" 1 March 1753.
Abigail daughter of Joseph Greenleafe and Abigail his Wife,	" 27 February 1753.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Gardner and Sarah his Wife,	" 19 December 1753.
Sarah daughter of Robert Gould and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 11 March 1753.
Ann daughter of Richard Humphrys and Ann his Wife,	" 22 January 1753.
Joseph Son of Joseph How and Rebecca his Wife,	" 4 March 1753.
Jane daughter of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	" 4 May 1753.
Abigail daughter of John Homer and Abigail his Wife,	" 21 August 1753.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Henderson and Sarah his Wife,	" 2 September 1753.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert Henry and Jean his Wife,	" 27 March 1753.
Sarah daughter of John Haskins and Hannah his Wife,	" 23 April 1753.
William Son of William Hyslop and Mehetable his Wife,	" 6 November 1753.
Benjamin Son of Silence Ivery and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 4 November 1753.
John Son of Joseph Jackson and Abigail his Wife,	" 17 March 1753.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Jones and Sarah his Wife,	" 2 November 1753.
John Son of John Jenkins and Prudence his Wife,	" 29 August 1753.
Fanny daughter of Francis Johonnott and Mary his Wife,	" 5 November 1753.
Thomas Son of Patrick Kinsley and Leah his Wife,	" 12 May 1753.
James Son of Edward King and Mary his Wife,	" 25 July 1753.
Robert Son of Adam Knox and Martha his Wife,	" 10 October 1753.
John Gyles Son of Nathaniel Loring and Mary his Wife,	" 25 March 1753.
Mary daughter of Edward Langdon and Mary his Wife,	" 14 December 1753.
Thomas Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	" 20 November 1753.
Susannah daughter of Daniel Malcom and Ann his Wife,	" 6 September 1753.
Olive daughter of Joseph Morse and Ollive his Wife,	" 8 December 1753.
John Son of John Moloney and Margaret his Wife,	" 30 August 1753.
John Johnson Son of William Moore and Margaret his Wife,	" 23 June 1753.
John Son of John Malcom and Sarah his Wife,	" 25 June 1753.
Margaret } Gem. daughters of Henry Newman and Mary { Margaret his Wife,	" 9 April 1753.
Daniel Son of Nathaniel Oliver Esq. and Sarah his Wife,	" 4 April 1753.
John Son of Hugh Obrian and Margaret his Wife,	" 9 September 1753.
Agnes daughter of Isaac Peirce and Miriam his Wife,	" 22 June 1753.
Elizabeth daughter of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 28 May 1753.
Rebecca daughter of John Potter and Sarah his Wife,	" 24 May 1753.
Joseph Son of John Prince and Esther his Wife,	" 24 August 1753.
Patience daughter of John Pigeon and Jane his Wife,	" 14 September 1753.
Isaac Son of Isaac Peirce and Mary his Wife,	" 25 December 1753.

Henry Son of Henry Roby and Elizabeth his Wife, Born	15 April 1753.
Mary daughter of David Scudder and Mary his Wife, “	1 September 1753.
Benjamin Son of Ebenzer Stevens and Elizabeth his Wife, “	29 March 1753.
Margaret daughter of William Sloper and Tamson his Wife, “	2 November 1753.
Mary daughter of Thomas Sherburne and Margaret his Wife, “	13 April 1753.
Hannah daughter of William Skinner and Lydia his Wife, “	16 September 1753.
Lydia daughter of William Scott and Nanny his Wife, “	4 January 1753.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife, “	15 March 1753.
David Son of Shippey Townsend and Ann his Wife, “	7 January 1753.
Joseph Son of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife, “	11 June 1753.
Edward Son of Edward Wentworth and Susanna his Wife, “	11 April 1753.
Joshua Son of Joshua Winter and Sarah his Wife, “	7 December 1753.
Robert Son of Robert Williams and Ann his Wife, “	22 July 1753.
Seth Son of Seth Webber and Sarah his Wife, “	18 July 1753.
William Brattle Son of John Mico Wendell and Katharine his Wife, “	14 October 1753.
Charles Son of Charles Willis and Abigail his Wife, “	27 June 1753.
John Son of John Winslow and Elizabeth his Wife, “	29 September 1753.
James Son of Menzer and Lettice, free Negroes, “	6 May 1753.

1754.

John Son of John Andrews and Margaret his Wife, Born	18 February 1754.
Samuel Son of Samuel Allen and Elizabeth his Wife, “	28 April 1754.
Nathaniel Son of Silas Atkins and Mary his Wife, “	13 September 1754.
Mary daughter of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife, “	19 July 1754.
Jane daughter of Paul Baxter and Theodosia his Wife, “	13 April 1754.
Ezekiel Son of Samuel Blunt and Hannah his Wife, “	8 January 1754.
William Son of Edward Brown and Katharine his Wife, “	2 August 1754.
Mary daughter of Samuel Blodget and Hannah his Wife, “	1 December 1754.
William Son of William Boardman and Susanna his Wife, “	3 February 1754.
John Lindal Son of John Borland and Anna his Wife, “	18 August 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of John Bell and Rachel his Wife, “	22 September 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Blanchard and Margory his Wife, “	30 October 1754.
Joseph Son of John Cotton and Mary his Wife, “	23 July 1754.
Alexander Son of Alexander Chamberlain and Elizabeth his Wife, “	20 March 1754.
John Son of Elias Cattance and Mary his Wife, “	10 November 1754.
Andrew Son of Andrew Craigie and Elizabeth his Wife, “	22 February 1754.
Ann daughter of Reuben Chandler and Ann his Wife, “	24 February 1754.
Thomas Austin Son of William Coffin junr. and Mary his Wife, “	31 March 1754.
William Son of Samuel Downe and Elizabeth his Wife, “	12 May 1754.

William Son of William Darracott and Sarah his Wife,	Born	24 April 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Drowne and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 November 1754.
Samuel Son of Samuel Deming and Mary his Wife,	"	6 February 1754.
Joseph Son of Noah Dogget and Mary his Wife,	"	16 August 1754.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Dawes and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 July 1754.
Solomon Son of Solomon Davis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 September 1754.
Joseph Son of Joseph Eustis and Ann his Wife,	"	15 April 1754.
Josiah Son of William Edes and Rebekah his Wife,	"	12 April 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of John Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 October 1754.
John Son of Andrew Elliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 May 1754.
Ruth daughter of Isaac Freeman and Mary his Wife,	"	20 November 1754.
Percivall Son of William Farmer and Abigail his Wife,	"	22 November 1754.
Susanna daughter of William Greenleafe and Mary his Wife,	"	6 February 1754.
Joseph Son of Joseph Greenleafe and Abigail his Wife,	"	28 May 1754.
Catharine daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 March 1754.
Daniel Son of Daniel Henchman and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 March 1754.
Rachel daughter of Estick How and Rachel his Wife,	"	25 June 1754.
Mary daughter of James Hatch and Mary his Wife,	"	19 September 1754.
John Son of Joseph How and Rebecca his Wife,	"	14 October 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 December 1754.
Margaret daughter of Thomas Hutchinson Esq. and Margaret his Wife,	"	14 February 1754.
Judith daughter of Thos. and Judith Hubbard,	"	28 May 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of Henderson Inches and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 October 1754.
James Son of James Ivers and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 July 1754.
Francis Son of Francis Johonnot and Mary his Wife,	"	20 December 1754.
Ruth daughter of William Jackson and Ruth his Wife,	"	25 February 1754.
Malachy Son of Joseph Jackson and Abigail his Wife,	"	18 November 1754.
Mary daughter of Ichabod Jones and Apphia his Wife,	"	10 December 1754.
George Wiswell Son of George Jeffords and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 March 1754.
John Son of John Kneeland and Abigail his Wife,	"	8 October 1754.
Andrew Son of David Mason and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 August 1754.
Abigail daughter of Samuel May and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 October 1754.
Ebenezer Son of Francis Marshal and Abigail his Wife,	"	27 March 1754.
Benjamin Soper Son of Zerubbabel Marshall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 February 1754.
John Son of John Mager and Abigail his Wife,	"	8 October 1754.
Meriam daughter of Jonathan Mason and Meriam his Wife,	"	16 June 1754.
John Son of John Newhall and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 September 1754.
William Son of Josiah Newhall and Rachel his Wife,	"	17 May 1754.

Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Nowell and Mary his Wife,	Born	8 February 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Newman and Margaret his Wife,	"	13 November 1754.
Thomas Son of Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	22 March 1754.
Mary daughter of Andrew Oliver jun. and Mary his Wife,	"	28 April 1754.
Lydia daughter of John Proctor and Mary his Wife,	"	8 September 1754.
Peggy Savage daughter of Benja. Pollard Esq. and Margaret his Wife,	"	27 January 1754.
Thomas Son of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 September 1754.
Lydia daughter of John Proctor and Susanna his Wife,	"	8 September 1754.
Samuel Son of Samuel Ridgaway and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 August 1754.
John Son of Henry Roby and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 August 1754.
Hannah daughter of Isaac Ridgaway and Bridget his Wife,	"	6 June 1754.
John Son of Joseph Sherburne and Mary his Wife,	"	8 November 1754.
Hannah daughter of Andrew Sigourney and Mary his Wife,	"	30 April 1754.
Daniel Son of John Scollay and Mercy his Wife,	"	20 January 1754.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Storer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 February 1754.
Samuel Son of Francis Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 October 1754.
John Son of William Story and Joanna his Wife,	"	6 August 1754.
Gillam Son of Gillam Tailer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 November 1754.
Thomas Son of Ephraim Turner and Dorothy his Wife,	"	4 December 1754.
Eunice daughter of Samuel Whitman and Eunice his Wife,	"	8 March 1754.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	25 March 1754.
Mary daughter of Stephen Whiting and Mary his Wife,	"	7 August 1754.
John Son of Edward Walch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 September 1754.
Sarah daughter of Seth Webber and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 October 1754.
Samuel Son of Samuel Whitwell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 January 1754.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Waldo and Mary his Wife,	"	25 June 1754.

1755.

Abigail daughter of William Adams and Jemima his Wife,	Born	7 March 1755.
Nathaniel Walker Son of Nathaniel Appleton and Mary his Wife,	"	14 June 1755.
Abraham Son of Robert Alcock and Mary his Wife,	"	2 November 1755.
Daniel Son of Daniel Ballard jun. and Ann his Wife,	"	14 May 1755.
Abigail daughter of John Bennet and Susanna his Wife,	"	8 July 1755.
Anne daughter of Increase Blake and Anne his Wife,	"	9 August 1755.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 April 1755.
Mary daughter of Thomas Bazin and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 June 1755.
Mary daughter of John Bryan and Priscilla his Wife,	"	22 June 1755.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Blunt and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 August 1755.

Caleb Son of Caleb Blanchard and Haile his Wife,	Born	15 January 1755.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Brown and Ann his Wife,	"	3 April 1755.
Mary daughter of John Billings jun. and Mary his Wife,	"	24 February 1755.
Margaret daughter of John Cotton and Mary his Wife,	"	26 August 1755.
John Son of Andrew Craigie and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 November 1755.
James Son of Dominick Cavenay and Mary his Wife,	"	25 July 1755.
Abigail daughter of John Cross and Mary his Wife,	"	24 April 1755.
Edward Son of Edward Carnes and Joanna his Wife,	"	23 February 1755.
Ann daughter of William Coffin junr. and Mary his Wife,	"	2 July 1755.
William Son of William Crouch and Eunice his Wife,	"	14 November 1755.
James Son of William Dall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 March 1755.
Edward Son of Solomon Davis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 December 1755.
Sarah daughter of Nyott Doubt and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 June 1755.
Sarah daughter of John Dobel and Deborah his Wife,	"	1 July 1755.
Hannah daughter of Archibald Dinmore and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 April 1755.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Dunn and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 May 1755.
Samuel Son of Samuel Doggett and Esther his Wife,	"	16 May 1755.
Anstis daughter of Thomas Dane and Abigail his Wife,	"	1 March 1755.
Samuel Son of William Edes and Rebekah his Wife,	"	23 August 1755.
Mary daughter of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	"	15 April 1755.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife,	"	8 November 1755.
Sarah daughter of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 November 1755.
Jerusha daughter of Israel Eaton and Jerusha his Wife,	"	5 February 1755.
George Son of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 February 1755.
Mary daughter of John Foreakers and Rebecca his Wife,	"	21 July 1755.
Mary daughter of John Fairservice and Mary his Wife,	"	19 November 1755.
John Son of Harrison Gray and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 May 1755.
Priscilla daughter of William Greenleafe and Mary his Wife,	"	25 October 1755.
Thomas Son of Joseph Greenleafe and Abigail his Wife,	"	27 May 1755.
Margaret daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 June 1755.
George Son of Alexander Gordon and Jane his Wife,	"	6 August 1755.
Elizabeth daughter of Richard Hunniwell and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 March 1755.
William Son of Samuel Harris and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 February 1755.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	20 September 1755.
John Son of John Homer and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 June 1755.
Thomas Hake Son of John Haskins and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 January 1755.
Edward Son of Alexander Hill and Thankful his Wife,	"	21 January 1755.

Phœbe daughter of Benjamin Harrod and Phœbe his Wife,	Born	31 July 1755.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph How and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 November 1755.
David Son of William Hyslop and Mehetable his Wife,	"	28 December 1755.
Dorothy daughter of William Jackson and Ruth his Wife,	"	18 March 1755.
Susanna daughter of Francis Johonnot and Mary his Wife,	"	26 November 1755.
Jeremiah Fones Son of John Jenkins and Prudence his Wife,	"	2 June 1755.
Ann daughter of Thomas Knox and Mary his Wife,	"	3 October 1755.
Mary daughter of Edward King and Mary his Wife,	"	13 November 1755.
John Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	4 May 1755.
Ann daughter of David Low and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 April 1755.
Daniel Son of John Malcom and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 February 1755.
Daniel Son of Daniel Malcom and Ann his Wife,	"	30 October 1755.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Mountfort and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 February 1755.
James Son of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	10 January 1755.
Thomas Son of John Moloney and Margaret his Wife,	"	23 August 1755.
Mercy daughter of Uriah Norcross and Mercy his Wife,	"	31 March 1755.
Mercy daughter of Joseph Nowel and Mary his Wife,	"	17 October 1755.
Brinley Sylvester Son of Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	6 September 1755.
Joshua Son of Benjamin Pollard and Margaret his Wife,	"	13 January 1755.
John Son of John Potter and Mary his Wife,	"	29 March 1755.
William Son of Jonathan Parker and Martha his Wife,	"	29 August 1755.
Susanna daughter of John Proctor and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1755.
Edward Son of John Pulling and Jerusha his Wife,	"	30 October 1755.
Martha daughter of Joseph Pyncheon Esq. and Mary his Wife,	"	22 January 1755.
Samuel Son of Samuel Procter and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 December 1755.
Turner Son of Isaac Phillips and Preseler his Wife,	"	12 September 1755.
Sarah daughter of William Pitman and Mary his Wife,	"	21 April 1755.
George Son of James Rob	"	16 February 1755.
Joseph Son of Ebenezer Rockwell and Rebecca his Wife,	"	21 April 1755.
Mary daughter of John Rogers and Mary his Wife,	"	4 February 1755.
John Son of Thomas Roberts and Mercy his Wife,	"	7 October 1755.
Andrew Son of Andrew Reed and Mary his Wife,	"	12 December 1755.
Thomas Son of Thomas Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 June 1755.
Joseph Son of David Scudder and Mary his Wife,	"	16 May 1755.
John Son of Ferrers Shirley and Ann his Wife,	"	1 January 1755.
Benjamin Clough Son of Samuel Sumner jun. and Bethia his Wife,	"	14 April 1755.
William Son of Isaac Smith and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 June 1755.
Elizabeth daughter of John Soren and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 January 1755.
Abigail daughter of David Spear and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 December 1755.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Scott and Freeloove his Wife,	"	14 October 1755.
Priscilla daughter of John Scolly and Mercy his Wife,	"	15 August 1755.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Torrey and Deborah his Wife,	"	11 September 1755.

Margaret daughter of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	Born	14 April 1755.
Jacob Son of John Mico Wendell and Katharine his Wife,	"	3 March 1755.
Jacob Son of John Welsh and Mary his Wife,	"	23 April 1755.
Josiah Winslow Son of Edward Wentworth and Susanna his Wife,	"	24 March 1755.
Nathaniel Son of Charles Willis and Abigail his Wife,	"	17 February 1755.
Sarah daughter of John Winslow and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 April 1755.
Hannah daughter of Isaac Winslow and Lucy his Wife,	"	28 February 1755.

1756.

Anna daughter of Francis Archbald and Anna his Wife,	Born	14 March 1756.
Hailey daughter of Caleb Blanchard and Hailey his Wife,	"	16 December 1756.
Caleb Lyman Son of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 December 1756.
Susanna daughter of William Boardman and Susanna his Wife,	"	25 November 1756.
Samuel Son of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 February 1756.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Barnard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 June 1756.
John Briggs Son of John Bell and Rachel his Wife,	"	September 1756.
Shute Son of Edward Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 November 1756.
John Son of John Bradford and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 August 1756.
Francis Son of Samuel and Mary Bangs,	"	26 March 1756.
Ann daughter of James Brett and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 January 1756.
Melatiah Son of Melatiah Bourn and Mary his Wife,	"	3 January 1756.
Margery daughter of Thomas Blanchard and Margery his Wife,	"	13 April 1756.
Bethia daughter of Reuben Chandler and Ann his Wife,	"	3 April 1756.
Joanna daughter of Edward Carnes and Joanna his Wife,	"	5 September 1756.
Richard Son of Richard Clark and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 May 1756.
John Son of Moses Collier and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 December 1756.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Carnes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 September 1756.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Daws and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 July 1756.
Rebecca daughter of William Dawes and Lydia his Wife,	"	26 September 1756.
Thomas Son of Ebenezer Dogget and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 December 1756.
Bethiah daughter of Noah Dogget and Mary his Wife,	"	22 August 1756.
Grace daughter of John Dobel and Deborah his Wife,	"	1 September 1756.
Ann daughter of Joseph Eustis and Ann his Wife,	"	7 February 1756.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Evans and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 July 1756.
Samuel Son of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	"	7 November 1756.
Peter Son of Benj. Edes and Martha his Wife,	"	17 December 1756.
Sarah daughter of John Fisher and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 October 1756.

Jonathan Son of Jonathan Freeman and Ruth his Wife,	Born	18 January 1756.
Eunice daughter of Samuel Franklin and Eunice his Wife,	"	25 November 1756.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Floyd and Mary his Wife,	"	13 December 1756.
William Son of Thomas Greenough and Sarah his Wife	"	29 June 1756.
John Son of John Gill and Ann his Wife,	"	24 December 1756.
Ann daughter of Benjamin Greene and Mary his Wife,	"	28 February 1756.
William Son of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	"	23 January 1756.
John Son of Ezekiel Hatch and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 March 1756.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Henderson and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 May 1756.
Samuel Son of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 June 1756.
Elizabeth daughter of William Hall and Margaret his Wife,	"	14 August 1756.
Catharine daughter of Thomas and Judith Hubbard,	"	22 May 1756.
Charles Paxton Son of Nathaniel Hatch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 June 1756.
Hannah daughter of John Haskins and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 December 1756.
Lucy daughter of Benjamin Hallowell and Mary his Wife,	"	28 January 1756.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Harris and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 December 1756.
Hannah daughter of James Ivers and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 March 1756.
Deborah daughter of David Jeffries and Deborah his Wife,	"	10 June 1756.
Mary daughter of Daniel Jones and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 September 1756.
George Stewart Son of Francis Johonnot and Mary his Wife,	"	23 November 1756.
Katharine daughter of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	25 October 1756.
William Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	26 September 1756.
Andrew Son of Roger Mcknight and Wait his Wife,	"	24 December 1756.
Zabiah daughter of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	16 October 1756.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Mason and Meriam his Wife,	"	12 September 1756.
John Son of John Mackay and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 March 1756.
Henry Son of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 April 1756.
Samuel Son of Samuel May and Abigail his Wife,	"	17 February 1756.
Hannah daughter of David Mason and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 December 1756.
Mary daughter of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	9 March 1756.
Eleazer Son of Josiah Newhall and Rachel his Wife,	"	6 January 1756.
Henry Son of Henry Newman and Margaret his Wife,	"	15 April 1756.
Sarah daughter of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 March 1756.
Thomas Son of John Prince and Esther his Wife,	"	28 February 1756.
Peter Son of Benjamin Pollard Esq. and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 August 1756.
John Son of John Pigeon and Jane his Wife,	"	9 April 1756.
Hannah } Gem. daughters of William Phillips and Sarah { Abigail his Wife,	"	29 November 1756.
Hardy Son of Isaac Peirce and Mary his Wife,	"	20 July 1756.

Margaret daughter of Joseph Pyncheon Esq. and Mary his Wife,	Born	13 August 1756.
Elizabeth daughter of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 January 1756.
Nathan Son of Uriel Rea and Ann his Wife,	"	1 April 1756.
Abigail daughter of Samuel Ross and Abigail his Wife,	"	6 April 1756.
Anna daughter of David Scudder and Mary his Wife,	"	25 December 1756.
Joseph Son of Samuel Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 June 1756.
Thomas Son of Thomas Stanley and Mary his Wife,	"	15 January 1756.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer Storer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 February 1756.
William Son of Francis Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 March 1756.
Charles Son of William Skinner and Lydia his Wife,	"	16 November 1756.
William Son of John Scollay and Mercy his Wife,	"	24 November 1756.
Samuel Son of Samuel Simpson and Alice his Wife,	"	26 October 1756.
Sarah daughter of William Story and Joanna his Wife,	"	28 July 1756.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 January 1756.
Thomas Son of Oxenbridge Thacher and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 October 1756.
Samuel Son of Ephraim Turner and Dorothy his Wife,	"	15 July 1756.
Mary daughter of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	1 November 1756.
Oliver Son of Oliver Wiswall and Margaret his Wife,	"	26 February 1756.
William Son of Edward Walch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 August 1756.
John Son of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	5 April 1756.
Joseph Son of Stephen Whiting and Mary his Wife,	"	2 September 1756.
Benjamin Son of Robert Williams jun. and Ann his Wife,	"	13 June 1756.
Mary daughter of Isaac Wendell and Mary his Wife,	"	16 March 1756.
Katherine daughter of John Mico Wendell and Katherine his Wife,	"	2 April 1756.

1757.

Thomas Son of John Amory and Katharine his Wife,	Born	27 September 1757.
Henry Son of John Andrews and Margaret his Wife,	"	9 July 1757.
Benja. Fenno Son of William Adams and Jemima his Wife,	"	19 November 1757.
Christian daughter of William Andrews and Mary his Wife,	"	2 May 1757.
John Son of Thomas Barron and Mercy his Wife,	"	9 March 1757.
Sarah daughter of Henry Bromfield and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 May 1757.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Baker and Susanna his Wife,	"	8 February 1757.
Samuel Son of Samuel Blodget and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 August 1757.
Sarah daughter of Josias Byles and Mary his Wife,	"	30 September 1757.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Brown and Ann his Wife,	"	30 May 1757.
Richard Son of Richard Billings and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 June 1757.

John Son of Jonathan Brown and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born 16 September 1757.
Newcomb Son of Gilbert Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	" 20 June 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Cudworth and Mary his Wife,	" 25 February 1757.
Bartholomew Son of William Downes Cheever and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 4 July 1757.
Sarah daughter of Reuben Chandler and Ann his Wife,	" 14 July 1757.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Carnes and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 26 September 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Downe and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 9 May 1757.
Thomas Son of Thomas Dawes and Hannah his Wife,	" 8 July 1757.
Mary daughter of Samuel Deming and Mary his Wife,	" 26 June 1757.
Edmund Son of Edmund Dolbeare and Sarah his Wife,	" 5 March 1757.
William Son of Samuel Dogget and Esther his Wife,	" 3 April 1757.
Henry Silvester Son of Thomas Dering and Mary his Wife,	" 21 April 1757.
Mary daughter of Solomon Davis and Mary his Wife,	" 4 October 1757.
Mercy daughter of Israel Eaton and Jerusha his Wife,	" 27 May 1757.
Rebekah daughter of William Edes and Rebecca his Wife,	" 14 May 1757.
William Son of John Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 19 August 1757.
Mary daughter of Robert Edwards and Mary his Wife,	" 22 October 1757.
Abraham Son of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 26 April 1757.
James Son of John Fenno and Katharine his Wife,	" 5 October 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Jonathan Freeman and Ruth his Wife,	" 16 October 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of John Fairservice and Mary his Wife,	" 7 April 1757.
David Son of David Gardner and Frances his Wife,	" 28 April 1757.
Sarah daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 15 October 1757.
Alexander Son of Alexander Gordon and Jane his Wife,	" 21 April 1757.
Sarah daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	" 19 March 1757.
Thomas Son of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	" 9 March 1757.
Lois daughter of Joseph How and Rebecca his Wife,	" 5 April 1757.
Martha daughter of Naler Hatch and Martha his Wife,	" 11 July 1757.
Samuel Son of Samuel Harris and Ann his Wife,	" 22 July 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of William Hyslop and Mehetable his Wife,	" 5 August 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Hewes and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 10 September 1757.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Hallowell and Mary his Wife,	" 3 January 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 15 June 1757.
Lucy daughter of Silence Ivery and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 24 April 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Jarvis and Lydia his Wife,	" 30 August 1757.

Lewis Son of John Jenkins and Prudence his Wife, Born	10 April 1757.
Andrew Belcher Son of David Jeffries and Deborah his Wife,	“ 31 July 1757.
Desire daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	“ 4 October 1757.
Joseph Son of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	“ 30 November 1757.
Joseph Son of Joseph and Mary Loring,	“ 20 October 1757.
Agnis daughter of David McLeod and Mary his Wife,	“ 18 May 1757.
Sarah daughter of John Malcom and Sarah his Wife,	“ 31 January 1757.
Catharina daughter of Samuel May and Abigail his Wife,	“ 27 September 1757.
Napthaly Son of Josiah Newhall and Rachel his Wife,	“ 24 June 1757.
Mary daughter of Uriah Norcross and Mercy his Wife,	“ 22 December 1757.
William Son of Henry Newman and Margaret his Wife,	“ 5 June 1757.
William Son of William Owen and Sarah his Wife,	“ 13 March 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of James Otis and Ruth his Wife,	“ 28 March 1757.
Thomas Fitch Son of Andrew Oliver jun. and Mary his Wife,	“ 14 May 1757.
Thomas Son of Thomas Pons and Sarah his Wife,	“ 16 May 1757.
Unity daughter of Jonathan Parker and Martha his Wife,	“ 26 January 1757.
David Son of John Prince and Esther his Wife,	“ 18 September 1757.
Mary } Gem. daughters of Edward Payne and Re-	
Sarah } becca his Wife,	“ 1 December 1757.
Rachel } Gem. daughters of Moses Pitcher and Mary	
Mary } his wife,	“ 26 November 1757.
Caleb Son of Caleb Prince and Susanna his Wife,	“ 28 June 1757.
Briant Son of Benjamin Parrott and Rebecca his Wife,	“ 20 January 1757.
Daniel Son of Daniel Parker and Margaret his Wife,	“ 20 January 1757.
Sarah daughter of Isaac Phillips and Preseler his Wife,	“ 15 December 1757.
Edward Son of Edward Procter and Judith his Wife,	“ 4 February 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Russel and Onner his Wife,	“ 16 April 1757.
Thomas Son of James Rob,	“ 5 November 1757.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Savage and Sarah his Wife,	“ 7 May 1757.
John Jones Son of John Spooner and Hannah his Wife,	“ 14 July 1757.
Samuel Son of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 11 December 1757.
Mary daughter of Isaac Smith and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 28 March 1757.
Sarah daughter of David Spear and Sarah his Wife,	“ 24 April 1757.
Abigail daughter of Francis Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	“ 5 July 1757.
Ebenezer Son of William Story and Joanna his Wife,	“ 7 August 1757.
John Son of John Soren and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 10 July 1757.
John Son of John Torrey and Eleanor his Wife,	“ 4 January 1757.
Ann daughter of Shippie Townsend and Ann his Wife,	“ 24 August 1757.
John Tudor Son of William Thompson and Jane his Wife,	“ 15 October 1757.
Nathaniel Son of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	“ 8 December 1757.
Lydia daughter of Jonathan Trott and Lydia his Wife,	“ 5 October 1757.
Timothy Son of Timothy Tileston and Hannah his Wife,	“ 18 September 1757.

Samuel Son of Samuel Torrey and Deborah his Wife,	Born	14 November 1757.
Richard Son of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	16 December 1757.
William Son of Thomas Warner and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 June 1757.
Elizabeth daughter of Matthew West and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 April 1757.
John Son of John Welsh and Mary his Wife,	"	2 April 1757.
Samuel Son of Richard White and Mary his Wife,	"	21 July 1757.
George Son of Lindzey George Wallis and Rachel his Wife,	"	19 May 1757.
Seth Son of Seth Webber and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 January 1757.
William Son of John Weare and Catharine his Wife,	"	15 June 1757.
Abigail daughter of Job Wheelwright and Abigail his Wife,	"	5 November 1757.
William Son of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	24 December 1757.
Thomas Son of Oliver Wiswall and Margaret his Wife,	"	4 August 1757.
Samuel Son of Isaae Winslow and Lucy his Wife at Roxbury,	"	9 June 1757.
Lancaster Son of Free negro Lancaster and Mary his Wife,	"	27 July 1757.

1758.

Ellenor daughter of Jolley Allen and Ellenor his Wife,	Born	1 December 1758.
John Son of Samuel Aves and Rebecca his Wife,	"	19 September 1758.
John Son of Nathaniel Appleton and Rachell his Wife,	"	1 March 1758.
Danforth Son of Benjamin Barnard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 October 1758.
Sarah daughter of William Boardman and Susanna his Wife,	"	22 October 1758.
John Dixwell Son of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 January 1758.
Mary daughter of Caleb Blanchard and Hailey his Wife,	"	15 July 1758.
Letitia daughter of Edward Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 October 1758.
William Son of Increase Blake and Anne his Wife,	"	12 March 1758.
Jane daughter of John Ballard and Martha his Wife,	"	18 March 1758.
Rachel daughter of John Bell and Rachel his Wife,	"	18 July 1758.
Dorothy daughter of Thomas Carnes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 December 1758.
David Son of Edward Carnes and Joanna his Wife,	"	17 July 1758.
Susanna daughter of Moses Collier and Susanna his Wife,	"	20 September 1758.
Elizabeth daughter of William Downe Cheever and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 November 1758.
Isaac Son of Isaac Churchill and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 July 1758.
Sarah daughter of George Cross and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 June 1758.
Andrew Son of John Cuningham and Abigail his Wife,	"	12 January 1758.
William Son of William Coffin junr. and Mary his Wife,	"	29 January 1758.
Bethia Cushing daughter of Jonathan Cushing and Bethia his Wife,	"	23 August 1758.
Sarah daughter of William Dall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 April 1758.

Lucy daughter of Thomas Drowne and Sarah his Wife,	Born	24 May 1758.
Sarah daughter of Elijah Doubleday and Mary his Wife,	"	18 August 1758.
William Son of Gilbert Deblois and Ann his Wife,	"	8 October 1758.
Sylvester Son of Thomas Dering and Mary his Wife,	"	27 November 1758.
John Son of John Dobel and Ann his Wife,	"	17 June 1758.
Martha daughter of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife,	"	18 August 1758.
Alexander Son of Alexander Edwards and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 March 1758.
Joseph Son of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	"	17 April 1758.
John West Son of Trueworthy Folsom and Mary his Wife,	"	1 June 1758.
John Son of John Fairservice and Mary his Wife,	"	5 November 1758.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Franklin and Eunice his Wife,	"	23 December 1758.
Annabella daughter of Alexander Gordon and Jane his Wife,	"	27 April 1758.
James Son of Thomas Green and Ruth his Wife,	"	26 May 1758.
Ann daughter of John Gill and Ann his Wife,	"	24 January 1758.
William Son of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	10 July 1758.
Elizabeth daughter of Ezekiel Hatch and Hannah his Wife,	"	22 July 1758.
Caleb Son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	27 October 1758.
Mary daughter of John Hill and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 January 1758.
Lydia daughter of Nath. Holmes and Rebecca his Wife,	"	17 July 1758.
Katharine daughter of Shrimpton Hunt and Margaret his Wife,	"	30 August 1758.
Martha daughter of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	13 June 1758.
Elizabeth daughter of John Haldan and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 July 1758.
Samuel Son of Samuel Harris and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 September 1758.
Isaac Son of Isaac Hawse and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 January 1758.
Thomas Son of Thomas and Judith Hubbard,	"	10 January 1758.
Jane daughter of James Ivers and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 March 1758.
Daniel Son of Francis Johonnot and Mary his Wife,	"	21 May 1758.
William Son of Ichabod Jones and Apphia his Wife,	"	4 June 1758.
Lucy daughter of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	1 November 1758.
Henry Son of Levi Jennings and Bethia his Wife,	"	9 December 1758.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Kent and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 May 1758.
George Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	30 November 1758.
Thomas Son of Thomas Leverett and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 January 1758.
Mary daughter of John Lemine and Mary his Wife,	"	6 February 1758.
John Son of John Leverett and Mary his Wife,	"	19 September 1758.
Mary daughter of Alexander Morrison and Mary his Wife,	"	20 April 1758.
Sarah daughter of William Minns and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 January 1758.
Samuel Son of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 May 1758.
Sarah daughter of Richard Mitchel and Prudence his Wife,	"	3 June 1758.
Arthur Son of David Mason and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 September 1758.

Margarett daughter of Thomas Morton and Mary his Wife,	Born	27 July 1758.
Robert son of Robert Murray and Mary his Wife,	"	24 July 1758.
Elizabeth daughter of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	11 September 1758.
Michael Son of John Malcom and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 October 1758.
Edward Cornwallis Son of Thomas Moneriette and Margaret his Wife,	"	16 December 1758.
Samuel Son of Henry Newman and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 December 1758.
John Son of William Owen and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 November 1758.
David Son of David Ochterlony and Catherine his Wife,	"	12 February 1758.
Mary daughter of Samuel Peirson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 January 1758.
James Son of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 February 1758.
Susanna daughter of Caleb Prince and Susanna his Wife,	"	24 September 1758.
Christopher Son of Christopher Prince and Mary his Wife,	"	5 October 1758.
Deliverance daughter of Isaac Peirce and Miriam his Wife,	"	11 October 1758.
Sarah daughter of Isaac Peirce and Mary his Wife,	"	24 November 1758.
Samuel Son of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 October 1758.
Samuel Son of Samuel Paine and Bethiah his Wife,	"	20 October 1758.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Pelham and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 August 1758.
Hannah daughter of Edward Procter and Judith his Wife,	"	29 June 1758.
John Townsend Son of John Presson and Anna his Wife,	"	11 January 1758.
Isaac Son of Isaac Ridgaway and Bridget his Wife,	"	27 May 1758.
Thomas Son of Thomas Russell and Onner his Wife,	"	28 September 1758.
Jonathan Darby Son of Robert Robins and Mary his Wife,	"	21 April 1758.
James Son of James Stewart and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 April 1758.
David Son of David Spear and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 April 1758.
Benjamin Son of Francis Shaw and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 August 1758.
Benjamin Son of William Scot and Ann his Wife,	"	1 December 1758.
Dorothy daughter of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 December 1758.
Henry Son of Samuel Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 December 1758.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer Storer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 March 1758.
Nathaniel Son of Oxenbridge Thacher and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 January 1758.
Edward Son of Edward Walch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 August 1758.
Joseph Son of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	"	26 April 1758.
George Scot Son of Joshua Winslow and Anna his Wife,	"	14 November 1758.
Ann daughter of Robert Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	1 September 1758.
John Son of John Mico Wendell and Katharine his Wife,	"	8 January 1758.

1759.

Huldah daughter of Francis Archibald and Anna his Wife,	Born	7 June 1759.
Robert Son of Robert Alcock and Mary his Wife,	"	5 April 1759.

John Son of John Amory and Katharine his Wife, Born	21 June 1759.
John Son of John Barden and Mary his Wife, "	25 July 1759.
William Son of Joshua Bentley and Elizabeth his Wife, "	22 June 1759.
Thomas Son of William Barrett and Abigail his Wife, "	21 March 1759.
Jacob Son of Jacob Bucknam and Lydia his Wife, "	16 August 1759.
Caleb Son of Samuel Blodget and Hannah his Wife, "	17 August 1759.
Mary daughter of Thomas Barron and Mercy his Wife, "	22 February 1759.
Samuel Son of Samuel Bass junr. and Deborah his Wife, "	8 February 1759.
Elizabeth daughter of William Cordwell and Jemima his Wife, "	8 February 1759.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Cooper and Rachel his Wife, "	30 November 1759.
Susanna daughter of John Cuninghame and Abigail his Wife, "	7 August 1759.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Clark and Jane his Wife, "	8 March 1759.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Downe and Elizabeth his Wife, "	28 March 1759.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Dimond and Sarah his Wife, "	10 November 1759.
William Son of Ebenezer Dogget and Elizabeth his Wife, "	3 August 1759.
Benjamin Son of Edmund Dolbeare and Sarah his Wife, "	3 October 1759.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Davis and Sarah his Wife, "	2 March 1759.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Dunn and Abigail his Wife, "	6 November 1759.
Nyott Son of Nyott Doubt and Sarah his Wife, "	21 April 1759.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Dogget and Esther his Wife, "	22 May 1759.
John Son of Doling Edwards and Rebecca his Wife, "	14 August 1759.
Abigail daughter of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife, "	21 May 1759.
Susannah daughter of Andrew Elliot and Elizabeth his Wife, "	25 February 1759.
Jacob Son of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife, "	24 July 1759.
James Son of Constant Freeman and Lois his Wife, "	22 April 1759.
William Brown Son of William Foggo and Mary his Wife, "	6 February 1759.
Hannah daughter of John Fenno and Katharine his Wife, "	13 September 1759.
Hugh Mackay Son of Alexander Gordon and Jane his Wife, "	18 September 1759.
John Hubbard Son of Thomas and Judith Hubbard, "	22 April 1759.
Deborah daughter of Samuel Hewes and Elizabeth his Wife, "	14 March 1759.
Joseph son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife, "	2 December 1759.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac Hawse and Sarah his Wife, "	9 April 1759.
Robert Son of Samuel Harris and Ann his Wife, "	7 January 1759.
Lucinda daughter of Elihu Hewes and Elizabeth his Wife, was born at Ipswich, "	20 May 1759.
Charles Son of Silence Ivery and Elizabeth his Wife, "	20 June 1759.
Margaret daughter of Eleazer Johnson and Elizabeth his Wife, "	1 May 1759.

Thomas Son of Thomas Jarvis and Lydia his Wife, Born	16 September 1759.
Prudence daughter of John Jenkins and Prudence his Wife,	“ 7 April 1759.
Andrew Son of Francis Johonnot and Mary his Wife,	“ 21 June 1759.
Eunice Norton daughter of George Kilcup and Eunice his Wife,	“ 1 December 1759.
Abigail daughter of Thomas Leverett and Hannah his Wife,	“ 2 January 1759.
William Son of Israel Loring and Mary his Wife,	“ 11 April 1759.
Mary daughter of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	“ 27 June 1759.
Hannah daughter of Jonathan Lord and Sarah his Wife,	“ 21 July 1759.
James Fudge Son of Daniel Malcom and Ann his Wife,	“ 21 June 1759.
Susannah daughter of Alexander Morrison and Mary his Wife,	“ 17 September 1759.
Louisa daughter of Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary his Wife,	“ 16 June 1759.
James Son of James Otis and Ruth his Wife,	“ July 1759.
Thomas Son of Thomas Oliver and Hephzibah his Wife,	“ 30 September 1759.
Rebecca daughter of Edward Payne and Rebeckah his Wife,	“ 25 August 1759.
Ann Maynard daughter of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 25 May 1759.
Abigail daughter of Isaac Phillips and Preseler his Wife,	“ 8 October 1759.
Mary daughter of Daniel Parker and Margaret his Wife,	“ 25 June 1759.
Samuel Son of Samuel Pearson and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 22 February 1759.
William Son of Simeon Polley and Mary his Wife,	“ 17 June 1759.
Caleb Son of Caleb Parker and Mary his Wife,	“ 18 August 1759.
Abigail daughter of John Perrin and Abigail his Wife,	“ 3 September 1759.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Proctor and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 12 August 1759.
Richard Son of James Roberts and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 5 June 1759.
Mercy daughter of David Scudder and Mary his Wife,	“ 9 May 1759.
Charlotte daughter of Thomas Tyler and Bethiah his Wife,	“ 29 October 1759.
Frances daughter of Joseph Tyler and Frances his Wife,	“ 18 October 1759.
Deborah daughter of Samuel Torrey and Deborah his Wife,	“ 4 January 1759.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Tomson and Susanna his Wife,	“ 12 August 1759.
Abigail daughter of Jonathan Trott and Lydia his Wife,	“ 2 September 1759.
Ann daughter of Timothy Tileston and Hannah his Wife,	“ 28 July 1759.
Joseph Son of Seth Webber and Sarah his Wife,	“ 30 August 1759.
Anna Green daughter of Joshua Winslow and Anna his Wife,	“ 29 November 1759.
Isaac Son of Isaac Wendell and Mary his Wife,	“ 20 March 1759.
Esther daughter of Job Wheelwright and Abigail his Wife,	“ 24 April 1759.
Isaac Son of Isaac White and Mary his Wife,	“ 14 June 1759.

John Son of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	1 May 1759.
Ann daughter of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	17 May 1759.
John Son of John Weare and Katharine his Wife,	"	15 February 1759.
Abigail daughter of Charles Willis and Abigail his Wife,	"	1 June 1759.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac Winslow and Lucy his Wife, born at Roxbury,		12 June 1759

1760.

Rufus Greene Son of John Amory and Katharine his Wife,	Born	20 December 1760.
Ann daughter of Francis Archbald and Anna his Wife,	"	22 July 1760.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Appleton and Rachell his Wife,	"	20 January 1760.
John Son of William Adams and Jemima his Wife,	"	30 January 1760.
Sarah daughter of Robert Allcock and Mary his Wife,	"	5 December 1760.
Henry Son of Jolley Allen and Ellenor his Wife,	"	11 May 1760.
James Son of Peter Boyer and Susannah his Wife,	"	3 November 1760.
Catharine daughter of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 August 1760.
Edward Son of Edward Blanchard and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 December 1760.
Abigail daughter of James Brett and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 June 1760.
William Son of William Boardman and Susanna his Wife,	"	1 May 1760.
Ann daughter of Benjamin Brown and Ann his Wife,	"	13 January 1760.
William Son of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 November 1760.
William Son of William Barrett and Abigail his Wife,	"	28 August 1760.
John Son of John Coffin * and Isabella his Wife,	"	28 March 1760.
Seth Son of Isaac Churchill and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 June 1760.
Mary daughter of William Coffin and Mary his Wife,	"	29 January 1760.
John Son of Thomas Carnes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 March 1760.
Moses Son of Moses Collier and Susannah his Wife,	"	16 May 1760.
Thomas and Sarah gem: of Gilbert Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	22 January 1760.
Mary Ann daughter of John Downe and Ann his Wife,	"	17 April 1760.
Catharine Maria daughter of Samuel Dexter and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 April 1760.
Lucy the second daughter of Thomas Drowne and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 June 1760.
Mary daughter of Solomon Davis and Mary his Wife,	"	1 October 1760.
Thomas son of Thomas Dakin and Abigail his Wife,	"	9 November 1760.
Eleazer son of Robert Darby and Mary his Wife,	"	28 May 1760.
Bathsheba daughter of Robert Edwards and Mary his Wife,	"	14 July 1760.
John Son of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 August 1760.
James Son of Adam Engster and Mary his Wife,	"	13 January 1760.
Hannah daughter of John Edes and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 December 1760.
John Son of John Fairservice and Mary his Wife,	"	14 July 1760.

* The eleven children of John Coffin, who married Isabella Child 5 Dec. 1758, were recorded in 1841, being "taken from the family bible."

John William Wair Son of John Godbold and Mary his Wife,	Born	10 July 1760.
William y ^e 2 ^d Son of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	5 February 1760.
Elizabeth daughter of John Gill and Ann his Wife,	"	17 June 1760.
Chancey Son of Thomas Grenough and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 July 1760.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Gray and Mary his Wife,	"	July 1760.
Martha Hall daughter of William Gray and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 September 1760.
Hannah daughter of Robert Gould and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 September 1760.
John Son of John Greenleaf and Ann his Wife,	"	4 March 1760.
John Son of John Hurd and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 September 1760.
Timothy Prout Son of Zachariah Hicks and Lydia his Wife,	"	24 May 1760.
Joseph Son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	2 December 1760.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1760.
Mary daughter of Benja. Hendersen and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 April 1760.
Susannah daughter of Edward Jackson and Mary his Wife,	"	24 December 1760.
Sarah daughter of Ichabod Jones and Apphia his Wife,	"	16 January 1760.
Hannah daughter of Levi Jennings and Bethia his Wife,	"	5 November 1760.
Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Kneeland and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 January 1760.
Mary daughter of John Kneeland and Abigail his Wife,	"	8 December 1760.
William Son of John Leverett and Mary his Wife,	"	3 March 1760.
Thomas Son of Thomas Luckis and Mary his Wife,	"	6 February 1760.
Elizabeth daughter of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	"	13 October 1760.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Leverett and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 November 1760.
Jane daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	18 March 1760.
John Son of John Lemain and Mary his Wife,	"	28 July 1760.
Joseph Son of John Mellus and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 March 1760.
Sarah daughter of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	6 February 1760.
Joseph Son of Samuel May and Abigail his Wife,	"	25 March 1760.
Andrew Son of Neal McIntyer and Esther his Wife,	"	20 June 1760.
Joseph Watts Son of Uriah Norcross and Mercy his Wife,	"	4 August 1760.
Sarah daughter of William Owen and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 May 1760.
Benjamin Lynde Son of Andrew Oliver jun. and Mary his Wife,	"	20 May 1760.
Penelope daughter of Thomas Pelham and Hannah his Wife,	"	6 March 1760.
John Son of Christopher Prince and Mary his Wife,	"	9 January 1760.
Elias son of Daniel Parker and Margaret his Wife,	"	3 June 1760.
Susanna daughter of William Powell and Mary his Wife,	"	16 September 1760.
Nathaniel Son of Samuel Paine and Bethiah his Wife,	"	18 August 1760.
Frances Dandridge daughter of John Peck and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 November 1760.

Elizabeth daughter of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	24 January 1760.
Samuel Son of John Prince and Esther his Wife,	"	13 December 1760.
Eunice daughter of Henry Quincy and Eunice his Wife,	"	5 October 1760.
Paul Son of Paul Revere and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 January 1760.
Thomas Chancy Son of Isaac Ridgaway and Bridget his Wife,	"	26 March 1760.
Mary daughter of Clemment Sumner and Mary his Wife,	"	20 December 1760.
Sarah daughter of Saml. Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 June 1760.
Ezekiel Son of Thomas Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 October 1760.
Katharine daughter of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 June 1760.
William Son of John Spooner and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 March 1760.
Elizabeth daughter of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife, on James Island, So. Carolina,	"	16 May 1760.
William Son of Oxenbridge Thacher and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 July 1760.
William Son of William Thompson and Jane his Wife,	"	24 July 1760.
Sarah daughter of John Troutbeck and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 January 1760.
John Son of Nathaniel Taylor and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 April 1760.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Torrey and Deborah his Wife,	"	17 May 1760.
Martha daughter of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	27 May 1760.
Samuel Son of Edward Walch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 October 1760.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Webb and Margaret his Wife,	"	17 October 1760.
Mary daughter of John Welsh and Mary his Wife,	"	9 September 1760.
William Son of Nathaniel Woodward and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 October 1760.
Elizabeth daughter of John Winslow and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 September 1760.
Nathaniel Brown Son of Jeremiah Webb and Ruth his Wife,	"	8 February 1760.
Benjamin Son of Jonathan Williams and Grace his Wife,	"	11 July 1760.
Grizel daughter of Isaac Winslow and Lucy his Wife, at Roxbury,	"	9 September 1760.

1761.

William Son of William Andrews and Mary his Wife,	Born	14 March 1761.
Mary Son [<i>sic</i>] of Samuel and Mary Bangs,	"	30 January 1761.
Thomas Son of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 October 1761.
Anna daughter of Edward Baker and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 March 1761.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Blodget and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 January 1761.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Barron and Mercy his Wife,	"	22 September 1761.
Silvanus Son of Melatiah Bourn and Mary his Wife,	"	3 August 1761.

John Son of Benjamin Barnard and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	8 February 1761.
Isaac Son of Isaac Chittinden and Perces his Wife,	"	21 September 1761.
William Son of Benjamin Cooper and Rachel his Wife,	"	20 July 1761.
Jeremiah Cushing Son of Jonathan Cushing and Bethia his Wife,	"	18 March 1761.
Mary daughter of John Champney and Mary his Wife,	"	23 November 1761.
William Son of John and Isabella Coffin,	"	18 February 1761.
Mary Greenleaff daughter of Thomas Davis and Mary his Wife,	"	4 October 1761.
Samuel Son of Samuel Dashwood and Ann his Wife,	"	29 September 1761.
Catharine daughter of Nyott Doubt and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 September 1761.
Samuel Son of Samuel Dexter and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 May 1761.
Sarah daughter of Edmund Dolbear and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 December 1761.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Doggett and Esther his Wife,	"	31 December 1761.
Isaac Son of Isaac Dickman and Mary his Wife,	"	17 April 1761.
George Holmes Son of John Downe and Ann his Wife,	"	2 August 1761.
Catharine daughter of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 March 1761.
Ephraim Son of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 December 1761.
Mary daughter of Israel Eaton and Jerusha his Wife,	"	24 August 1761.
Esther daughter of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife,	"	20 January 1761.
William Son of William Fisher and Mary his Wife,	"	28 August 1761.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Franklin and Eunice his Wife,	"	1 August 1761.
James Son of John Fenno and Katharine his Wife,	"	29 August 1761.
Thomas Son of John Fairservice and Mary his Wife,	"	23 July 1761.
Margaret daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	22 May 1761.
John Pimm Son of Richard Green and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 August 1761.
Stephen Hall Son of William Gray and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 October 1761.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Gould and Mary his Wife,	"	14 December 1761.
Benjamin Edwards Son of Gray and Bathsheba his Wife,	"	23 April 1761.
James Son of William Gould and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 March 1761.
Benjamin Son of Isaac Hawse and Sarah his Wife,	"	16 February 1761.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Hallowell jun. and Mary his Wife,	"	1 January 1761.
John Son of William Hill and Rebecca his Wife,	"	29 August 1761.
Amelia daughter of Elihu Hewes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 September 1761.
Joseph Son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	26 April 1761.
Jacob Son of John Hurd and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 October 1761.
Susanna daughter of Thomas and Judith Hubbard,	"	30 January 1761.
William Son of Benjamin Jeffry and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 January 1761.

Sarah daughter of David Jeffries and Deborah his Wife,	Born	13 November 1761.
Johnson Son of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	9 March 1761.
Charles Son of Robert Jenkins and Percey his Wife,	"	27 February 1761.
James Son of Eleazer Johnson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 June 1761.
Abigail daughter of John Leverett and Mary his Wife,	"	14 September 1761.
David Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	14 May 1761.
Alexander Sears Son of Jonathan Lord and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 September 1761.
Harrison Son of Thomas Leverett and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 November 1761.
William Son of William Lang and Margaret his Wife,	"	6 September 1761.
Mary daughter of Samuel Laha and Mercy his Wife,	"	26 December 1761.
Mary daughter of Thomas Morton and Mary his Wife,	"	22 November 1761.
Sarah daughter of Alexander Morrison and Mary his Wife,	"	4 May 1761.
Patty daughter of Moses May and Mary his Wife,	"	9 January 1761.
John Son of Samuel May and Abigail his Wife,	"	5 December 1761.
Samuel Son of David Mason and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 April 1761.
Samuel Son of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 April 1761.
Mary daughter of Caleb Parker and Mary his Wife,	"	3 April 1761.
Mary daughter of Isaac Peirce and Mary his Wife,	"	7 April 1761.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer Pratt and Mary his Wife,	"	12 September 1761.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Powers and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 January 1761.
Isaac Son of Isaac Phillips and Preseler his Wife,	"	16 October 1761.
James Son of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 March 1761.
Simeon Son of Simeon Polley and Mary his Wife,	"	29 July 1761.
Hannah daughter of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 July 1761.
Mary daughter of Isaac Ridgaway and Bridget his Wife,	"	21 September 1761.
Lucy daughter of Samuel Phillips Savage and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 November 1761.
Samuel Son of John Stebbens and Martha his Wife,	"	5 April 1761.
Josiah Son of David Scudder and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1761.
Sarah daughter of James Stewart and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 August 1761.
Charles Son of Ebenezer Storer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 March 1761.
John Tyng Son of Joseph Tyler and Frances his Wife,	"	10 December 1761.
Melatiah Stow daughter of Jacob Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	"	13 March 1761.
James Son of Timothy Tileston and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 October 1761.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Taylor and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 September 1761.
Joanna daughter of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	15 October 1761.
John Son of John Vinall and Ruth his Wife,	"	18 March 1761.
Francis Son of Obadiah Whiston and Priscilla his Wife,	"	31 November 1761.

Martha daughter of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	Born 14 September 1761.
Samuel Son of Job Wheelwright and Abigail his Wife,	" 3 September 1761.

1762.

Elijah Son of Elijah Adams and Deborah his Wife,	Born 5 April 1762.
Hannah daughter of Jolley Allen and Ellenor his Wife,	" 12 August 1762.
Samuel Son of William Adams and Jemima his Wife,	" 24 June 1762.
Thomas Son of John Amory and Katharine his Wife,	" 9 May 1762.
Luther Son of Robert Breck and Sarah his Wife,	" 15 March 1762.
Jonas Stone Son of Samuel Bass jun. and Deborah his Wife,	" 10 September 1762.
Abigail, daughter of James Bragg and Abigail his Wife,	" 17 April 1762.
Susanna daughter of Peter Boyer and Susannah his Wife,	" 25 February 1762.
William Son of Samuel Blodget and Hannah his Wife,	" 18 December 1762.
John Son of John Brown and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 4 August 1762.
David Farnam Son of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 10 August 1762.
John Spooner Son of William Barrett and Abigail his Wife,	" 26 July 1762.
Thomas Son of John and Isabella Coffin,	" 5 July 1762.
William Son of William Cordwell and Jemima his Wife,	" 14 August 1762.
Mary daughter of Thomas Carnes and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 30 September 1762.
Ann daughter of Gilbert Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	" 14 October 1762.
Rooksby daughter of William Coffin and Mary his Wife,	" 19 April 1762.
Sally daughter of Jessee Cox and Ann his Wife,	" 9 December 1762.
Phebe Cushing daughter of Jonathan Cushing and Bethia his Wife,	" 15 November 1762.
John Son of William Dall and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 5 July 1762.
Lewis Son of Lewis Deblois and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 10 April 1762.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	" 30 December 1762.
Abigail daughter of Thomas Dakin and Abigail his Wife,	" 20 July 1762.
John Son of John Dyar and Mary his Wife,	" 15 December 1762.
Nathaniel Son of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 24 November 1762.
Robert Son of Robert Edwards and Mary his Wife,	" 1 October 1762.
Martha daughter of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife,	" 22 January 1762.
Lewis Son of John Edwards and Abigail his Wife,	" 14 March 1762.
Daniel Son of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	" 29 September 1762.
Joseph Son of William Gould and Sarah his Wife,	" 25 February 1762.
William Son of William Gray and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 21 November 1762.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Green jun. and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 9 March 1762.
George Son of William Groom and Frances his Wife,	" 16 September 1762.
George Son of Benj. Mull: Holmes and Mary his Wife,	" 26 October 1762.

Sarah daughter of Ezekiel Hatch and Hannah his Wife,	Born	16 January 1762.
Samuel Son of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 April 1762.
Thomas Son of Jacob Hunt and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 July 1762.
Daniel Son of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	27 January 1762.
Abigail daughter of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	11 August 1762.
William Hubbard Son of Thomas and Judith Hubbard,	"	12 August 1762.
Mary daughter of Benjamin Hallowell, junr. and Mary his Wife,	"	23 October 1762.
Susannah daughter of Ichabod Jones and Apphia his Wife,	"	22 October 1762.
Caroline daughter of Robert Jenkins and Persis his Wife,	"	18 December 1762.
Samuel Son of John Kneeland and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 August 1762.
Samuel Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	24 December 1762.
James Son of William Lang and Margaret his Wife,	"	8 November 1762.
Elizabeth daughter of John Langdon and Mary his Wife,	"	20 July 1762.
John Cravath Son of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	22 August 1762.
John Son of Peter McTaggart and Margaret his Wife,	"	21 May 1762.
Hannah daughter of Uriah Norcross and Mercy his Wife,	"	16 July 1762.
Anna daughter of William Owen and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 July 1762.
Thomas Son of Thomas Pelham and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 January 1762.
Judith daughter of Edward Procter and Judith his Wife,	"	17 May 1762.
William Payne Son of Edward Payne and Rebeckah his Wife,	"	18 July 1762.
Boylston Son of John Potter and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 June 1762.
Mary daughter of William Powell and Mary his Wife,	"	30 July 1762.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Quincy and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 September 1762.
Henry Son of Henry Quincy and Eunice his Wife,	"	23 March 1762.
Sarah daughter of Paul Revere and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 January 1762.
Abigail daughter of Joseph Ridgway and Abigail his Wife,	"	5 October 1762.
James Son of James Roberts and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 February 1762.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Roby and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 May 1762.
John Son of Isaac Ridgway and Bridget his Wife,	"	18 November 1762.
Elizabeth daughter of Clement Sumner and Mary his Wife,	"	17 November 1762.
Joseph Son of Samuel Sewall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 March 1762.
Francis Son of Francis Tree and Bridget his Wife,	"	12 December 1762.
Jacob Thayer Son of Jacob Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	"	3 October 1762.
William Son of William Taylor and Mary his Wife,	"	13 October 1762.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Torrey and Deborah his Wife,	"	29 June 1762.
Richard Gridley Son of James Thompson and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 July 1762.
John Perrigo Son of Joseph Thompson and Susannah his Wife,	"	15 November 1762.
Thomas Son of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	1 May 1762.

William Son of John Vinall and Ruth his Wife,	Born	29 September 1762.
Martha Fitch daughter of John Mico Wendell and Katharine his Wife,	“	8 October 1762.
William Son of Seth Webber and Sarah his Wife,	“	4 March 1762.
Grace daughter of John Welsh and Mary his Wife,	“	4 October 1762.
John Son of Samuel Webb and Margaret his Wife,	“	14 July 1762.
Phillip Carteret Son of Jeremiah Webb and Ruth his Wife,	“	17 July 1762.
Othelo Son of Samuel, Negro servant to Widow Syrcomb and Sylvia servant of W. Davis,	“	10 July 1762.

1763.

Azor Gale Son of Francis Archbald and Anna his Wife,	Born	4 August 1763.
Jonathan Son of John Amory and Katharine his Wife,	“	1 June 1763.
Thomas Son of Nathaniel Appleton and Rachell his Wife,	“	2 April 1763.
Thomas Son of Thomas Barron and Mercy his Wife,	“	17 November 1763.
Mathew Son of Mathew Bayley and Anna his Wife,	“	16 August 1763.
Susanna Farnam daughter of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	22 October 1763.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Berry and Mary his Wife,	“	16 February 1763.
Abigail daughter of Henry Bromfield and Margaret his Wife,	“	11 April 1763.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Barnard and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	25 February 1763.
Eliz daughter of Henry Bromfield and Hannah his Wife,	“	19 August 1763.
Rebecah daughter of Thomas Brown and Rebeccah his Wife,	“	17 June 1763.
Samuel Son of Jacob Bucknam and Lydia his Wife,	“	16 February 1763.
Mary daughter of Joshua Blanchard and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	27 November 1763.
William Son of Edward Blanchard and Sarah his Wife,	“	29 October 1763.
William Son of William Brown and Mary his Wife,	“	26 October 1763.
Martha daughter of Roland Bennet and Elishaba his Wife,	“	19 April 1763.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Brown and Ann his Wife,	“	21 May 1763.
Ebenezer Son of William Coffin and Mary his Wife,	“	6 May 1763.
Samuel Son of Benjamin Cooper and Rachel his Wife,	“	30 August 1763.
Anna daughter of Samuel Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	“	12 September 1763.
Samuel Son of John Cogswell and Abigail his Wife,	“	24 June 1763.
Isabella daughter of John and Isabella Coffin,	“	19 July 1763.
Nathaniel Holmes Son of John Downe and Ann his Wife,	“	1 November 1763.
Samuel Son of Samuel Downe and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	21 February 1763.
Elizabeth daughter of William Dall and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	10 December 1763.
Mary daughter of Joseph Dakin and Mary his Wife,	“	6 October 1763.
Gilbert Son of Lewis Deblois and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	20 December 1763.
Abigail Dunn daughter of Nathaniel Dunn and Abigail his Wife,	“	25 March 1763.
James Son of Henry Dawson and Isabella his Wife,	“	7 April 1763.

Joseph Son of Isaac Dickman and Mercy his Wife. Born	14 June 1763.
Anne daughter of John Edwards and Abigail his	
Wife, “	31 May 1763.
Esther daughter of Benjamin Edes and Martha his	
Wife, “	1 September 1763.
George Son of John Fairservice and Mary his Wife, “	21 February 1763.
Katharine daughter of John Fenno and Katharine	
his Wife, “	2 February 1763.
Mary Brown daughter of William Foggo and Mary	
his Wife, “	27 September 1763.
Robert Son of Robert Gardner and Hannah his Wife, “	5 November 1763.
John Son of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife, “	10 September 1763.
Thomas Son of Nathaniel Greene and Anstis his	
Wife, “	3d March 1763.
Jeremiah Son of Jeremiah Gore and Mary his Wife, “	12 January 1763.
William Son of William Gould and Sarah his Wife, “	9 December 1763.
Martha daughter of Benjamin Green junr. and Eliza-	
beth his Wife, “	9 June 1763.
Rebecca daughter of Ludwick Hill and Mary his	
Wife, “	18 September 1763.
Mary daughter of Joseph How and Rebecca his Wife, “	4 November 1763.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph Hall and Abigail his	
Wife, “	17 September 1763.
Mary daughter of William Hill and Rebecca his	
Wife, “	31 March 1763.
Elliss Son of Benjamin Henderson and Sarah his	
Wife, “	9 September 1763.
Cyrus } Gem. children of Elihu Hews and Eliza-	
Clarissa } beth his Wife, “	25 June 1763.
Lucretia daughter of Levi Jennings and Bethia his	
Wife, “	7 January 1763.
Michael Son of Michael Jordan and Susannah his	
Wife, “	1 June 1763.
Hannah daughter of William Tyler Kilbey and Jane	
his Wife, “	16 May 1763.
Mary daughter of John Leverett and Mary his Wife, “	28 July 1763.
Nathaniel Son of John Langdon and Mary his Wife, “	15 September 1763.
Margaret daughter of John Moloney and Margaret	
his Wife, “	12 January 1763.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Minott and Elizabeth	
his Wife, “	11 August 1763.
Hannah daughter of Alexander Morrison and Mary	
his Wife, “	25 May 1763.
Sarah daughter of Nicholas Murphy and Elizabeth	
his Wife, “	11 December 1763.
Grafton Feveryear Son of Isaac Peirce and Mary his	
Wife, “	12 September 1763.
Sarah daughter of Edward Peirce and Sarah his	
Wife, “	13 April 1763.
John Son of Samuel Paine and Bethiah his Wife, “	29 May 1763.
Lydia Ranks daughter of John Ranks and Lydia his	
Wife, “	15 April 1763.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Seaver and Sarah his	
Wife, “	7 June 1763.
Ruth daughter of David Scudder and Mary his Wife, “	25 January 1763.
Andrew Son of John Spooner and Margaret his Wife, “	14 March 1763.
Jane daughter of Richard Salter and Jane his Wife, “	7 August 1763.
Mary daughter of Bartho. Sutton and Mary his Wife, “	28 August 1763.
Isabella daughter of Thomas Stevenson and Isabella	
his Wife, “	10 October 1763.

Thomas Son of Thomas Shepherd and Rebecca his Wife,	Born	23 October 1763.
Abigail daughter of Timothy Tileston and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 August 1763.
James Son of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	1 June 1763.
John Mason Son of Thomas Tufton and Anna his Wife,	"	8 March 1763.
Abigail daughter of James Thompson and Abigail his Wife,	"	24 June 1763.
William Son of Nathaniel Taylor and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 June 1763.
Ruth daughter of John Vinall and Ruth his Wife,	"	20 November 1763.
Obadiah Son of Obadiah Whiston and Priscilla his Wife,	"	31 March 1763.
Edward Son of Oliver Wendell and Mary his Wife,	"	27 May 1763.
Daniel Son of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	"	20 January 1763.
Mary daughter of Stephen Winter and Mary his Wife,	"	21 June 1763.
John Son of John Wells junr. and Betty his Wife,	"	3 December 1763.
William Son of Thomas Wellch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 November 1763.
Isaac Son of Isaac Winslow and Lucy his Wife, born at Roxbury		27 April 1763.

1764.

Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Atwood and Sarah his Wife,	Born	28 January 1764.
Sarah daughter of Gyles Alexander and Mary his Wife,	"	1 August 1764.
Mary daughter of William Andrews and Mary his Wife,	"	3 June 1764.
Henry Barlow Son of Thomas Brown and Rebecca his Wife,	"	12 July 1764.
Ebenezer Son of Samuel Bass junr. and Deborah his Wife,	"	3 September 1764.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Balch and Mary his Wife,	"	26 February 1764.
John Farnam Son of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	3 November 1764.
Daniel Son of William Barrett and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 September 1764.
Macom McNeil Son of Benja. Burdick and Jane his Wife,	"	7 November 1764.
Peter Son of Peter Boyer and Susanna his Wife,	"	29 May 1764.
Mary daughter of Melatiah Bourn and Mary his Wife,	"	18 July 1764.
Meriah Cushman daughter of Jacob Bucknam and Jerusha his Wife,	"	17 July 1764.
John Son of John Badger and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 June 1764.
Elizabeth daughter of John Brown and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 September 1764.
Mary daughter of Josiah Carter and Mary his Wife,	"	8 April 1764.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Cartwright and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 August 1764.
John Son of William Cordwell and Jemima his Wife,	"	1 June 1764.
Anna daughter of Thomas Chase and Anna his Wife,	"	20 November 1764.
Samuel Son of Samuel Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	2d October 1764.
Rushton Son of Samuel Dashwood and Ann his Wife,	"	15 March 1764.
John Gardner Son of John Doubleday and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 June 1764.
William Story Son of William Daws and Olive his Wife,	"	18 January 1764.

Jacob Dun Son of Nathaniel Dun and Abigail his Wife,	Born	20 June 1764.
William Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	4 June 1764.
Thomas Son of Thomas Davis and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 August 1764.
Mary daughter of John Dyer and Mary his Wife,	"	10 September 1764.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Daking and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 December 1764.
John Dorr Son of Edmund Dolbeare and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 March 1764.
William Beers Son of Joseph Eustis and Ann his Wife,	"	23 May 1764.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Eustis and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 October 1764.
Lois daughter of Constant Freeman and Lois his Wife,	"	12 August 1764.
Anstis daughter of Nathaniel Greene and Anstis his Wife,	"	5 November 1764.
John Son of John Godfrey and Susanna his Wife,	"	10 June 1764.
Edward Son of William Gray and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 July 1764.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Green jun. and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 July 1764.
Mehettable daughter of Samuel Greenleaff and Mehettable his Wife,	"	5 July 1764.
Joshua Son of Joshua Greene and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 October 1764.
Mary daughter of Ezekiel Hatch and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 May 1764.
William Son of William Hearsey and Martha his Wife,	"	19 March 1764.
Thomas Green Son of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	13 February 1764.
Abiah Holbrook Son of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 January 1764.
William Son of John Hodgson and Cecilia his Wife,	"	6 February 1764.
Sarah daughter of Stephen Hall and Margaret his Wife,	"	21 February 1764.
Samuel Son of Samuel Horn and Mary his Wife,	"	2 May 1764.
Apphia daughter of Ichabod Jones and Apphia his Wife,	"	26 September 1764.
Elizabeth daughter of Byfield Lyde and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 September 1764.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Lord and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 September 1764.
Francis daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	17 January 1764.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Minott and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 October 1764.
John Son of John May and Mary his Wife,	"	10 October 1764.
Hannah daughter of William Milward and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 April 1764.
Charlotte daughter of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	14 January 1764.
Susannah daughter of William Pitman and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1764.
Thomas Handasyd Son of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 December 1764.
Mary daughter of Edward Procter and Judith his Wife,	"	30 January 1764.
John Cox Son of Samuel Pearson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 February 1764.
James Son of Isaac Pierce and Miriam his Wife,	"	7 September 1764.
David Son of Isaac Phillips and Preseler his Wife,	"	28 August 1764.

Bridget daughter of Isaac Ridgway and Bridget his Wife,	Born	12 May 1764.
William Son of James Roberts and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 June 1764.
Mary daughter of Andrew Symmes and Lydia his Wife,	"	6 August 1764.
Joseph Son of Clement Sumner and Mary his Wife,	"	14 April 1764.
Sarah daughter of Levi Stutson and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1764.
Elizabeth daughter of James Stuart and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 January 1764.
Benjamin Son of Thomas Seward and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 June 1764.
David Son of David Spear and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 September 1764.
William Son of Thomas Stevenson and Isabella his Wife,	"	24 June 1764.
George Son of Ebenezer Storer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 August 1764.
Elizabeth daughter of William Taylor and Mary his Wife,	"	7 January 1764.
William Son of William Tate and Isabel his Wife,	"	11 July 1764.
Deborah daughter of Samuel Torrey and Deborah his Wife,	"	16 January 1764.
John Perrigo Son of Joseph Thompson and Susanna his Wife,	"	20 September 1764.
Lydia daughter of Jacob Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	"	11 November 1764.
Rhoda daughter of Abraham Thayer and Pheby his Wife,	"	4 April 1764.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel Tayler and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 December 1764.
Elizabeth daughter of John Underwood and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 March 1764.
Bellingham Son of Bellingham Watts and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 March 1764.
Rebecca Elbridge daughter of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	"	1 May 1764.
Joseph Son of Joseph Waldo and Martha (Dorchester) his Wife,	"	18 June 1764.
Mary daughter of Jeremiah Webb and Ruth his Wife,	"	5 January 1764.
Lucy daughter of Ezekiel Walker and Abigail his Wife,	"	24 December 1764.

1765.

Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Abrahams and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	9 June 1765.
Abigail daughter of John Adams and Abigail his Wife at Braintree,	"	14 July 1765.
Rebecca } Gem. daughters of Joshua Appleton and Elizabeth }	"	24 September 1765.
Jonathan Son of Seth Adams and Ann his Wife,	"	13 June 1765.
William Son of John Amory and Katharine his Wife,	"	18 April 1765.
Mary daughter of William Adams and Jemima his Wife,	"	29 April 1765.
John Welm Son of James Adlington and Anna his Wife,	"	8 February 1765.
Sarah daughter of Francis Archbald and Anna his Wife,	"	11 May 1765.
Ann daughter of Jolley Allen and Ellenor his Wife,	"	19 March 1765.
Anna daughter of Mathew Bayley and Anna his Wife,	"	11 March 1765.
William Son of Nathaniel Balch and Mary his Wife,	"	11 July 1765.
Moses Son of Moses Bradley and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 January 1765.

Mary daughter of Edward Blanchard and Sarah his Wife,	Born	10 January 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of James Brett and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 May 1765.
Sarah daughter of Bartholomew Ballard and Mary his Wife,	"	10 June 1765.
Ann daughter of Edward Burt and Ann his Wife,	"	12 August 1765.
Lydia daughter of Benjamin Barnard and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 May 1765.
Mary Daughter of Daniel Berry and Mary his Wife,	"	7 February 1765.
Mary daughter of Peter Boyer and Susanna his Wife,	"	26 September 1765.
Jerusha daughter of Jacob Bucknam and Jerusha his Wife,	"	1 November 1765.
Anna daughter of Thomas Chase and Anna his Wife,	"	10 August 1765.
Grace Stevens daughter of Edward Carnes and Joanna his Wife,	"	26 July 1765.
Thankful daughter of Jessee Cox and Ann his Wife,	"	10 July 1765.
Lucy daughter of Josiah Carter and Mary his Wife,	"	5 September 1765.
John Son of Benjamin Cooper and Rachel his Wife,	"	9 June 1765.
Isaac Son of Benjamin Cooper and Rachel his Wife,	"	9 June 1765.
Joseph Son of Joseph Dakin and Mary his Wife,	"	15 September 1765.
Richard Son of Richard Draper junr. and Ann his Wife,	"	25 September 1765.
Anna daughter of Andrew Eliot and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 April 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert Edwards and Mary his Wife,	"	27 February 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of John Fleet and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 April 1765.
Jennet daughter of John Fenno and Katharine his Wife,	"	26 May 1765.
Caleb Balch Son of William Foggo and Mary his Wife,	"	6 October 1765.
James Son of William Greanleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	9 June 1765.
Abigail Homer daughter of David Gleason and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 April 1765.
Silvanus Son of Winthrop Gray and Mary his Wife,	"	25 October 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of John Greanleaf and Ann his Wife,	"	15 November 1765.
Mary daughter of William Groom and Frances his Wife,	"	20 November 1765.
Hannah daughter of Robert Gardner and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 November 1765.
Amelia daughter of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 September 1765.
John Son of William Hearsey and Martha his Wife,	"	27 May 1765.
Christian daughter of John Hodgson and Cicilia his Wife,	"	26 September 1765.
William Son of William Homes junr. and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 December 1765.
Matilda daughter of Elihu Hewes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 February 1765.
Lydia daughter of William Hubbard and Lydia his Wife,	"	10 July 1765.
John Son of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	4 December 1765.
Margaret daughter of Stephen Hall and Margaret his Wife,	"	2 May 1765.
Rebecca daughter of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	6 February 1765.

Samuel Son of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife,	Born	3 September 1765.
Ephraim Son of Joseph Jackson and Susanna his Wife,	"	4 April 1765.
Thomas Son of John Leverett and Mary his Wife,	"	10 July 1765.
Mungo Son of Mungo Mackay and Ruthey his Wife,	"	13 March 1765.
James Son of John Moloney and Margaret his Wife,	"	22 February 1765.
Mary } Gem. of William Milward and Hannah his Mercy } Wife,	"	20 August 1765.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Minott and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 November 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Morrison and Mary his Wife,	"	12 March 1765.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Norton and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 October 1765.
Uriah Son of Uriah Norcross and Mercy his Wife,	"	9 January 1765.
William Son of Uriah Norcross and Mercy his Wife,	"	25 March 1765.
Samuel Ruggles Son of John Neat and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 November 1765.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Oliver Esq. and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 July 1765.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Pally and Mary his Wife,	"	9 April 1765.
William Son of William Palphry and Susannah his Wife,	"	15 December 1765.
Joshua Son of Samuel Paine and Bethiah his Wife,	"	3 September 1765.
John Son of Simeon Polley and Mary his Wife,	"	4 August 1765.
George Son of Samuel Pearson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 December 1765.
James Son of Isaac Ridgway and Bridget his Wife,	"	30 December 1765.
Benjamin Morgan Son of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 February 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of David Scudder and Mary his Wife,	"	4 March 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Shepherd and Rebecca his Wife,	"	13 March 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Smith and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 September 1765.
Sarah daughter of Ebenezer Seaver and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 September 1765.
Susannah daughter of Francis Tree and Bridget his Wife,	"	20 January 1765.
William Son of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	10 February 1765.
Katharine daughter of William Tayler and Mary his Wife,	"	16 July 1765.
Isabella daughter of James Thompson and Abigail his Wife,	"	11 March 1765.
Thomas Son of Thomas Valentine and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 February 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	"	24 November 1765.
Joseph Son of Thomas Welch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 July 1765.
Elizabeth daughter of Seth Webber and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 March 1765.
Benjamin Salt Son of Jacob Williams and Margaret his Wife,	"	12 May 1765.

1766.

Rebecca daughter of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	16 February 1766.
Jolley Son of Jolley Allen and Ellenor his Wife,	"	22 December 1766.
Charlott daughter of Nathaniel Appleton and Rachell his Wife,	"	5 September 1766.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Atwood and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 September 1766.
Francis Son of John Amory and Katharine his Wife,	"	28 December 1766.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Andrews and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 October 1766.
Susannah daughter of William Bordman and Susannah his Wife	"	5 June 1766.
George Gidney son of Paul Baxter and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 October 1766.
Wilkes Son of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 October 1766.
Mercy daughter of Thomas Barron and Mercy his Wife,	"	20 January 1766.
William Doble Son of Richard Billings and Ruthy his Wife,	"	23 February 1766.
William Son of James Bell and Cerston his Wife,	"	17 May 1766.
Daniel Son of Peter Boyer and Susanna his Wife,	"	10 October 1766.
John Allen Son of Joseph Bradford junior and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 June 1766.
Hannah daughter of Moses Bradley and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 September 1766.
Nathaniel Son of John and Isabella Coffin,	"	20 February 1766.
William Son of John Colman and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 February 1766.
Samuel Clark Son of Samuel Clark and Sarah his Wife,	"	13 March 1766.
William Son of Jacob Cole and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 August 1766.
Mary Cushing daughter of Jonathan Cushing and Bethia his Wife,	"	21 November 1766.
John Son of Samuel Dashwood and Ann his Wife,	"	1 October 1766.
Abigail daughter of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	7 May 1766.
William } children of William Delarue and Katharine his Wife,	"	26 May 1766.
Elizabeth }	"	
Ruth daughter of William Daws and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 July 1766.
Mary daughter of Noah Doggett and Mary his Wife,	"	12 March 1766.
Sarah daughter of Richard Draper jun. and Ann his Wife,	"	12 February 1766.
Elizabeth daughter of John Dyer and Mary his Wife,	"	10 June 1766.
Mary daughter of Thomas Dakin and Abigail his Wife,	"	14 December 1766.
Abigail daughter of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife,	"	2 August 1766.
William Son of Jethro Furber and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 May 1766.
John Son of John Fleet and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 April 1766.
Rebecca daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	27 May 1766.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Greene and Anstis his Wife,	"	9 March 1766.
Martha daughter of Samuel Greanleaff and Mehetable his Wife,	"	23 May 1766.
Samuel Son of William Hearsey and Martha his Wife,	"	3 November 1766.

Caleb Brooks Son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	Born	12 July 1766.
Ebenezer Son of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 November 1766.
Samuel Son of Thomas and Judith Hubbard	"	9 June 1766.
Elizabeth daughter of David Loring and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 April 1766.
Elizabeth daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	22 September 1766.
Robert Erskin Son of Alexander Morrison and Mary his Wife,	"	31 December 1766.
Elizabeth Harris daughter of Stephen Marson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 March 1766.
Alexander Son of Mungo Mackay and Ruthey his Wife,	"	14 August 1766.
Elizabeth daughter of Robert McElroy and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 September 1766.
Joseph Son of Thomas Newell and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 November 1766.
Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel Price and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 May 1766.
Mary daughter of Thomas Pelham and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 November 1766.
Samuel Son of Samuel Pepper and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 October 1766.
Moses Son of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 July 1766.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Procter and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 May 1766.
Samuel Son of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 March 1766.
Francis Son of Paul Revere and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 February 1766.
Henry Roby Son of Henry Roby and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 February 1766.
Mary daughter of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 July 1766.
John Son of Habijah Savage and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 April 1766.
Martha daughter of John Stebbens and Martha his Wife,	"	21 November 1766.
George Son of George Singleton and Mary his Wife,	"	28 August 1766.
Sarah daughter of Nathan Sawyer and Mary his Wife,	"	27 August 1766.
Susannah daughter of James Stewart and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 February 1766.
Benjamin Son of Thomas Seward and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 June 1766.
John Son of William Tayler and Mary his Wife,	"	12 December 1766.
Rachel daughter of Jacob Thayer and Lydia his Wife,	"	28 March 1766.
Supply Clap Son of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	27 February 1766.
Isabel daughter of William Tate and Isabel his Wife,	"	22 June 1766.
Abraham Son of Abraham Thayer and Pheby his Wife,	"	12 May 1766.
William Son of William Taylor Esq. and Sarah his Wife, at Milton,	"	19 May 1766.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Torrey and Mehettable his Wife,	"	27 August 1766.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	10 June 1766.
Jane daughter of William Varnon and Rebecca his Wife,	"	28 August 1766.
Joseph Son of Joseph Winslow and Margaret his Wife,	"	6 October 1766.
Hannah daughter of John White and Susannah his Wife,	"	7 September 1766.
Margaret daughter of Jonathan and Jane Wheeler.	"	31 May 1766.
Samuel Son of Bellingham Watts and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 September 1766.

Lucy Bradford daughter of Ezekiel Walker and Abigail his Wife,	Born	18 March 1766.
George Son of George D. Walker and Ann his Wife,	"	24 February 1766.
John Son of " and Susanna free negroes,	"	4 January 1766.

1767.

Seth Son of Seth Adams and Ann his Wife,	Born	1 April 1767.
Thomas Son of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 March 1767.
Sarah daughter of William Adams and Rachel his Wife,	"	5 August 1767.
Joseph Son of Gyles Alexander and Mary his Wife,	"	10 March 1767.
John Quincy Son of John Adams and Abigail his Wife, at Braintree,	"	11 July 1767.
Robert Son of James Bell and Cerston his Wife,	"	14 August 1767.
James Son of James Brett and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 June 1767.
Thomas Son of John Bartlett and Tabitha his Wife,	"	14 May 1767.
Margaret daughter of Nathaniel Balch and Mary his Wife,	"	17 May 1767.
Benjamin Son of Mathew Bayley and Anna his Wife,	"	20 March 1767.
John Son of Nicholas Butler and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 February 1767.
Sarah daughter of Melatiah Bourn and Mary his Wife,	"	10 March 1767.
Hannah Peabody daughter of Jacob Bucknam and Jerusha his Wife,	"	11 April 1767.
Mary daughter of Edward Burt and Ann his Wife,	"	4 April 1767.
Henry Son of Daniel Berry and Mary his Wife,	"	2 January 1767.
Samuel Thompson Son of Samuel Belcher and Deborah his Wife,	"	18 April 1767.
Elizabeth daughter of William Bordman and Susanah his Wife,	"	16 July 1767.
Ann daughter of Jessee Cox and Ann his Wife,	"	27 June 1767.
Francis Son of William Coffin and Mary his Wife,	"	20 December 1767.
John Son of Thomas Crafts and Frances his Wife,	"	14 August 1767.
Thomas Bradford Son of Josiah Carter and Mary his Wife,	"	14 March 1767.
Elizabeth daughter of Edward Carnes and Joanna his Wife,	"	10 July 1767.
John Son of Thomas Crafts and Fanney his Wife,	"	14 August 1767.
Thomas Son of Thomas Chase and Anna his Wife,	"	23 June 1767.
Susanna daughter of John and Isabella Coffin,	"	12 February 1767.
Euphame daughter of Archibald Cunningham and Lydia his Wife,	"	30 January 1767.
Mary daughter of Joseph Clark and Mary his Wife,	"	10 August 1767.
Joseph Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	3 December 1767.
William Son of Richard Draper junr. and Ann his Wife,	"	28 February 1767.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Doggett and Esther his Wife,	"	1 October 1767.
Henry Son of Noah Doggett and Mary his Wife,	"	15 February 1767.
William Son of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife,	"	29 November 1767.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Franklin and Eunice his Wife,	"	2 April 1767.
Bossenger Son of Bossenger Foster and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 December 1767.
Rebecca Balch daughter of William Foggo and Mary his Wife,	"	4 December 1767.
William Son of John Fairservice and Mary his Wife,	"	24 March 1767.

Elizabeth daughter of John Fenno and Katharine his Wife,	Born	7 February 1767.
Thomas Son of John Greenleaf and Ann his Wife,	"	15 May 1767.
Mary Smith Horn daughter of Samuel Horn and Mary his Wife,	"	2 May 1767.
Julius Son of Elihu Hewes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 July 1767.
Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Howland and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 November 1767.
William Son of William Hubbard and Lydia his Wife,	"	5 December 1767.
John Son of Ezekiel Hatch and Hannah his Wife,	"	August 1767.
Lucretia daughter of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	18 September 1767.
Katharine daughter of Stephen Hall and Margaret his Wife,	"	11 February 1767.
Mary daughter of Stephen Hill and Mary his Wife,	"	26 July 1767.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Low and Abigail his Wife,	"	19 November 1767.
Joseph Son of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	2 June 1767.
Margaret daughter of Zaccheus Morton and Rachel his Wife,	"	21 May 1767.
Perring Son of Moses May and Mary his Wife,	"	13 September 1767.
Ruthey daughter of Mungo Mackay and Ruthey his Wife,	"	2 November 1767.
Samuel Son of Samuel Minott and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 May 1767.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer Mackintosh and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 December 1767.
William Watts Son of William Milward and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 August 1767.
Mary daughter of Robert McElroy and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 November 1767.
Mary Deming daughter of Ezekiel Price and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 June 1767.
Abigail daughter of Job Prince and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 March 1767.
William Howell Son of William Paine junr. and Phœbe his Wife,	"	14 August 1767.
James Son of Isaac Phillips and Preseler his Wife,	"	14 May 1767.
Samuel Son of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 May 1767.
William Burroughs Son of Edward Procter and Judith his Wife,	"	24 July 1767.
William Salter Son of Henry Quincey and Eunice his Wife,	"	17 December 1767.
James Carter Son of George Singleton and Mary his Wife,	"	11 August 1767.
John Pool Son of Clement Sumner and Mary his Wife,	"	21 February 1767.
William Son of James Swift and Winefrad his Wife,	"	8 October 1767.
Zachariah Son of Ebenezer Sever and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 February 1767.
Phillip Son of Francis and Bridget Tree his Wife,	"	10 December 1767.
Elisha Son of Elisha Tyler and Dorcas his Wife,	"	3 March 1767.
John Son of John Underwood and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 February 1767.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	15 October 1767.
Joseph Son of Thomas Valintine and Rebecca his Wife,	"	1 February 1767.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Welch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 April 1767.

Hannah daughter of Bellingham Watts and Hannah his Wife,	Born	11 December 1767.
John Jones Son of Joseph Waldo and Martha his Wife,	"	15 September 1767.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 February 1767.

These two entries stand just before one of 1768:

Thomas Kilby Son of Daniel Jones and Sarah his Wife,	"	
Jane daughter of Daniel Jones and Sarah his Wife,	"	

1768.

Susanna daughter of John Adams and Abigail his Wife,	Born	28 December 1768.
Betsey daughter of Nathaniel Appleton and Rachel his Wife,	"	14 June 1768.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 July 1768.
Joseph Son of Benjamin Andrews and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 February 1768.
Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Atwood and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 April 1768.
Mary daughter of Thomas Brackett and Margaret his Wife,	"	19 January 1768.
Deborah daughter of Samuel Belcher and Deborah his Wife,	"	11 August 1768.
John Hureculus Son of Norton Brailsford and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 August 1768.
Sarah daughter of Henry Bass and Faith his Wife,	"	21 April 1768.
Oliver Cromwell Son of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 August 1768.
Benjamin Son of William Barrett and Abigail his Wife,	"	17 September 1768.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Cartwright and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 February 1768.
Mary daughter of Jessee Cox and Ann his Wife,	"	4 November 1768.
John Son of John Coleman and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 August 1768.
Francis Holmes Son of John and Isabella Coffin,	"	12 July 1768.
Katharine daughter of Jonathan Durant and Keturah his Wife,	"	10 July 1768.
Sarah daughter of William Daws and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 April 1768.
Thomas Son of John Fleet and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 June 1768.
Frances daughter of William Groom and Frances his Wife,	"	13 February 1768.
Winthrop Son of Winthrop Gray and Mary his Wife,	"	7 October 1768.
Mary daughter of Joseph Green and Mary his Wife,	"	20 January 1768.
Robert Son of William Greanleaf and Mary his Wife,	"	16 December 1768.
John Son of William Gray and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 February 1768.
David Son of David Gleason and Mary his Wife,	"	26 January 1768.
Mary daughter of Nathan Greene and Mary his Wife,	"	11 July 1768.
Samuel Son of Samuel Greenleaf and Mehettable his Wife,	"	26 July 1768.
John Son of Jacob Gill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	20 November 1768.
Mary daughter of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 January 1768.
Joshua Son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	26 July 1768.
Mary daughter of George Hogoneauge and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 November 1768.

Edward Son of William Hearsey and Martha his Wife,	Born	2 June 1768.
John Son of Sylvester Kick and Hannah his Wife,	"	5 August 1768.
Sally and Martha daughters of James Lamb and Desires his Wife,	"	17 August 1768.
William Jackson Son of William Mitchel and Lydia his Wife,	"	28 October 1768.
Hannah daughter of John Neat and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 April 1768.
Elisha Son of Nathaniel Norton and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 May 1768.
John Son of William Palfrey and Susannah his Wife,	"	15 October 1768.
Elizabeth daughter of Ezekiel Price and Ruth his Wife,	"	24 August 1768.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Perkins and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 May 1768.
Mary daughter of William Pope and Mary his Wife,	"	3 June 1768.
Samuel Son of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 September 1768.
Mary daughter of Paul Revere and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 March 1768.
Deborah daughter of Paul Revere and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 April 1768.*
Harriot daughter of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 February 1768.
Jenny daughter of Habijah Savage and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 February 1768.
Betsey daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Smith,	"	16 August 1768.
Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Scott and Margaret his Wife,	"	13 November 1768.
Sarah Martin daughter of Thomas Seward and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 November 1768.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer Sever and Sarah his Wife,	"	1 April 1768.
Lydia daughter of Andrew Symmes and Lydia his Wife,	"	18 December 1768.
Gideon Son of Gideon Snow and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 September 1768.
Mehettable daughter of Samuel and Mehettable Torrey,	"	9 June 1768.
Mary daughter of James Thompson and Abigail his Wife,	"	15 September 1768.
Ruhamah Son [<i>sic</i>] of Josiah Vose and Ruhamah his Wife,	"	17 October 1768.
Deborah daughter of Nathaniel Waterman and Mercy his Wife,	"	9 January 1768.
John Son of John Winslow and Mary his Wife,	"	13 December 1768.
Jonathan Son of Robert Williams and Ann his Wife,	"	4 August 1768.
Mary daughter of Thomas Welch and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 October 1768.
William Son of William Warden and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 December 1768.
Sarah daughter of Oliver Wendell and Mary his Wife,	"	30 October 1768.
Thomas Son of Thomas Walley and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 September 1768.
Joseph Son of Shaper Negro servant to Mr. Oliver Wendell and Molly free Negro,	"	23 July 1768.

1769.

Ann daughter of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	1 August 1769.
Sarah daughter of Jolley Allen and Ellenor his Wife,	"	15 October 1769.

* This is a slip of the pen for 1758.

Hannah daughter of Giles and Mary Alexander,	Born	2 March 1769.
Betsey daughter of Gilbert Aish and Elizabeth his		
Wife,	"	8 April 1769.
William Andrews Son of William and Mary his		
Wife,	"	3 January 1769.
Thomas Kidder Son of William Adams and Rachel		
his Wife,	"	12 June 1769.
Mary daughter of William Bordman and Susannah		
his Wife,	"	19 December 1769.
Mary daughter of Nathaniel Balch and Mary his		
Wife,	"	15 May 1769.
Saml. Son of Samll. and Mary Bangs his Wife,	"	7 December 1769.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Barron and Mercy		
his Wife,	"	12 December 1769.
Elizabeth daughter of Moses Belcher Bass and		
Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 December 1769.
Rebecah Bennett daughter of Benja. Burdick and		
Jane his Wife,	"	7 July 1769.
Elizabeth daughter of William Baker junr. and		
Allice his Wife,	"	5 May 1769.
Sarah daughter of Daniel Berry and Mary his		
Wife,	"	5 October 1769.
John Son of Benjamin Bass and Mary his Wife,	"	10 June 1769.
Sarah Bound daughter of Edward Burt and Ann		
his Wife,	"	22 January 1769.
Sarah daughter of Moses Bradley and Hannah his		
Wife,	"	16 April 1769.
Elizabeth Capen daughter of Hopestill Capen and		
Patience his wife,	"	18 January 1769.
Margaret daughter of William Coffin and Mary his		
Wife,	"	16 April 1769.
Fanny daughter of Thomas Crafts and Frances his		
Wife,	"	2 September 1769.
Sarah daughter of Benjamin Cooper and Rachel his		
Wife,	"	13 January 1769.
William Tilestone Clap Son of William Clap and		
Sarah his Wife,	"	13 April 1769.
Joseph Son of Thomas Chase and Anna his Wife,	"	23 March 1769.
Fanny daughter of Thomas Crafts and Fanny his		
Wife,	"	2 September 1769.
Ann daughter of John and Isabella Coffin,	"	6 August 1769.
William Co junr. Son of William and Hannah Co		
his Wife,	"	10 September 1769.
Elizabeth daughter of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail		
his Wife,	"	9 January 1769.
Hannah daughter of William Dawes and Mehettable		
his Wife,	"	12 February 1769.
Thomas Son of John Doubleday and Elizabeth his		
Wife,	"	8 February 1769.
Jane daughter of Noah Dogget and Mary his Wife,	"	27 January 1769.
George Son of George Erving and Lucy his Wife,	"	15 July 1769.
Abigail daughter of Stephen Floyd and Abigail his		
Wife,	"	14 October 1769.
Nancy daughter of John Farnum and Ann his Wife,	"	30 April 1769.
Nehemiah Son of Constant Freeman and Lois his		
Wife,	"	25 June 1769.
John Son of John Ferriy and Abigail his Wife,	"	27 August 1769.
Paoli Son of Elihu and Elizabeth Hewes,	"	14 January 1769.
Elizabeth daughter of John Hodgson and Cicilia his		
Wife,	"	1 January 1769.

Ann daughter of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	19 September 1769.
Ruth daughter of Ezekiel Hatch and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 October 1769.
Henry Son of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	26 October 1769.
Mary daughter of Stephen Hall and Margaret his Wife,	"	11 May 1769.
Elias Son of William Hearsey and Martha his Wife,	"	8 November 1769.
David Son of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 July 1769.
John Son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	4 July 1769.
Nabby daughter of Cuthbert Inglesby and Abigail his Wife,	"	24 January 1769.
Samuel Son of Samuel Jepson and Lydia his Wife,	"	25 August 1769.
Margaret daughter of Ebenezer Love and Dorcas his Wife,	"	2 July 1769.
Abigail daughter of Nathaniel Low and Abigail his Wife,	"	29 September 1769.
Joshua Loring Son of Joseph and Mary Loring,	"	13 January 1769.
Lois daughter of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	7 April 1769.
Sarah daughter of Robert McElroy and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 August 1769.
Mary daughter of Samuel Minott and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 July 1769.
Paschal Paoli Son of Ebenezer Mackintosh and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	31 March 1769.
Sarah daughter of Mungo Mackay and Ruthey his Wife,	"	4 May 1769.
Nathaniel Son of Uriah Norcross and Mercy his Wife,	"	22 July 1769.
Samuel Son of Edward Procter and Judith his Wife,	"	22 May 1769.
Isaac Son of Samuel Pepper and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 June 1769.
Mary daughter of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 May 1769.
Annis daughter of John Pulling and Annis his Wife,	"	27 February 1769.
John Leate Son of John White Roberts and Mercy his Wife,	"	30 July 1769.
Mary daughter of John Roulstone and Mary his Wife,	"	13 January 1769.
Susanna daughter of James Robbins and Susanna his Wife,	"	19 May 1769.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Richardson and Ann his Wife,	"	26 June 1769.
John Son of George Roulstone and Mary his Wife,	"	26 November 1769.
Sarah Brigdam daughter of James Swift and Winefrad his Wife,	"	11 September 1769.
Sarah daughter of Nehemiah Skillings and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 May 1769.
John Son of Nehemiah Somes and Susanna his Wife,	"	17 September 1769.
James Son of James Sullivan and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	6 January 1769.
Christopher Son of David Tilden and Joannah his Wife,	"	12 April 1769.
Samuel Son of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	18 January 1769.
John Son of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	16 January 1769.
Nathaniel Son of Thomas Valintine and Rebecca his Wife,	"	4 December 1769.
Nathan Coolidge Son of Ezekiel Walker and Abigail his Wife,	"	9 December 1769.
John Son of Thomas Walley and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 September 1769.
Marcy daughter of Nathaniel Waterman and Mercy his Wife,	"	17 November 1769.

Timothy Son of Timothy White and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	28 March 1769.
Mary daughter of Sharper negro servant to Mr. O. Wendell and Molly free negro	"	19 November 1769.

These two entries stand just before one of 1770:

Susannah daughter of James Otis and Ruth his Wife,	"
Mary daughter of James Otis and Ruth his Wife,	"

1770.

Jonathan Son of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife,	Born	7 July 1770.
Rebecca daughter of John Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	16 March 1770.
Charles Son of John Adams and Abigail his Wife,	"	29 May 1770.
Catharine Macaulay daughter of Nathaniel Barber and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 April 1770.
Moses Son of Moses Bradley and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 November 1770.
Nathaniel Son of William Barrett and Abigail his Wife,	"	27 February 1770.
Benjamin Gorrich Son of Nathaniel Barrett and Margaret his Wife,	"	11 August 1770.
William Son of William Baker junr. and Allice his Wife,	"	27 August 1770.
Jean daughter of James Baird and Mary his Wife,	"	19 June 1770.
Samuel Son of Samuel Condron and Dorothy his Wife,	"	11 December 1770.
Sarah Cushing daughter of Jonathan Cushing and Bethia his Wife,	"	22 July 1770.
Nathaniel Son of Samuel Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	24 November 1770.
John Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	2 October 1770.
Samuel Dyer Son of Nicholas Deering and Lydis his Wife,	"	12 January 1770.
Noah Son of Noah Doggett and Mary his Wife,	"	1 November 1770.
James Son of Thomas Dakin and Abigail his Wife,	"	9 February 1770.
Sarah daughter of Joseph Dakin and Mary his Wife,	"	15 February 1770.
Betsy daughter of Bossenger Foster and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 January 1770.
Mary daughter of John Fleet and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	27 April 1770.
Benjamin Wood Son of Hopestill Foster junr. and Susannah his Wife,	"	14 July 1770.
William Son of William Groom and Frances his Wife,	"	18 March 1770.
Mary Snoden daughter of Samuel Greenleaf and Mehettale his Wife,	"	11 August 1770.
Jenny daughter of James Gambier Esq.	"	30 December 1770.
Stephen Son of Stephen Hill and Mary his Wife,	"	5 March 1770.
Elizabeth Hubbard daughter of Thomas and Judith Hubbard	"	24 May 1770.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Houghton and Mary his Wife,	"	7 January 1770.
George Whitefield Son of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 October 1770.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 July 1770.
William Son of Samuel Jepson and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 October 1770.
Martha daughter of James Lamb and Desire his Wife,	"	28 October 1770.
Mary Loring daughter of Joseph and Mary Loring,	"	17 December 1770.
John Foster Son of Israel and Mary Loring	"	10 November 1770.
Eunice daughter of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	21 July 1770.

William Son of Mungo Mackay and Ruthey his Wife, born	24 May 1770.
Sally daughter of John McFadden and Sarah his Wife,	“ 30 January 1770.
John Scollay Son of Thomas Osborn and Susannah his Wife,	“ 19 September 1770.
Thomas Son of Thomas Popkin and Sarah his Wife,	“ 18 March 1770.
John Son of John Pulling and Annis his Wife,	“ 29 July 1770.
Edmund Son of Henry Quincy and Eunice his Wife,	“ 10 May 1770.
Ann daughter of Benjamin Richardson and Ann his Wife,	“ 1 November 1770.
Mary daughter of John White Roberts and Mercy his Wife,	“ 13 December 1770.
Elizabeth Greenleaf daughter of John Roulstone and Mary his Wife,	“ 14 October 1770.
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac Smith and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 30 January 1770.
Daniel Son of Daniel Scott and Margaret his Wife,	“ 2 September 1770.
Mary daughter of Edward Stow and Mary his Wife,	“ 6 October 1770.
Betsy daughter of Habijah Savage and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 15 April 1770.
Peter Jhonnot Son of Ebenezer Sever and Sarah his Wife,	“ 18 October 1770.
Thomas Son of Thomas Seward and Sarah his Wife,	“ 26 November 1770.
Peter Chardon Son of John Scott and Judith his Wife,	“ 7 May 1770.
Deborah daughter of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife,	“ 15 June 1770.
Isaac Son of Isaac Stokes and Mary his Wife,	“ 23 March 1770.
David Son of Gideon Snow and Sarah his Wife,	“ 8 December 1770.
John Son of Richard Salter and Jane his Wife,	“ 13 April 1770.
Josiah Son of James Thompson and Abigail his Wife,	“ 12 March 1770.
Mary daughter of John Underwood and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 24 February 1770.
Benjamin Son of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	“ 30 March 1770.
Thomas Son of Josiah Vose and Ruhamah his Wife,	“ 11 November 1770.
Martha daughter of Simon Whipple and Mary his Wife,	“ 26 August 1770.
Poledore Son of Samuel negro and Sylvia his Wife,	“ 6 November 1770.

1771.

John Son of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife, born	14 September 1771.
Thomas Son of Thomas Adams and Dianah his Wife,	“ 6 September 1771.
Josiah Son of William Adams and Rachel his Wife,	“ 5 October 1771.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Andrews and Sarah his Wife,	“ 1 February 1771.
Lucy daughter of Enoch Brown and Abigail his Wife,	“ 22 January 1771.
Samuel Son of Samuel Breck and Hannah his Wife,	“ 17 July 1771.
William Son of William Bowes and Mary his Wife,	“ 15 October 1771.
Samuel Son of Samuel Breck and Hannah his Wife,	“ 17 July 1771.
Daniel Son of John Colman and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 18 April 1771.
Dudley Son of John Cotton and Mary his Wife,	“ 3 January 1771.
John Son of Hopestill Capen and Patience his Wife,	“ 25 March 1771.
George Son of Archibald Cunningham and Lydia his Wife,	“ 16 February 1771.
James Son of John Coffin and Isabella his Wife,	“ 9 June 1771.
John Son of John Campbell and Francis his Wife,	“ 15 March 1771.
Nancy daughter of Samuel Dashwood and Ann his Wife,	“ 4 June 1771.

William Mears Son of William Dawes and Mehettable his Wife,	born	26 December 1771.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife,	"	1 January 1771.
Juliana daughter of George Green and Katherine his Wife,	"	10 July 1771.
William Son of Jacob Gill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 June 1771.
Gilbert Harrison Son of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	2 August 1771.
Mary daughter of William Hearsey and Martha his Wife,	"	8 April 1771.
George Son of George Hogoneauge and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 February 1771.
Polly daughter of Joseph Harrod and Anna his Wife,	"	11 June 1771.
John Kitridge Son of Joseph Hall and Abigail his Wife,	"	29 November 1771.
Susannah daughter of Stephen Hall and Mary his Wife,	"	24 July 1771.
Charles Son of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 April 1771.
Nancy daughter of John Hodgson and Cicilia his Wife,	"	11 March 1771.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Houghton and Mary his Wife,	"	29 July 1771.
Sarah daughter of Henderson Inches and Sarah his Wife,	"	30 January 1771.
Richard Son of Richard Jennys and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 December 1771.
Esther daughter of William Lawrance and Lydia his Wife,	"	16 September 1771.
Clarissa daughter of Ephraim May and Zabiah his Wife,	"	17 August 1771.
Thomas Son of Zaccheus Morton and Rachel his Wife,	"	9 January 1771.
Joanna daughter of Samuel Minott and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 March 1771.
Robert Son of Robert McElroy and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 April 1771.
Richard Son of Nathaniel Norton and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 March 1771.
Sarah daughter of John Fisk and Lucy Osgood,	"	25 October 1771.
John Avery Son of Ezekiel Price and Ruth his Wife,	"	2 June 1771.
Elizabeth daughter of Moses Peck and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 June 1771.
Hannah daughter of Joseph and Ann Peirce,	"	30 September 1771.
Esther daughter of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 March 1771.
Abraham Son of Henry Quincy and Eunice his Wife,	"	29 September 1771.
James Son of George Roulstone and Mary his Wife,	"	26 January 1771.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Roberts and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 March 1771.
Elizabeth Gillam daughter of James Swift and Winefrad his Wife,	"	28 February 1771.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer Sever and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 September 1771.
Samuel Son of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife,	"	18 August 1771.
Martha daughter of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	18 July 1771.
Joseph Son of Simon Whipple and Mary his Wife,	"	12 September 1771.
Rebecca daughter of Daniel Waldo and Rebecca his Wife,	"	22 September 1771.

Henry Harris Son of Samuel Whitwell and Sarah his Wife,	born	25 July 1771.
Josiah Son of Josiah Waters junr. and Mary his Wife,	"	29 December 1771.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Waterman and Marcy his Wife,	"	22 December 1771.
Sarah daughter of William Warden and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 January 1771.

1772.

John Atkinson Son of Nathaniel Abrahams and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	3 August 1772.
Samuel Son of Seth Adams and Ann his Wife,	"	4 February 1772.
Jeremiah Son of John Allen and Mary his Wife,	"	1 April 1772.
William Rice Son of William Apthorp and Mary his Wife,	"	8 May 1772.
John Son of Samuel Andrews and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 September 1772.
Martha Saunders daughter of Samuel Barret and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 February 1772.
Mary McNeil daughter of Benja. Burdick and Jane his Wife,	"	28 May 1772.
Abigail daughter of Jonathan Balch and Hannah daughter of Samuel Breck and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 September 1772.
James Son of James Baird and Mary his Wife,	"	7 December 1772.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Breck and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 May 1772.
Smith Freeman Son of William Barrett and Abigail his Wife,	"	7 December 1772.
Benjamin Cushing Son of Jonathan Cushing and Bethia his Wife,	"	13 May 1772.
Nancy daughter of Thomas Crafts and Frances his Wife,	"	22 May 1772.
Jacob Son of Jacob Cole and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 October 1772.
Abigail daughter of Thomas Chase and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 March 1772.
John Son of Hopestell Capen and Patience his Wife,	"	10 June 1772.
Jessee Mosely Son of Jessee Cox and Ann his Wife,	"	20 October 1772.
Job Prince Son of Samuel Condron and Dorothy his Wife,	"	5 February 1772.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Danforth and Hannah his Wife,	"	31 July 1772.
Andrew Cunningham Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	31 January 1772.
Polly daughter of Joseph Ford and Hannah his Wife,	"	11 August 1772.
James Son of Hopestill Foster junr. and Susannah his Wife,	"	14 August 1772.
John Son of Jeremiah Gore and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 February 1772.
John Son of Stephen Hill and Mary his Wife,	"	19 January 1772.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife,	"	30 January 1772.
Jane Tyler daughter of John Lothrop and Mary his Wife,	"	3 June 1772.
Phebe daughter of Nathaniel Low and Abigail his Wife,	"	18 December 1772.
John Son of John Lothrop and Mary his Wife,	"	21 September 1772.
Alexander Son of Alexander Mackay and Ruth his Wife,	"	13 January 1772.
Elizabeth daughter of Mungo Mackay and Ruthey his Wife,	"	13 June 1772.
	"	27 June 1772.

William Son of William Marshall and Susanna his Wife,	born	21 February 1772.
John Son of John McFadden and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 January 1772.
Polly daughter of James Robins and Susanna his Wife,	"	16 March 1772.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Ruggles and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 November 1772.
William Son of John White Roberts and Mercy his Wife,	"	9 March 1772.
Margaret daughter of Daniel Scott and Margaret his Wife,	"	8 May 1772.
John Son of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 August 1772.
Mary Ann daughter of Isaiah Thomas and Mary his Wife,	"	26 March 1772.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	22 April 1772.
Benjamin Son of Samuel Whitwell and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 June 1772.
Sally daughter of Thomas and Sarah Walley,	"	25 March 1772.

1773.

Mary daughter of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	9 May 1773.
Mary Thompson daughter of Samuel Belcher and Deborah his Wife,	"	31 January 1773.
Peggy daughter of William Breck and Margaret his Wife,	"	5 July 1773.
John Son of William Clap and Sarah his Wife,	"	29 January 1773.
Samuel Son of Benjamin Cooper and Rachel his Wife,	"	27 March 1773.
Charles Son of John and Isabella Coffin,	"	31 April 1773.
Nancy daughter of Samuel Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	21 January 1773.
Samuel Son of Samuel Danforth and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 January 1773.
Elizabeth daughter of William Daws and Mary his Wife,	"	18 August 1773.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Dashwood and Ann his Wife,	"	19 September 1773.
Rebecca daughter of William Groom and Frances his Wife,	"	13 February 1773.
Charles Son of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	16 November 1773.
John Son of Jonathan Houghton and Mary his Wife,	"	9 October 1773.
John Son of George Hogoneauge and Sarah his Wife,	"	25 December 1773.
Sally Whitwell daughter of William Holmes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 September 1773.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Jepson and Lydia his Wife,	"	31 January 1773.
Henry Loring Son of Jos. and Mary Loring,	"	18 February 1773.
William Son of John Lothrop and Mary his Wife,	"	25 December 1773.
Seth Downs Son of William Lawrance and Lydia his Wife,	"	27 September 1773.
Susanna daughter of William Marshall and Susanna his Wife,	"	18 October 1773.
Frederick Son of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 November 1773.
Sarah daughter of John Fisk and Lucy Osgood,	"	7 April 1773.
Joseph Son of Joseph Peirce and Anna his Wife,	"	8 March 1773.

Betsy daughter of Ezekiel Price and Ruth his Wife, born	12 May 1773.
Margaret daughter of James Perkins and Elizabeth his Wife, “	27 March 1773.
Sarah daughter of John Pulling and Sarah his Wife, “	19 October 1773.
Andrew Son of George Roulstone and Mary his Wife, “	5 April 1773.
Jerusha Colter daughter of Thomas Seward and Sarah his Wife, “	14 July 1773.
Mary daughter of James Thwing and Martha his Wife, “	21 October 1773.
John Son of Thomas and Sarah Walley, “	1 December 1773.
Samuel White Son of William and Mary White, “	1 June 1773.
Elizabeth daughter of Timothy White and Elizabeth his Wife, “	16 January 1773.
Peter Son of Samuel Negro and Sylvia his Wife, “	14 November 1773.

1774.

William Son of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife, born	11 November 1774.
John Son of Samuel Andrews and Sarah his Wife, “	15 March 1774.
Betsy daughter of William Adams and Rachel his Wife, “	4 November 1774.
William Son of Benja. Burdick and Jane his Wife, “	16 March 1774.
Sarah daughter of Nathaniel Balch and Mary his Wife, “	5 December 1774.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Balch and his Wife, “	7 April 1774.
Margaret daughter of Jessee Cox and Ann his Wife, “	1 February 1774.
Elizabeth daughter of Hopestill Capen and Patience his Wife, “	15 October 1774.
Sally daughter of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife, “	26 February 1774.
Thomas Son of Samuel Danforth and Hannah his Wife, “	31 July 1774.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Edes and Martha his Wife, “	3 June 1774.
Hannah Goldthwait daughter of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife, “	29 September 1774.
Sarah and } Gem daughters of Solomon Hewes and Elizabeth { Elizabeth his Wife, “	20 May 1774.
Samuel Clark Son of Stephen Hill and Mary his Wife, “	30 June 1774.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Holbrook and Elizabeth his Wife, “	25 February 1774.
Charles Son of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife, “	17 September 1774.
John Son of Nathaniel Hall and Mary his Wife, “	18 August 1774.
Jane daughter of John Lothrop and Mary his Wife, “	26 December 1774.
James Lanman Son of Samuel Lawrance and Mary his Wife, “	18 August 1774.
Job Son of Mungo Mackay and Ruthey his Wife, “	31 May 1774.
Peggy daughter of Samuel Minot and Elizabeth his Wife, “	2 September 1774.
John Son of William Marshall and Susanna his Wife, “	20 December 1774.
Samuel Burt Son of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife, “	19 February 1774.
Nehemiah Wright Son of Nehemiah Skillens and Elizabeth his Wife, “	8 June 1774.
John Son of Dr. John Stedman and Mary his Wife, “	7 August 1774.

John Beney Son of Francis Southack and Sarah his Wife,	born	13 June 1774.
Samuel Son of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	22 April 1774.
Calvin Son of Calvin White and Mary his Wife,	"	22 December 1774.
Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Woodward and Hannah his Wife,	"	24 November 1774.

1775.

Diana daughter of Thomas Adams and Diana his Wife,	born	21 January 1775.
Charles Ward Son of William Apthorp and Mary his Wife,	"	14 July 1775.
George Washington Son of Nathaniel Appleton and Rachel his Wife,	"	27 October 1775.
Ann Easton daughter of Norton Brailsford and Sarah his Wife,	"	November 1775.
Polly daughter of John Ballard and Mary his Wife,	"	8 January 1775.
Catharine daughter of Thomas Crafts and Frances his Wife,	"	24 February 1775.
Samuel Son of Benjamin Coates and Mary his Wife,	"	8 January 1775.
Samuel Adams Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife, at Medfield,	"	1 July 1775.
Edward Son of William Groom and Frances his Wife,	"	15 December 1775.
Joseph Goldthwait Son of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	"	27 November 1775.
Micah Son of Micha Hammond and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 May 1775.
Polly daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Hall,	"	28 January 1775.
Charles Son of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 October 1775.
Joseph Lewis Son of George Hogoneauge and Sarah his Wife,	"	10 September 1775.
William Son of Joseph and Sarah Hudson,	"	15 June 1775.
Mary daughter of John Lothrop and Mary his Wife,	"	3 December 1775.
John Son of Alexander Morrison and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1775.
Abigail daughter of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	27 November 1775.
Charles Son of William Newell and Mary his Wife,	"	7 November 1775.
Sarah daughter of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 October 1775.
Dolly daughter of Henry Quincy and Eunice his Wife,	"	27 September 1775.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Robins and Mary his Wife,	"	27 January 1775.
Michael Son of George Roulstone and Mary his Wife,	"	15 May 1775.
Rebecca daughter of Thomas Uran and Mary his Wife,	"	26 December 1775.
Charles Son of Thomas and Sarah Walley,	"	6 March 1775.
Polly daughter of William and Mary White,	"	17 August 1775.

1776.

Polly Andrews daughter of William and Mary his Wife,	born	28 March 1776.
Ebenezer Turell Andrews Son of William and Mary his Wife,	"	18 November 1776.
Nabby daughter of Jonathan Baleh and his Wife,	"	14 March 1776.
Charles Lee Son of Norton Brailsford and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 January 1776.

Caleb Champney Dinsdell Son of Caleb Champney and Sarah his Wife,	born	21 June 1776.
Daniel Son of Solomon Hewes and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 February 1776.
Cicilia daughter of John Hodgson and Cicilia his Wife,	"	9 February 1776.
Mary Timmins daughter of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	26 March 1776.
Elizabeth daughter of John Leighton and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 September 1776.
Samuel Son of Samuel May and Abigail his Wife,	"	4 December 1776.
Nabby daughter of Joseph Otis junr. and Abigail his Wife,	"	16 February 1776.
Thomas Son of William and Mehitabel Pierce,	"	10 October 1776.
Mary daughter of Robert Rand and Mary his Wife,	"	14 December 1776.
George Son of Rev. Samuel Stillman and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 April 1776.
Rebecca daughter of Henry Walter Stevens and Luce his Wife,	"	15 June 1776.
Abigail daughter of Samuel Welles and Isabella his Wife,	"	21 August 1776.

1777.

Nathaniel Son of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	22 November 1777.
Sarah daughter of William Baker and Alice his Wife,	"	22 February 1777.
Daniel Pecker Son of Samuel Colesworthy and Mary his Wife,	"	24 November 1777.
Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Champlain and Eliza his Wife,	"	30 April 1777.
Jane daughter of Thomas Dakin and Jane his wife,	"	24 October 1777.
Israel Putnam Son of William Daws and Mary his Wife,	"	17 May 1777.
Hannah daughter of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 June 1777.
Peter Son of Peter Dolliver and Harriott his Wife,	"	24 November 1777.
Sally Williams daughter of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	"	11 February 1777.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin and Sarah Hall,	"	24 March 1777.
John Son of Samuel Hemmenway and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 February 1777.
Philip Colter Son of Samuel Rand Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	6 February 1777.
James Son of Jonathan Houghton and Mary his Wife,	"	9 July 1777.
Jane Tyler daughter of John Lothrop and Mary his Wife,	"	5 February 1777.
William Son of William Lawrance and Lydia his Wife,	"	3 February 1777.
John Longley Son of George Longley and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 June 1777.
Nancy daughter of Mungo and Ruth Mackay,	"	15 December 1777.
Frank Johonnot Son of Ebenezer and Susannah Oliver,	"	10 October 1777.
Joseph Son of Joseph Otis junr. and Abigail his Wife,	"	8 July 1777.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 July 1777.
John Son of Daniel Scott and Margaret his Wife,	"	28 September 1777.

Thomas Son of Nehemiah Somes and Betsy his Wife,	born	1 January 1777.
Rebecca daughter of James Thwing and Martha his Wife,	"	23 January 1777.
Richard Son of Benjamin Thompson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 January 1777.
William Son of William White and Mary his Wife,	"	16 April 1777.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer Woodward and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 June 1777.

1778.

Joshua Son of Joshua Beals and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	16 December 1778.
Deborah Son of Samll. and Mary Bangs,	"	15 January 1778.
Joseph Son of Daniel Ballard and Lucy his Wife,	"	9 November 1778.
Katy daughter of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	"	31 January 1778.
Daniel Son of Moses Bradley and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 February 1778.
Sarah daughter of James Cary and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 March 1778.
Sullivan Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 October 1778.
William Son of John Ferriy and Abigial his Wife,	"	15 July 1778.
Richard Son of William Groom and Frances his Wife,	"	29 January 1778.
Joseph Goldthwait Son of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	"	3 August 1778.
John Ridgway Son of John Bradford Gould and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 August 1778.
Elizabeth Pitson daughter of Micha Hammond and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 October 1778.
John Barret daughter of Benjamin Hammet junr. and Mary his Wife,	"	12 July 1778.
John Hunt Hews Son of Solomon Hews and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 May 1778.
John Son of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	19 June 1778.
William Son of Bartho. Kneeland and Sarah. his Wife,	"	11 August 1778.
Seth Son of William Lawrance and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 October 1778.
Joseph Son of William Marshall and Susanna his Wife,	"	15 July 1778.
John Son of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	4 May 1778.
Sucky McCarty daughter of Ebenezer and Susannah Oliver,	"	26 October 1778.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Pitty and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 November 1778.
Sally daughter of Nehemiah Somes and Betsy his Wife,	"	9 May 1778.
Ebenezer Son of John Stedman and Mary His Wife,	"	18 August 1778.
Sarah daughter of Henry W. Stevens and Luce his Wife,	"	7 December 1778.
Samuel Hall Son of Thomas and Sarah Walley,	"	12 April 1778.
Samuel Son of Samuel Welles and Isabella his Wife,	"	22 April 1778.
Moses Hazen Son of William White and Mary his Wife,	"	8 November 1778.

1779.

Henry Son of John Andrews and Ruthe his Wife,	born	28 July 1779.
Nathl. Willis Son of Norton Brailsford and Sarah his Wife,	"	22 April 1779.
Margaret daughter of John and Isabella Coffin,	"	18 August 1779.
Thomas Son of Thomas Chapman and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1779.

Thomas Cole Son of Jonathan Cole and Hannah his Wife,	born	24 December 1779.
Thomas Dennie Son of Thomas and Sarah,	"	2 June 1779.
Thomas Son of Henry Davison and Mary his Wife,	"	28 November 1779.
Henry Son of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	11 December 1779.
Charles Saunders Son of Peter Dolliver and Harriott his Wife,	"	5 September 1779.
Sarah daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Drowne,	"	22 September 1779.
Isaac Ambrose Son of William Daws and Mary his Wife,	"	3 Junè 1779.
Harriot daughter of Thomas Flinn and Nancy his Wife,	"	31 January 1779.
Fanny daughter of Matthew Groves and Mary his Wife,	"	19 February 1779.
Henry Son of Henry Gardner and Hannah his Wife,	"	2 August 1779.
Sarah daughter of John Bradford Gould and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 September 1779.
Patty Lewis daughter of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	"	2 September 1779.
Charles Townsend Son of Daniel Hubbard and Mary his Wife,	"	23 October 1779.
William Son of Benjamin and Sarah Hall	"	29 January 1779.
David Spear Son of John Ingersoll and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 April 1779.
Elizabeth daughter of George Longley and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 April 1779.
Samuel Son of Mungo and Ruth Mackay,	"	15 April 1779.
John Merchant Mayo Son of Simeon Mayo and Martha his Wife,	"	10 July 1779.
Charles Son of Joseph Otis junr. and Abigail his Wife,	"	10 April 1779.
Abigail daughter of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 February 1779.
Eliapor Mertino de St. Pry daughter of Bennit Mertino de St. Pry and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 August 1779.
Alexander Son of Samuel Pendexter and Mary his Wife,	"	31 August 1779.
Robert Son of Robert Rand and Mary his Wife,	"	22 May 1779.
Mary daughter of George Roulstone and Mary his Wife,	"	15 April 1779.
Hannah daughter of Ebenezer Storer and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 May 1779.
Richard Son of Richard Salter and Jane his Wife,	"	21 September 1779.
Joseph Son of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 June 1779.
William Son of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	"	28 January 1779.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Welles and Isabella his Wife,	"	8 October 1779.

1780.

Sarah daughter of John Ballard and Mary his Wife,	born	8 December 1780.
Lucy daughter of Daniel Ballard and Lucy his Wife,	"	19 October 1780.
Samuel Williams Son of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	"	14 March 1780.
Alexander Hodgden Son of Thomas Chapman and Mary his Wife,	"	29 October 1780.
Nancy daughter of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	1 March 1780.
Polly daughter of Matthew Groves and Mary his Wife,	"	7 September 1780.

Sally Williams daughter of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	born	24 September 1780.
Elizabeth daughter of John B. Gould and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 December 1780.
Samuel Devens Son of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	1 June 1780.
Charles Hill Son of Abraham and Mary Hunt,	"	28 January 1780.
John Son of William Lawrance and Lydia his Wife,	"	2 August 1780.
Joseph Son of Mungo and Ruth Mackay,	"	15 August 1780.
Marcus Son of Marcus Myars and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 September 1780.
Minot Son of Samuel Moody and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 November 1780.
Henry Knox Son of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	18 May 1780.
Apphia Freeman daughter of Simeon Mayo and Martha his Wife,	"	1780.
Susanna daughter of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 June 1780.
Nancy daughter of Henry Quincy and Eunice his Wife,	"	6 June 1780.
Ann Gordon daughter of Sampson Reed and Ann his Wife,	"	29 October 1780.
Andrew Son of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	8 October 1780.
Susanna daughter of Gilbert Warner Speakman and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 February 1780.
Henry Son of John Stedman and Mary his Wife,	"	2 March 1780.
Harriot, daughter of William Sherburn and Mehettable his Wife,	"	14 October 1780.
William Son of Andrew Tukesbury and Susannah his Wife,	"	11 November 1780.
Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Thompson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 March 1780.
Delia daughter of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	"	21 November 1780.

1781.

Sally daughter of Nathaniel Walker Appleton and Sarah his Wife,	born	18 April 1781.
John Son of Joshua Beals and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	23 September 1781.
James Lewis Son of James Bridgham and Martha his Wife,	"	29 August 1781.
Francis Son of Benjamin Brown and Susannah his Wife,	"	17 April 1781.
Samuel Brown Son of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	9 November 1781.
Lucretia daughter of Ebenezer Dorr and Abigail his Wife,	"	19 June 1781.
Harriott, daughter of Peter Dolliver and Harriott his Wife,	"	6 August 1781.
John Minot Son of Alvan Fosdick and Lydia his Wife,	"	17 June 1781.
Mehitabel daughter of John Greenough and Mehitabel his Wife,	"	3 May 1781.
Hammond Williams Son of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	"	16 November 1781.
Stephen Son of Stephen Gorham and Mary his Wife,	"	4 February 1781.
Joseph Son of Henry Gardner and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 August 1781.
Sally daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Hall,	"	13 October 1781.
Joseph Son of Samuel Jepson and Lydia his Wife,	"	12 January 1781.
George Son of George Longley and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 March 1781.

Hannah daughter of William Marshall and Susanna his Wife,	born	15 December 1781.
Charles Son of Mungo and Ruth Mackay,	"	27 October 1781.
Joseph Son of Joseph Pitty and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 April 1781.
Elizabeth Freeman daughter of Henry Prentice and Ruth his Wife,	"	8 January 1781.
Thomas Morton Paine Son of Nathl. Paine and Margaret his Wife,	"	20 December 1781.
Mathew Son of George Roulstone and Mary his Wife,	"	27 February 1781.
Elizabeth daughter of James Robertson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 November 1781.
Elizabeth Simpkins daughter of Robert Rand and Mary his Wife,	"	6 July 1781.
Henry Weeks Son of Henry W. Stevens and Luce his Wife,	"	10 January 1781.
George Son of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	24 December 1781.
Bryant Parrott Son of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	24 July 1781.
Jonas Son of Jonas Welsh and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 March 1781.
Benjamin Son of Samuel Welles and Isabella his Wife,	"	13 August 1781.

1782.

Benjamin Franklyne Son of Samuel Adams and Catherine his Wife,	born	6 May 1782.
Sally daughter of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	"	4 April 1782.
Catharine Seward daughter of Thomas Bickford and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 July 1782.
John Son of John Ballard and Mary his Wife,	"	10 October 1782.
William Bangs Corcorand Son of William and Francis Corcorand	"	15 January 1782.
Peggy daughter of Thomas Dawes junr. and Margaret his Wife,	"	23 June 1782.
Margaret daughter of Samuel Danforth and Margaret his Wife,	"	21 February 1782.
Grace Williams daughter of Joshua Eaton and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 February 1782.
Benjamin Son of Samuel Gardner and Mary his Wife,	"	22 November 1782.
John Son of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	"	5 December 1782.
Polly daughter of John B. Gould and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 April 1782.
Richard Devens Son of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	8 June 1782.
Elizabeth daughter of John Lothrop and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 May 1782.
Polly daughter of Peter Lemercier and Polly his Wife,	"	3 March 1782.
Rebecca daughter of William Lawrance and Lydia his Wife,	"	14 June 1782.
Catharine Cravath daughter of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	22 September 1782.
Samuel Son of Marcus Myars and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 April 1782.
Martha daughter of Simeon Mayo and Martha his Wife,	"	6 January 1782.
Susanna daughter of Joseph Pitty and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	22 October 1782.

John Son of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife, born	25 January 1782.
William Cooper Son of Matthew Parke and Judith his Wife,	" 7 August 1782.
Judy Procter daughter of William and Hannah Shaw,	" 23 April 1782.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Thompson and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 20 March 1782.
John Henry Son of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	" 13 April 1782.
William Son of William Trench and Mary his Wife,	" 23 September 1782.
Caliste daughter of Joseph DeValnais and Eunice his Wife,	" 10 September 1782.
Samuel Son of Jonas Welsh and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 30 August 1782.

1783.

Catharine daughter of Samuel Adams and Catharine his Wife, born	5 November 1783.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Walker Appleton and Sarah his Wife,	" 13 February 1783.
Betsy daughter of Joshua Beals and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 3 October 1783.
William Son of Thomas Stoddard Bordman and Thankful his Wife,	" 17 April 1783.
Joseph Son of John Church and Phebe his Wife,	" 1 March 1783.
Eliza daughter of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	" 28 September 1783.
Henry Son of Henry Davison and Mary his Wife,	" 8 January 1783.
Caroline daughter of Peter Dolliver and Harriott his Wife,	" 22 April 1783.
Thomas Son of Thomas Dawes junr. and Margaret his Wife,	" 26 April 1783.
John Son of John and Elizabeth Dyer his Wife,	" 21 January 1783.
Betsy daughter of Joshua Eaton and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 27 August 1783.
Thomas Son of Thomas Flinn and Nancy his Wife,	" 8 January 1783.
Sophia daughter of Nathaniel Gardner and Mary his Wife,	" 1 April 1783.
John Son of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	" 24 February 1783.
Sophia daughter of Nathaniel Gardner and Mary his Wife,	" 1 April 1783.
Harriot daughter of Edmund Howes and Abigail his Wife,	" 23 August 1783.
Compston Son of Edward C. How and Abigail his Wife,	" 13 March 1783.
John Son of John Ingersoll and Sarah his Wife,	" 17 March 1783.
Samuel Checkley Son of John Lothrop and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 16 August 1783.
Joseph Son of John Lawrance and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 10 August 1783.
Henry Son of Mungo and Ruth Mackay his Wife,	" 1 January 1783.
Simeon Son of Simeon Mayo and Martha his Wife,	" 5 January 1783.
Abigail daughter of James Newhall and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 3 December 1783.
Billings Son of Joseph Otis junr. and Abigail his Wife,	" 11 July 1783.
James Hooper W. Son of James Hooper Whitechurch Owens and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 26 December 1783.
Charles Francis De Guerdy Mertino D. St. Pry Son of Bennit Mertino D. St. Pry and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 28 June 1783.

Peggy daughter of Nathaniel Paine and Margaret his Wife,	born	4 May 1783.
Charles Russel Son of Sampson Reed and Ann his Wife,	"	21 May 1783.
Betsy daughter of Ezekiel Russel and Sarah his Wife,	"	20 March 1783.
Katharine daughter of William Sherburne and Mehit-able his Wife,	"	24 April 1783.
James Son of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	16 August 1783.
Frederick Son of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	"	4 September 1783.
David Son of Ebenezer Woodward and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 November 1783.
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Wells and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 May 1783.

1784.

James Trecothick Son of Jonathan L. Austin and Hannah his Wife,	born	10 January 1784.
Elizabeth daughter of John Andrews and Ruthe his Wife,	"	2 September 1784.
David Son of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	"	14 May 1784.
William Son of John Ballard and Mary his Wife,	"	1 December 1784.
Caleb Son of Thomas Stoddard Bordman and Thankful his Wife,	"	6 June 1784.
Abijah Son of Nathan Bond and Joanna his Wife,	"	22 February 1784.
Thomas Roberts Son of John Bromfield and Ann his Wife,	"	8 August 1784.
Joseph Lewis Son of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	"	3 October 1784.
Katharine Milledolly daughter of Florence Crowley and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	17 October 1784.
Esther daughter of Rev. John Clarke and his Wife,	"	10 October 1784.
Joshua Chase Son of Joshua and Sarah Chase,	"	27 August 1784.
Amelia daughter of Peter Dolliver and Harriott his Wife,	"	31 December 1784.
William Son of John and Elizabeth Dyer,	"	21 June 1784.
Molly daughter of Matthew Groves and Mary his Wife,	"	18 August 1784.
Charles Son of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	6 May 1784.
Samuel Cooper Son of Joseph Hixon and Abigail his Wife,	"	13 July 1784.
Katharine } Gem: daughters of John Hurd and Elizabeth } Mary his Wife,	"	29 March 1784.
Thomas Son of Jonathan Houghton and Mary (dec'd) his Wife,	"	25 October 1784.
Eugene Sophia daughter of Peter Lemercier and Polly his Wife,	"	9 September 1784.
Ann daughter of John Lothrop and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 August 1784.
Nathaniel Gorham Son of John Leighton and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 February 1784.
Louis daughter [<i>sic</i>] of David Lewis and Lydia his Wife,	"	18 July 1784.
Sophia daughter of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	14 September 1784.
Nancy daughter of John Merchant and Ann his Wife,	"	8 December 1784.
Thomas Son of Thomas Powers and Mary his Wife,	"	17 March 1784.

Hannah Day daughter of Samuel Pendexter and Mary his Wife,	born	18 May 1784.
Ann Townsend daughter of Walter Perkins and Ann Townsend his Wife,	"	13 December 1784.
Ralph Inman Son of Sampson Reed and Ann his Wife,	"	24 November 1784.
Susannah daughter of Robert Rand and Mary his Wife,	"	23 September 1784.
Lucinda daughter of Barney Smith and Anna his Wife,	"	19 May 1784.
Anna daughter of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	15 December 1784.
Sally daughter of Benjamin Thompson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 March 1784.
Betsey B. daughter of Jonas Welsh and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 June 1784.

1785.

Catharine Noyes daughter of Samuel Adams and Catharine his Wife,	born	29 July 1785.
Henry Son of Dudley Colman and Mary his Wife,	"	12 September 1785.
Isaiah Son of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 July 1785.
Elizabeth daughter of John Dyer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 November 1785.
Emily daughter of Thomas Dawes junr. and Margaret his Wife,	"	29 May 1785.
Anna daughter of John and Anna Margaretta De Nevville his Wife,	"	7 September 1785.
George Calder Son of Thomas Flinn and Nancy his Wife,	"	8 February 1785.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Guild and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 May 1785.
Polly Bourn daughter of Joseph Gowen and Martha his Wife,	"	4 March 1785.
Elizabeth Loveliss daughter of Richard Green and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 March 1785.
Mary daughter of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife (at Exeter, N.H.),	"	1 April 1785.
James Son of Jesse Houghton and Abigail his Wife,	"	30 March 1785.
John Russel Son of John Hurd and Mary his Wife,	"	8 April 1785.
Ann daughter of John Lothrop and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 November 1785.
Nancy daughter of John Lawrance and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	12 January 1785.
Fanny daughter of Mungo and Ruth Mackay,	"	20 October 1785.
Apphia daughter of Simeon Mayo and Martha his Wife,	"	12 January 1785.
James Son of James Newhall and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 December 1785.
Mary daughter of Samuel Pendexter and Mary his Wife,	"	16 November 1785.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife,	"	31 March 1785.
Sukey daughter of Henry Prentiss and Ruth his Wife,	"	3 September 1785.
Ezekiel Cheevers Son of Ezekiel Russell and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 February 1785.
Hosea Son of Hosea Stodder and Luce his Wife,	"	29 March 1785.
William Son of William Scollay and Catharine his Wife,	"	7 September 1785.
Mary daughter of Andrew Tukesbury and Susannah his Wife,	"	24 August 1785.

Sarah daughter of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife, born	28 March 1785.
Emma Jane daughter of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	" 10 March 1785.
Mary daughter of } (Gem) of William White and John Chandler Son } Mary his Wife,	" 9 January 1785.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Ward and Prudence his Wife,	" 24 December 1785.

1786.

Benjamin Son of John Andrews and Ruthe his Wife, born	9 July 1786.
Benjamin Son of Benjamin Austin and Jane his Wife,	" 27 August 1786.
Sukey daughter of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	" 20 June 1786.
Alexander Son of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	" 9 March 1786.
Thomas Son of Thomas Bickford and Elizabeth his Wife,	" 27 March 1786.
Mary daughter of William B. Bradford and Mary Tufts his Wife,	" 7 October 1786.
Nathan } Gem: Sons of Nathan Bond and } Nathan Charles } Joanna his Wife, } Charles	" 6 June 1786.
Nancy daughter of John Ballard and Mary his Wife,	" 8 June 1786.
Andrew Son of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	" 9 March 1786.
John Cathcart Son of Isaac Collins and Abigail his Wife,	" 29 October 1786.
William Son of William Donnissen and Mary his Wife,	" 20 September 1786.
Gilbert Son of William Deblois and Sarah his Wife,	" 5 March 1786.
Andrew Son of John Eliot and Ann his wife,	" 24 June 1786.
Betsey daughter of Matthew Groves and Mary his Wife,	" 15 April 1786.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	" 4 November 1786.
Sally daughter of Jonathan Houghton and Mary his Wife,	" 2 April 1786.
Cecile Charlotte daughter of Peter Lemercier and Polly his Wife,	" 8 September 1786.
Catharine daughter of Joseph May and Dorothy his Wife,	" 9 December 1786.
William Rufus Son of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	" 30 December 1786.
Mary Colter Witchurch daughter of James Hooper Witchurch Owens,	" 6 December 1786.
Henry Son of Benjamin Russell and Esther his Wife,	" 26 January 1786.
Robert Son of Robert Rogerson and Lucy his Wife,	" 11 April 1786.
Sophia daughter of William Sherburne and Mehitable his Wife,	" 30 January 1786.
Lydia daughter of Barney Smith and Anna his Wife,	" 19 November 1786.
Peter Geyer Son of Henry W. Stevens and Luce his Wife,	" 13 October 1786.
Eliza daughter of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	" 14 January 1786.
Ruth daughter of Samuel Thwing and Ruth his Wife,	" 22 March 1786.
David Son of David Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	" 7 January 1786.
Arnold Son of Samuel Welles and Isabella his Wife,	" 12 September 1786.
Harriot daughter of William White and Mary his Wife,	" 31 August 1786.
	" 31 October 1786.

1787.

Nancey daughter of Samuel Adams and Catharine his Wife,	born	19 July 1787.
Gilbert Son of Hezekiah Blanchard and Esther his Wife,	"	3 August 1787.
Sally daughter of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	"	17 December 1787.
Royal Son of Nathan Bond and Joanna his Wife,	"	4 September 1787.
Amos Son of John Ballard and Mary his Wife,	"	30 June 1787.
Anna Vassall daughter of Leonard Vassall Borland and Sarah his Wife,	"	26 July 1787.
William Bowes Son of William B. Bradford and Mary his Wife,	"	31 October 1787.
Sophia daughter of Caleb Bingham and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 January 1787.
Elizabeth daughter of William and Susannah Burley,	"	10 September 1787.
John Jones Son of Dudley Colman and Mary his Wife,	"	26 June 1787.
Mary daughter of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	19 July 1787.
Elizabeth daughter of Henry Davison and Mary his Wife,	"	13 June 1787.
Henry Son of John Dyer and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	16 April 1787.
Hannah daughter of Thomas Dawes junr. and Margaret his Wife,	"	8 January 1787.
Samuel Son of Samuel Eames and Lydia his Wife,	"	14 January 1787.
Hans Benjamin, Son of Hans Gram and Jane his Wife,	"	13 July 1787.
Henry Gillspie Son of	"	9 October 1787.
Josiah Quincy Son of Benjamin Guild and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 March 1787.
Sally daughter of Matthew Groves and Mary his Wife,	"	14 December 1787.
Frances daughter of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	"	7 June 1787.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel Johnson and Catharine his Wife,	"	17 November 1787.
Dana daughter of David Lewis and Lydia his Wife,	"	25 February 1787.
Lucy daughter of Ozias Morse and Lucy his Wife,	"	28 September 1787.
Phillip Son of Phillip Maret and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 September 1787.
Nehemiah Son of Nehemiah and Anna Norcross,	"	19 June 1787.
Mary daughter of Thomas Powers and Mary his Wife,	"	8 March 1787.
William Son of Joseph Pitty and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 December 1787.
Betsy daughter of Nathan Peabody and Polly his Wife,	"	21 October 1787.
Judith Cooper daughter of Ezekiel Russell and Sarah his Wife,	"	7 January 1787.
Atherton H. Son of Benjamin Stevens and Hannah his Wife,	"	15 July 1787.
William Son of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	28 January 1787.
Lucy daughter of Thomas Tileston and Lucy his Wife,	"	3 January 1787.
Harriet daughter of David Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	"	15 December 1787.
Delia daughter of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	"	8 January 1787.
David Son of Jonas Welsh and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	4 June 1787.
Joseph Son of Joseph Ward and Prudence his Wife,	"	21 August 1787.

Gen	Samuel Adams, Son of Thomas Wells and Hannah his Wife,	born	1 March 1787.
	William Augustus Son of Moses White and Elizabeth Amilia his Wife,	"	9 November 1787.
	Esther Augusta daughter of Moses White and Elizabeth Amilia his Wife,	"	9 November 1787.

1788.

Lucretia daughter of Azor G. Archibald and Lucretia his Wife,	born	8 September 1788.
Charles Son of Benjamin Austin and Jane his Wife,	"	6 February 1788.
George Son of Nathan Bond and Joanna his Wife,	"	25 July 1788.
Annis daughter of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	"	5 January 1788.
Charles Son of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 December 1788.
Joseph Son of William Donnisson and Mary his Wife,	"	23 December 1788.
Sally Williams daughter of William Deblois and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 May 1788.
Henry Son of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	8 June 1788.
Pitts Son of Pitts Hall and Sarah his Wife,	"	11 April 1788.
Frederick William Son of Joseph Ingraham and Jane his Wife,	"	4 April 1788.
Asa Son of William Lawrance and Lydia his Wife,	"	4 June 1788.
Charles Son of John Lothrop and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	11 November 1788.
Charles Son of Joseph May and Dorothy his Wife,	"	19 March 1788.
Francis Son of Samuel Parkman and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 June 1788.
Delicia Mary daughter of David Poignand and Delicia his Wife,	"	1 April 1788.
George Son of Benjamin Russell and Esther his Wife,	"	3 April 1788.
Sarah daughter of David Spear and Marcy his Wife.	"	20 March 1788.
Lucretia, daughter of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	21 January 1788.
Jenny Symmes daughter of Fortune Symmes and Jenny his Wife,	"	11 December 1788.
William Pitman, Son of Abraham Wild and Sannah his Wife,	"	27 January 1788.
Isabella Prat, daughter of Samuel Welles and Isabella his Wife,	"	23 April 1788.
John Blair, Son of Ebenezer Woodward and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 January 1788.

1789.

William Son of John Andrews and Ruthy his Wife,	born	5 May 1789.
John Fenno Son of Samuel Adams and Catharine his Wife,	"	23 February 1789.
Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Austin and Jane his Wife,	"	21 November 1789.
Elizabeth daughter of William B. Bradford and Mary his Wife,	"	26 May 1789.
Timothy Son of Thomas Badlington and Mary his Wife,	"	16 September 1789.
Nabby daughter of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	"	1 June 1789.
Jane daughter of John Bazin and Jane his Wife,	"	24 August 1789.
Harriot daughter of Samll. and Hannah Bangs,	"	21 April 1789.

William Son of William Clap and Sally his Wife,	born	11 November 1789.
John Adams Son of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	"	1 February 1789.
Charles Chaney Son of Rev. John Clarke and his Wife,	"	3 April 1789.
Andrew Cunningham Son of Henry Davison and Mary his Wife,	"	5 June 1789.
Sarah Smith daughter of Joseph Dolbear and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	
William Son of Thomas Flinn and Nancy his Wife,	"	9 September 1789.
Nathaniel Lewis Son of Nathaniel Gardner and Mary Anna his Wife,	"	10 April 1789.
Amelia daughter of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	"	5 April 1789.
John Clark Son of Nathaniel Johnson and Catharine his Wife,	"	11 December 1789.
Nancy daughter of Ozias Morse and Lucy his Wife,	"	7 January 1789.
George Washington Son of John May Esq. and Abigail his Wife,	"	15 October 1789.
Loisa Elizabeth daughter of David Poignand and Delicia his Wife,	"	13 September 1789.
Henry Barney Son of Barney Smith and Nancy his Wife,	"	26 October 1789.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	22 December 1789.
Thomas Son of Thomas Tileston and Lucy his Wife,	"	15 April 1789.
Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	8 January 1789.
Sally daughter of David Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	"	9 June 1789.
James Son of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	"	22 May 1789.
Sally daughter of Jonas Welsh and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 February 1789.
Mira Son of Joseph Ward and Prudence his Wife,	"	3 November 1789.

1790.

Susah Lloyd daughter of Leonard Vassall Borland and Sarah his Wife,	born	7 February 1790.
Electa daughter of Caleb Bingham and Hannah his Wife,	"	29 August 1790.
John Son of William B. Bradford and Mary his Wife,	"	19 September 1790.
Matthew Son of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	"	7 February 1790.
Benjamin Tufts Son of Hezekiah Blanchard and Esther his Wife,	"	7 March 1790.
Mariah Green Collins daughter of Isaac and Nabby Collins	"	14 November 1790.
Catharine Lippit, daughter of William Donnisson and Mary his Wife,	"	8 December 1790.
James Son of Samuel Eames and Lydia his Wife,	"	30 March 1790.
Susanna daughter of John Fox and Mercy his Wife,	"	6 January 1790.
Patrick Jeffry Wilks Son of Hans Gram and Jane his Wife,	"	23 July 1790.
Mary Ann daughter of Gardner Green and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	19 April 1790.
Mary Ann Gray daughter of Edward and Susanna Gray,	"	27 November 1790.
Harriot Gillspey daughter of	"	23 January 1790.
Frederick Son of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	"	15 June 1790.

Mary Anna daughter of Nathaniel Gardner and Mary Anna his Wife,	born	24 May 1790.
George { Son and daughter of Jonathan Harriot { Gem: { Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	16 August 1790.
Susanna Fox daughter of Samuel Laha and Mary his Wife (error),	"	10 January 1790.
David Son of David Pratt and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 December 1790.
James Son of James Prince and Agniss his Wife,	"	15 January 1790.
John Son of Nathan Peabody and Polly his Wife,	"	13 December 1790.
Sarah daughter of William and Judith Shaw,	"	15 July 1790.
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Stodder and Sibylla his Wife,	"	28 June 1790.
Betsy Melvin, daughter of Ebenezer Woodward and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 February 1790.
Abraham Son of Abraham Wild and Susannah his Wife,	"	5 February 1790.
Thomas Son of Thomas Wells and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 March 1790.
Mary daughter of Abel and Chloe Barbadoes, People of Colour,	"	1 December 1790.

1791.

Samuel Son of Samuel Adams and Catharine his Wife,	born	10 July 1791.
John Son of John and Jane Bazin,	"	18 December 1791.
Judith daughter of Abraham Bazin and Mary his wife,	"	3 October 1791.
Susan daughter of William and Susannah Burley,	"	2 September 1791.
John Son of Samll. and Hannah Bangs,	"	2 December 1791.
Hannah Cazneau, daughter of Thomas Brewer and Hannah his Wife,	"	21 October 1791.
Charles Son of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	"	6 April 1791.
Caroline daughter of William and Sally Clap,	"	7 November 1791.
Henry Son of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	16 January 1791.
Margaret daughter of John Fox and Mercy his Wife,	"	5 February 1791.
Amelia daughter of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	"	22 August 1791.
Francis Son of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	13 September 1791.
Daniel Greenleaf Son of Joseph Ingraham and Jane his Wife,	"	11 June 1791.
Samuel Son of Nathaniel Johnson and Catharine his Wife,	"	2 October 1791.
Henry Son of Zebadiah Johnson and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 December 1791.
Hannah Ayers daughter of Ozias Morse and Lucy his Wife,	"	16 December 1791.
Caroline daughter of James Prince and Agniss his Wife,	"	9 March 1791.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Powers and Mary his Wife,	"	4 August 1791.
Mary daughter of William and Judith Shaw,	"	7 December 1791.
John Son of John Sumner and Polly his Wife,	"	23 August 1791.
James Son of Fortune Symmes and Jenny his Wife,	"	20 October 1791.
Charles Son of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	26 October 1791.
Charles Son of David Tyler and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 January 1791.
George Son of Elisha Ticknor and Betsy his Wife,	"	1 August 1791.
Henry James Son of William Tudor and Delia his Wife,	"	8 April 1791.
John Son of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 April 1791.

Augustus William Son of William Warner and Martha his Wife,	born	19 October 1791.
George Williams Son of Robert Williams junr. and his Wife,	"	27 June 1791.
William Son of Abraham Wild and Susannah his Wife,	"	8 December 1791.
Peggy daughter of Edmund Wright and Mary his Wife,	"	23 March 1791.

The following entry stands just before one of 1792:

Sarah Smith daughter of Joseph Dolbear and Elizabeth his Wife,

1792.

Rufus Son of William B. Bradford and Mary his Wife,	born	7 October 1792.
John Son of Leonard Vassall Borland and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 January 1792.
William Son of Richard Wibort Cooper and Priscilla his Wife,	"	1 May 1792.
Harriet daughter of Revd. John Clarke and his Wife,	"	12 March 1792.
George Son of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 December 1792.
Ann daughter of Joseph Dolbear and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	18 January 1792.
Lydia daughter of Samuel Eames and Lydia his Wife,	"	25 August 1792.
Edward Son of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	16 December 1792.
Gardner Son of Gardner Green and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 January 1792.
Matilda daughter of Nathaniel Gardiner and Mary Anna his Wife,	"	11 February 1792.
Francis Son of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	2 October 1792.
Caroline Elizabeth daughter of Nathaniel Hancock and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 March 1792.
Eliza daughter of Daniel Ingols and Lydia his Wife,	"	1 September 1792.
Hannah Kuhn daughter of Jacob Kuhn and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 August (dead) 1792.
Sally } Twins Gem: daughters of David Lewis and Lydia }	"	18 August 1792.
Louisa daughter of Joseph May and Dorothy his Wife,	"	31 December 1792.
John Son of David Pratt and Hannah his Wife,	"	23 August 1792.
Susanna daughter of Nathan Peabody and Polly his Wife,	"	18 December 1792.
Joseph Son of Joseph Peirce junr. and Frances Temple his Wife,	"	9 May 1792.
George Bell Son of David Rick and Bathsheba his Wife,	"	8 September 1792.
George Augustus Son of Robert Rogerson and Lucy his Wife,	"	13 November 1792.
Stephen Son of Stephen Smith and Mary his Wife,	"	19 April 1792.
Sally Brick daughter of Jonathan Stodder and Sibylla his Wife,	"	7 July 1792.
Marcy daughter of David Spear and Marcy his Wife,	"	23 August 1792.
Mary daughter of Edmund Wright and Mary his Wife,	"	15 December 1792.

1793.

Benjamin Son of Benjamin Austin and Jane his Wife,	born	9 April 1793.
Aaron Son of Isaac and Abigail Adams,	"	17 July 1793.
John Son of Ephraim and Sally Bound,	"	25 October 1793.
Catherina Lloyd daughter of Leonard Vassall Bolland and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 October 1793.
Mary daughter of Abraham Bazin and Mary his Wife,	"	13 January 1793.
Edward Son of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	"	22 December 1793.
Eliza daughter of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	"	16 December 1793.
Ann daughter of Jonathan Balch and his Wife,	"	23 March 1793.
Stephen Son of John and Jane Bazin,	"	21 April 1793.
Alden Bass Son of Amariah Chapin and Deborah his Wife,	"	13 February 1793.
Mariah daughter of Joseph Cowdin and Mary his Wife,	"	25 January 1793.
Lucretia daughter of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	"	29 July 1793.
Sarah Eliza daughter of William Clap and Sally his Wife,	"	14 February 1793.
Mary daughter of John Dyer and Mary his Wife,	"	1 October 1793.
Moses Emanuel Muhemet Von Exter Son of Joachim Van Exter of Hamburgh and Isabella Perkins his Wife, family from St. Eustatia	"	6 February 1793.
John Son of Asa Fuller and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	25 May 1793.
Nathaniel Son of Hans Gram and Jane his Wife,	"	10 July 1793.
Neils Brock Son of Hans Gram and Jane his Wife,	"	10 July 1793.
Benjamin Daniel Son of Gardner Green and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	29 December 1793.
Sally Gardner daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Anna his Wife,	"	28 December 1793.
Thomas Son of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	"	20 August 1793.
Charlotte daughter of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	23 November 1793.
George Son of Jacob Kuhn and Hannah his Wife,	"	13 Sept. (dead) 1793.
Thomas Son of George Longley and Mary his Wife,	"	31 August 1793.
David Rozel Son of David Poignand and Delicia his Wife,	"	29 January 1793.
Eliza daughter of Thomas Powers and Mary his Wife,	"	24 February 1793.
Robert Edward Son of David Rick and Bathsheba his Wife,	"	5 October 1793.
Francis Son of William and Judith Shaw,	"	26 October 1793.
William Son of Jonathan Stodder and Sibylla his Wife,	"	31 October 1793.
Jeremiah Son of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	5 November 1793.
Sally daughter of Ebenezer Tileston and Sally his Wife,	"	24 January 1793.
Mary Parker daughter of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	14 April 1793.
Abraham Gallison Son of Thomas Tannatt and Mary his Wife,	"	30 December 1793.
Charlotty daughter of Jessee Barber Willcox and Bulah his Wife,	"	31 October 1793.

Eleanor daughter of Dudley Walker and Eleanor his Wife,	born	4 February 1793.
Mary daughter of Jonathan Wild and Mary his Wife,	"	5 November 1793.
Daniel White Son of Daniel Whitney and Dorcas his Wife,	"	21 July 1793.
Maria daughter of Ebenezer Woodward and Hannah his Wife,	"	14? February 1793.

1794.

Humphry Austin Son of Humphrey Alden and Mary his Wife,	born	26 September 1794.
Thomas Bulfinch Son of Seth Adams and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 November 1794.
Samuel Son of Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	24 December 1794.
Peter Boyer Son of Abraham Bazin and Mary his Wife,	"	29 July 1794.
Hephzibah Parker Barber daughter of John Barber and Hephzibah his Wife,	"	20 December 1794.
Samuel Son of Richard W. Cooper and Priscilla his Wife,	"	13 February 1794.
Joseph Son of Joseph Cowdin and Mary his Wife,	"	22 April 1794.
Caroline daughter of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 June 1794.
Ellinor daughter of John Dorr and Esther his Wife,	"	6 September 1794.
Elizabeth Quincy daughter of William Donnisson and Mary his Wife,	"	17 April 1794.
Mary daughter of Samuel Eames and Lydia his Wife,	"	20 May 1794.
Mary Allen daughter of Ebenezer Eaton and Mary his Wife,	"	19 September 1794.
Elizabeth daughter of Asa Fuller and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	6 December 1794.
George } Gem: Son and daughter of Stephen Gor- Harriot } ham and Molly his Wife,	"	13 July 1794.
Eliza daughter of John Hofman and Mary his Wife,	"	12 September 1794.
Maria daughter of Nathaniel Johnson and Catharine his Wife,	"	31 May 1794.
Lydia daughter of George Longley and Mary his Wife,	"	27 November 1794.
Joseph Harris Son of Joseph Low and Sarah his Wife,	"	2 December 1794.
Fisher Ames Son of Morse and	"	12 December 1794.
Frances daughter of John Peir and Chloe his Wife,	"	24 July 1794.
Frances daughter of Joseph Peirce junr. and Frances Temple his Wife,	"	17 January 1794.
John Son of Prince Snow and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 November 1794.
Thomas Stoddard Son of David Spear and Marcy his Wife,	"	4 January 1794.
Mary daughter of Ebenezer Tileston and Sally his Wife,	"	29 December 1794.
Edmund Son of Edmund Wright and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1794.
Amos Son of Daniel Whitney and Dorcas his Wife,	"	22 September 1794.
Elizabeth daughter of Ezra Waldo Weld and Mary his Wife,	"	21 March 1794.

1795.

Mary Ann daughter of Seth Adams and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	3 December 1795.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Adams and Catharine his Wife,	"	2 January 1795.
Hannah Trecothick daughter of Benjamin Austin and Jane his Wife,	"	26 June 1795.
Harriot daughter of Isaac Adams and Abigail his Wife,	"	23 September 1795.
Samuel Son of William B. Bradford and Mary his Wife,	"	18 January 1795.
Augusta Elizabeth daughter of Leonard Vassall Borland and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 November 1795.
Gorham Son of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	"	10 February 1795.
Polly daughter of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	"	7 October 1795.
William Barren Son of Andrew Colhoun and Martha his Wife,	"	29 December 1795.
Susan Davis daughter of John Cotton and Susan his Wife,	"	1 October 1795.
Mary Ann daughter of Leon Chappotin and Bridget his Wife,	"	17 April 1795.
Edward Tyler Son of Amariah Chapin and Deborah his Wife (at Dedham),	"	11 July 1795.
Caroline daughter of Isaiah Doane and Hannah his Wife,	"	7 November 1795.
Polly daughter of John Dyer and Mary his Wife,	"	31 December 1795.
Jean Germain Samuel Adams Dennery Son of Jean Baptiste Thomas Dennery and Julie Magdelaine Sophie Forget De St. Germain his Wife,	"	29 March 1795.
William Son of William Fisk and Eunice his Wife,	"	3 February 1795.
John Son of Claude Fortin and Magdeleine L. Amie his Wife,	"	10 March 1795.
Charles Son of Fox and Abigail his Wife,	"	14 September 1795.
Francis Son of *	"	27 May 1795.
Thomas Moor Son of William Greenough and Polly his Wife,	"	24 March 1795.
Eliza daughter of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	19 January 1795.
William Parkinson Son of Gardner Green and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	7 September 1795.
Henry Son of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	"	27 December 1795.
Lucretia daughter of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	8 September 1795.
Stephen Son of Zebulon Hall and Martha his Wife,	"	20 November 1795.
Mary daughter of Joel Johnson and Mary his Wife,	"	11 February 1795.
George Son of George Johnson and Olive his Wife,	"	21 June 1795.
Jacob Son of Jacob Kuhn and Hannah his Wife,	"	3 January (dead) 1795.
George Son of Jacob Kuhn and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 December 1795.
Gilbert Son of David Lewis and Lydia his Wife,	"	9 September 1795.
Hannah daughter of David Pratt and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 April 1795.
Daniel Hews Son of Robert Rogerson and Lucy his Wife,	"	26 April 1795.
William Augustus Son of John M. Stillman and Nancy D. his Wife,	"	24 May 1795.

* Perhaps son of Nathaniel and Catharine Johnson.

William Scott Son of Daniel Whitney and Dorcas his Wife,	born	30 September 1795.
George Son of Ebenezer and Mary White,	"	23 August 1795.
William Meriam Son of Jesse Barber Willcox and Bulah his Wife,	"	18 October 1795.
Dudley Son of Dudley Walker and Eleanor his Wife,	"	8 February 1795.

1796.

Catharine Willard Amory daughter of John and Catharine Amory,	born	24 March 1796.
Harriette daughter of Samuel Adams and Catharine his Wife,	"	16 December 1796.
Susanna Buckley daughter of Abraham Bazin and Mary his Wife,	"	16 February 1796.
Joseph Son of William B. Bradford and Mary his Wife,	"	20 January 1796.
Mary daughter of Andrew Cunningham and Mary his Wife,	"	21 February 1796.
Elizabeth Inglish daughter of Richard W. Cooper and Priscilla his Wife,	"	26 March 1796.
Julia Ann daughter of John Cushing and Julia his Wife,	"	19 May 1796.
Esther daughter of John Dorr and Esther his Wife,	"	23 April 1796.
Margaret daughter of Ebenezer Eaton and Mary his Wife,	"	3 February 1796.
Thomas, Son of Thomas French and Nancy his Wife,	"	16 December 1796.
Hannah daughter of Samuel Fisk junr. and Hannah his Wife,	"	14 November 1796.
Mary Anna Lewis daughter of Nathaniel Gardner and Mary Anna his Wife,	"	9 April 1796.
Elizabeth daughter of John Gill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 March 1796.
Joseph Son of Joseph Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	22 December 1796.
Charlotte daughter of Nathaniel Johnson and Catharine his Wife,	"	30 May 1796.
Eliza daughter of Ephraim Jones and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	13 September 1796.
Josiah Nottage Son of George Longley and Mary his Wife,	"	1 September 1796.
William Henry Son of Ebenezer Moulton and Abigail his Wife,	"	18 January 1796.
Ambrose Son of Morse and	"	29 March 1796.
Delia daughter of Joseph Peirce junr. and Frances Temple his Wife,	"	16 February 1796.
William Son of William and Lydia Palfrey,	"	7 September 1796.
Isaac Son of Isaac Purvere and Catharine his Wife,	"	28 July 1796.
William Son of Abraham Staples and Susan his Wife,	"	4 October 1796.
Samuel Perkins Spear Son of Samuel Spear and Lydia Henchman his Wife,	"	10 December 1796.
Michael Son of Fortune Symmes and Jenny his Wife,	"	16 February 1796.
Metelda daughter of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	"	18 November 1796.
John Son of John M. Stillman and Nancy D. his Wife,	"	25 June 1796.
of Prince Snow and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	1 April 1796.

Christopher Son of Christopher Tilden and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	12 May 1796.
Eliza daughter of Ebenezer Tileston and Sally his Wife,	"	1 October 1796.
Eleanor daughter of Dudley Walker and Eleanor his Wife,	"	14 April 1796.

1797.

William Apthorp Adams Son of Seth and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	2 July 1797.
Samuel Todd Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Adams his Wife,	"	30 March 1797.
Ann Gorham daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	"	19 June 1797.
John How Son of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	"	13 September 1797.
Charles Son of Andrew Colhoun and Martha his Wife,	"	24 June 1797.
Bridget Adeline daughter of Leon Chappotin and Bridget his Wife,	"	21 February 1797.
Elizabeth Boyer daughter of Joseph Coolidge junr. and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	14 July 1797.
Mary daughter of John Dorr and Esther his Wife,	"	22 July 1797.
Simeon Dean Son of Simeon Deane and Martha his Wife,	"	29 November 1797.
John Son of John Dyer and Mary his Wife,	"	31 March 1797.
William Casneau Son of Fox and Abigail his Wife,	"	26 July 1797.
Lucy White daughter of William Fisk and Eunice his Wife,	"	25 March 1797.
George Son of George Green and Mary his Wife,	"	8 July 1797.
Elizabeth daughter of Stephen Gorham and Molly his Wife,	"	3 December 1797.
Susanna daughter of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	30 March 1797.
John Buller Son of John Hoffman and Mary his Wife,	"	17 February 1797.
Amelia Augusta daughter of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	21 August 1797.
Daniel Son of Daniel Ingalls and Lydia his Wife,	"	16 June 1797.
Anne daughter of Jacob Kuhn and Hannah his Wife,	"	27 March 1797.
John Clark Son of John Lambert and Margaret his Wife,	"	15 May 1797.
Sarah Sweetser daughter of Joseph Low and Sarah his Wife,	"	23 March 1797.
Nancy daughter of John T. Low and Nancy his Wife,	"	17 April 1797.
Samuel Joseph Son of Joseph May and Dorothy his Wife,	"	12 September 1797.
Charles Son to Ebenezer and Abigail Moulton.	"	12 April 1797.
Edward Son of James O. Neale and Mary his Wife.	"	4 July 1797.
Maria daughter of Joseph Peirce and Frances Temple his Wife,	"	29 April 1797.
Harriot daughter of Thomas Powers and Mary his Wife,	"	18 September 1797.
David Son of David Rick and Bathsheba his Wife,	"	15 March 1797.
Isaac Hopkins Son of Isaac Rand the 3d and Jane Vernon his Wife,	"	8 September 1797.
George W. Son of John M. Stillman and Nancy D. his Wife,	"	19 November 1797.

Mary daughter of Stephen Smith and Mary his Wife,	born	9 April 1797.
Julia Maria daughter of David Spear and Marey his Wife,	"	14 November 1797.
Harriot daughter of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	"	6 April 1797.
Mary daughter of Moses Tyler and Mary his Wife,	"	18 December 1797.
Elizabeth daughter of William Turner and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	30 September 1797.
Edward Niles Son of Nathaniel Thayer and Charlotte his Wife,	"	22 August 1797.
Caroline daughter of Dudley Walker and Eleanor his Wife,	"	26 June 1797.
Catharine Landon daughter of Edmund Wright and Mary his Wife,	"	7 January 1797.

1798.

Peter Chardon Son of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	born	26 August 1798.
Jacob Bull Son of Joshua and Mary Bull,	"	2 March 1798.
Joseph Son of Nathaniel Butler and Lydia his Wife, (Blacks)	"	22 October 1798.
Margaret Vassall daughter of Leonard Vassall Borland and Sarah his Wife,	"	27 March 1798.
Reuben Son of Reuben Carver and his Wife,	"	8 June 1798.
Solomon Son of John Cotton and Susan his Wife,	"	26 March 1798.
Sally Lewis daughter of Andrew Cunningham and Mary his Wife,	"	16 April 1798.
Mary Keith daughter of John Cushing and Julia his Wife,	"	14 April 1798.
William Son of John D. Dyer and Mary his Wife,	"	4 August 1798.
John Brazer Son of Ezra Davis and Mary his Wife,	"	16 October 1798.
Funny daughter of Asa Fuller and Eliza his Wife,	"	7 October 1798.
Sally daughter of William Grenough and Polly his Wife,	"	8 September 1798.
John Son of John Gill and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	28 November 1798.
Elizabeth daughter of John Grew and Mary his Wife,	"	2 April 1798.
John Son of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	5 December 1798.
Nathaniel junr. Son of Nathaniel Gardner and Mary Anna his Wife,	"	7 January 1798.
Caroline daughter of Jonathan Harris and Mary his Wife,	"	2 October 1798.
Martha Beal daughter of Zebulon Hall and Martha his Wife,	"	4 February 1798.
Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Johnson and Catharine his Wife,	"	26 February 1798.
Adaline daughter of John Jutau and Mary his Wife,	"	24 September 1798.
Anna daughter of Atkins Lumbard and Anna his Wife,	"	24 December 1798.
Thomas Richardson Son of John Lambert and Margaret his Wife,	"	20 November 1798.
Elizabeth Sewall daughter of Joseph May and Dorothy his Wife,	"	5 December 1798.
Susannah daughter of Ozias Morse and Lucy his Wife,	"	24 November 1798.
Robert Jenkins Son of William and Lydia Palfrey,	"	27 December 1798.
Benjamin Williams Son of John Leate Roberts and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	8 June 1798.

Nancy daughter of Fortune Symmes and Jenny his Wife,	born	26 November 1798.
Edward Sprague Son of Samuel Swett and Esther his Wife,	“	8 January 1798.
Clerissa daughter of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	“	17 June 1798.
Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Tilden and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	16 January 1798.
Sukey daughter of Ebenezer Tileston and Sally his Wife,	“	12 August 1798.
Elizabeth Ruggles daughter of John Whitney and Clarissa his Wife,	“	27 March 1798.
Nancy daughter of Obadiah Wright and Nancy his Wife,	“	19 May 1798.
William Son of William Wymann and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	19 January 1798.
William Son of William Wyman and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	18 January 1798.

1799.

Ann Lowder daughter of Samuel Adams and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	11 February 1799.
Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	25 September 1799
Sidney Son of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	“	7 October 1799.
Andrew Hamilton Son of Andrew Colhoun and Martha his Wife,	“	30 March 1799.
John Son of John Cotton and Susan his Wife,	“	28 November 1799.
William Sheffield Son of Amariah Chapin and Deborah his Wife at Roxbury,	“	9 February 1799.
John White Son of John D. Dyer and Mary his Wife,	“	29 March 1799.
John Clark Son of William Emerson and Ruth his Wife,	“	22 November 1799.
Eliza daughter of Josep Eaton and Hannah his Wife,	“	9 January 1799.
Harriet daughter of William Fisk and Eunice his Wife,	“	3 January 1799.
John Coolidge Son of Ebenezer Farley and Lydia his Wife,	“	17 April 1799.
John Bradley Son of Joseph Hudson and Mary his Wife,	“	6 March 1799.
Francis Son of Daniel Ingols and Lydia his Wife,	“	3 April 1799.
Joseph Wentworth Son of Joseph Ingraham and Sarah his Wife,	“	13 November 1799.
Ephraim Son of Ephraim Jones and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	10 April 1799.
John Foster Son of Joseph Low and Sarah his Wife,	“	16 January 1799.
Nathl. Hall Son of Joseph Loring junr. and Susan his Wife,	“	17 December 1799.
Esbel Crosby daughter of John T. Low and Nancy his Wife,	“	19 March 1799.
Hannah Tucksbury daughter of John Leeman and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	9 May 1799.
William Son of Thomas Mills and Susannah his Wife,	“	2 February 1799.
Harriot Orne daughter of Perkins Nicholas and Bridget his Wife,	“	3 July 1799.
Marcus Tullius Son of Joseph Peirce junr. and Frances Temple his Wife,	“	17 May 1799.

Henry Son of Thomas Powers and Mary his Wife, born	26 April 1799.
Caleb Hopkins Son of Isaac Rand the 3d and Jane Vernon his Wife,	“ 13 March 1799.
Samuel Son of John M. Stillman and Nancy D. his Wife,	“ 2 September 1799.
Charles Harrison Sprague Son of Samuel Swett and Esther his Wife,	“ 17 October 1799.
of Prince Snow and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 28 December 1799.
William B. Son of Christopher Tilden and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 5 August 1799.
Sally daughter of Elisha and Hannah Tower,	“ 1 December 1799.
Williams, Son of William Turner and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 27 February 1799.
Sarah daughter of Jesse Barber Willcox and Bulah his Wife,	“ 29 January 1799.
William Parkhurst Son of John Whitney and Clarissa his Wife,	“ 9 July 1799.

1800.

Sally Welch daughter of Isaac Adams and Abigail his Wife, born	29 October 1800.
Theophilus Son of Ebenezer Little Boyd and Sarah his Wife,	“ 9 January 1800.
Caroline daughter of Asa Bullard and Abigail his Wife,	“ 21 September 1800.
Charlotta Gray daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	“ 4 November 1800.
Caleb Champney Son of Ammi Cutter junr. and Elizabeth his Wife,	“ 3 March 1800.
Susannah daughter of Andrew Colhoun and Martha his Wife,	“ 17 October 1800.
Thomas Kilham Son of John D. Dyer and Mary his Wife,	“ 4 September 1800.
John Son of John Dorr and Esther his Wife,	“ 29 May 1800.
Charlotte } Gem. daughters of Joseph Eaton and Caroline } Hannah his Wife,	“ 27 June (dead) 1800.
Ann daughter of Thomas French and Nancy his Wife,	“ 6 February 1800.
Frederick Augustus Son of Ebenezer Farley and Lydia his Wife,	“ 25 June 1800.
Mary Ann daughter of William Fisk and Eunice his Wife,	“ 10 September 1800.
Mehitable daughter of David Greenough and Betsy his Wife,	“ 21 July (dead) 1800.
Charles Son of Zebulon Hall and Martha his Wife,	“ 9 November 1800.
Mary White daughter of Joseph Hudson and Mary his Wife,	“ 4 December 1800.
Emily Burnap daughter of Micah and Rachel Holt,	“ 19 July 1800.
Phaline daughter of John Jutau and Mary his Wife,	“ 9 February 1800.
James Son of John T. Low and Nancy his Wife,	“ 5 May 1800.
Lucrana daughter of Nehemiah Lovell and Rhoda his Wife,	“ 21 March 1800.
Ephraim Ward Son of Joseph Low and Sarah his Wife,	“ 22 May 1800.
Abigail daughter of Joseph May and Dorothy his Wife,	“ 8 October 1800.
Constant Freeman Son of Thomas Mills and Susanah his Wife,	“ 2 November 1800.

Elizabeth daughter of David Pratt and Hannah his Wife,	born	5 June 1800.
James Lloyd Son of Isaac Rand the 3d and Jane Vernon,	“	6 October 1800.
Susan daughter of David Spear and Marcy his Wife,	“	5 July 1800.
Mary daughter of Samuel Sprague and Joanna his Wife,	“	1 May 1800.
George L. Son of John and Annah Stanhope in Newport, R.I.,	“	10 December 1800.
Caroline daughter of Joseph Tilden and Sarah his Wife,	“	21 May 1800.
George Richards Minot Son of Nathaniel Thayer and Charlotte his Wife,	“	6 November 1800.
Susannah daughter of John Whitney and Clarissa his Wife,	“	18 November 1800.
Frances Ruggles daughter of Obadiah Wright and Nancy his Wife,	“	15 August 1800.
Otis Son of John Willcocks and Sally his Wife,	“	20 February 1800.

1801.

Samuel Stillman Son of Amos Atherton and Hannah his Wife,	born	29 October 1801.
Joseph Simonds Son of Samuel Adams and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	6 April 1801.
Nancy Newell daughter of Wilks Barber and Nancy his Wife,	“	6 August 1801.
Edward How Son of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	“	1 August 1801.
Thomas Perkins Son of Reuben Carver and his Wife,	“	16 November 1801.
Nathan Davis Son of John Cotton and Susan his Wife,	“	16 January 1801.
James Son of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	“	27 April 1801.
Sally daughter of John Dorr and Esther his Wife,	“	13 September 1801.
William Son of William Emmerson and Ruth his Wife,	“	31 July 1801.
Edward Son of Fox and Abigail his Wife,	“	16 September 1801.
Joanna Burdick daughter of Hans Gram and Jane his Wife,	“	2 June 1801.
Susanna daughter of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	“	10 June 1801.
John Son of David Greenough and Betsy his Wife,	“	19 November 1801.
George Clark Johnston Son of Nathaniel Johnston and Catharine his Wife,	“	6 January 1801.
Jacob Son of Jacob Kuhn and Catharine his Wife,	“	23 April 1801.
Catharine Sweetser daughter of Joseph Low and Catharine Sweetser his Wife,	“	18 October 1801.
Mary Ann daughter of Lazarus Lovell and Silvia his Wife,	“	24 February 1801.
Caroline daughter of Giles Lodge and Abigail H. his Wife,	“	25 May 1801.
Ann daughter of James Miller and Harriot his Wife,	“	16 July 1801.
Thomas Fairbanks Son of Samuel Morse and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	2 May 1801.
Mary Ann daughter of Perkins Nichols and Bridget his Wife,	“	20 February 1801.
Constantius Son of Joseph Peirce junr. and Frances Temple his Wife,	“	9 May 1801.

Margaret Skillin daughter of William and Lydia Palfrey,	born	30 March 1801.
Frederick Son of John M. Stillman and Nancy D. his Wife,	"	16 July 1801.
Martha Ann daughter of William Turner and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	10 July 1801.
Thomas Son of Edmund Wright and Mary his Wife (died August 27),	"	30 June 1801.

1802.

George Son of Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	2 April 1802.
Cleopas Son of Ebenezer Little Boyd and Sarah his Wife,	"	5 February 1802.
Eunice Shute daughter of Enos Blake and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 February 1802.
Frederick William Son of Joseph Bridge and Sally his Wife,	"	17 April 1802.
Henry Son of Andrew Colhoun and Martha his Wife,		26 October 1802.
George Lewis Son of George Aug. Cushing and Hannah his Wife,	"	20 July 1802.
Henry D. Son of Jonathan Dunton and Susannah his Wife,	"	29 March 1802.
William Son of Thomas French and Nancy his Wife,	"	20 February 1802.
Caroline daughter of William Fisk and Eunice his Wife,	"	10 January 1802.
Harriott daughter of Joseph Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	6 March 1802.
Elizabeth B. Ingols daughter of Daniel Ingols and Lydia his Wife,	"	31 August 1802.
Henry Son of Ephraim Jones and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	15 March 1802.
Mary Walley daughter of Giles Lodge and Abigail H. his Wife,	"	15 August 1802.
Mary Hall daughter of Joseph Loring and Susan his Wife,	"	1 February 1802.
Charles Stimson Son of John Lambert and Margaret his Wife,	"	15 December 1802.
John Son of John Leman and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 December 1802.
Charles Son of Ozias Morse and Lucy his Wife,	"	21 May 1802.
Edward Henry Son of Perkins Nichols and Bridget his Wife,	"	24 September 1802.
Mary Ann daughter of Ebenezer Parker and Sally his wife,	"	2 June 1802.
John Ingersol Son of David Spear and Marcy his Wife,	"	12 October 1802.
Mary Ann daughter of John and Annah Stanhope in Newport, R.I.,	"	7 March 1802.
Faney daughter of Ebenezer Tileston and Sally his Wife,	"	11 January 1802.
Elisha Son of Elisha and Hannah Tower,	"	25 January 1802.
Frederick Nathaniel Son of Nathaniel Thayer and Charlotte his Wife,	"	30 July 1802.
Clarissa daughter of John Whitney and Clarissa his Wife,	"	27 March 1802.
Eliza Leach daughter of George Wattson and Eliza his Wife,	"	22 March 1802.
Hezekiah Son of William Wyman and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	26 May 1802.
Isaac Son of Isaac Winslow and Margaret his Wife,	"	18 February 1802.

1803.

Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Adams and Elizabeth his Wife,	born	13 August 1803.
Mary daughter of Isaac Adams and Abigail his Wife,	"	6 September 1803.
Alfred Helton Son of Joseph Bridge and Sally his Wife,	"	1 August 1803.
Joseph Henry Son of Joseph Burge and Sarah his Wife,	"	12 August 1803.
Benjamin Son of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	"	8 February 1803.
Sarah Grant, daughter of Cornelius Coolidge and Sarah his Wife,	"	3 February 1803.
Eliza D. daughter of Jonathan Dunton and Susannah his Wife,	"	31 December 1803.
Abigail Cunningham daughter of John Dorr and Esther his Wife,	"	4 April 1803.
Joseph D. Bass Son of Joseph Eaton and Hannah his Wife,	"	25 January 1803.
Ralph Waldo Son of William Emmerson and Ruth his Wife,	"	25 May 1803.
George Son of Fox and Abigail his Wife,	"	10 July 1803.
Frederick Turell Son of Edward Gray and Susanna his Wife,	"	5 December 1803.
Laura Ann daughter of David Greenough and Betsy his Wife,	"	6 November 1803.
Lydia daughter of Zebulon Hall and Martha his Wife,	"	25 October 1803.
Samuel Bradley Son of Joseph Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	31 August 1803.
Sarah Winslow daughter of Joseph Ingraham and Sarah his Wife,	"	19 March 1803.
Catharine daughter of Nathaniel Johnston and Catharine his Wife,	"	20 March 1803.
Abigail Harris daughter of Giles Lodge and Abigail H. his Wife,	"	20 November 1803.
Abigail daughter of John Livingston and Abigail his Wife,	"	20 January 1803.
Thomas Son of Thomas Mills and Susannah his Wife,	"	31 July 1803.
Sidney Bradford Son of Samuel Morse and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	5 May 1803.
James Son of James W. Miller and Harriot his Wife,	"	22 February 1803.
Isaac Son of Joseph Peirce junr. and Frances Temple his Wife,	"	21 January 1803.
William Son of Josiah Purvere and Catharine his Wife,	"	9 January 1803.
Elizabeth Cazneau daughter of William and Lydia Palfrey,	"	17 March 1803.
William Ames Son of William Stackpole and Nancy his Wife,	"	14 August 1803.
Eliza Paine daughter of Prince Snow and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	2 August 1803.
Nancey daughter of Ebenezer Tileston and Sally his Wife,	"	2 December 1803.
Andrew English Son of William Turner and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	9 November 1803.
Lucia Marston daughter of George Watson and Eliza his Wife,	"	9 June 1803.

Edward Son of Isaac Winslow and Margaret his Wife,	born	7 November 1803.
William Son of Israel Whitney and Phebe his Wife,	"	15 November 1803.
William Son of Derby Vassell and Lucy his Wife (all Blacks),	"	30 January 1803.

1804.

Kezia daughter of Isaac Adams and Abigail his Wife,	born	7 September 1804.
Joanna daughter of Ebenezer Little Boyd and Sarah his Wife,	"	4 February 1804.
Ward Chipman Son of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	"	21 April 1804.
Elizabeth Shute daughter of Enos Blake and Sarah his Wife,	"	17 August 1804.
William Son of William Bicknell and Martha his Wife,	"	23 May 1804.
Cornelius Francis Son of Cornelius Coolidge and Sarah his Wife,	"	18 July 1804.
Simeon Howard Son of Andrew Colhoun and Martha his Wife,	"	15 August 1804.
Francis Son of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	"	9 March 1804.
Lemuel junr. Son of Lemuel and Mercy Colbourn,	"	25 July 1804.
Joseph Son of John Dorr and Esther his Wife,	"	21 April 1804.
Thomas Son of Samuel Eames and Lydia his Wife,	"	25 April 1804.
Edwin Son of Joseph Eaton and Hannah his Wife,	"	17 October 1804.
Charles Son of Thomas French and Nancy his Wife,	"	12 December 1804.
Samuel Son of William Fisk and Eunice his Wife,	"	11 August 1804.
Frances Catharine daughter of Daniel Ingalls and Lydia his Wife,	"	17 December 1804.
George Hall Son of Joseph Loring and Susan his Wife,	"	11 January 1804.
Abba Bradshaw daughter of Henry Morgan and Abby his Wife,	"	30 January 1804.
Harriot daughter of James Miller and Harriot his Wife,	"	1 November 1804.
Laura daughter of Joseph Peirce junr. and Frances his Wife,	"	28 April 1804.
Albert Son of Ebenezer Parker and Sally his Wife,	"	10 May 1804.
Luisa Caroline Matilda daughter of John Stoughton Spain's Consul and Ann Margaret Stoughton,	"	12 March 1804.
Hannah daughter of Elisha and Hannah Tower,	"	30 August 1804.
Charlotte May daughter of Nathaniel Thayer and Charlotte his Wife,	"	5 March 1804.

1805.

Susannah daughter of Ebenezer Little Boyd and Sarah his Wife,	born	21 December 1805.
Sarah Amey daughter of Joseph Burge and Sarah his Wife,	"	21 November 1805.
Samuel Gale Son of Matthew Bayley and Sukey his Wife,	"	19 April 1805.
Horatio S. Son of Montgomery R. Bartlett and Esther his Wife,	"	20 May 1805.
Caroline daughter of Ammi Cutter junr. and Hannah his Wife,	"	8 January 1805.
Lemuel 2d Son of Lemuel and Mercy Colbourn,	"	22 August 1805.
Katharine H. daughter of William Dinsmore and Katharine his Wife,	"	8 August 1805.

George Barber Son of John Davis and Thankful his Wife,	born	13 January 1805.
Edward Bliss Son of William Emmerson and Ruth his Wife,	“	17 April 1805.
Hannah Dench daughter of John Fairbanks and Hannah his Wife,	“	2 June 1805.
Horatio Son of David Greenough and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	6 September 1805.
Mary Sumner daughter of Joseph Ingraham and Sarah his Wife,	“	31 August 1805.
Sarah Mason, daughter of Nathaniel Johnston and Catharine his Wife,	“	10 April 1805.
Giles Henry Son of Giles Lodge and Abigail H. his Wife,	“	13 March 1805.
Sarah Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Morse and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	11 May 1805.
Cazneau Son of William and Lydia Palfrey,	“	11 August 1805.
John Son of John and Annah Stanhope,	“	9 September 1805.
William Son of Prince Snow and Elizabeth his Wife,	“	22 July 1805.
Catharine daughter of John Shaw and Catharine his Wife,	“	14 November 1805.
Sarah Miller daughter of Nathaniel Thayer and Charlotte his Wife,	“	26 November 1805.
Samuel Son of Vose and his Wife,	“	24 August 1805.
William Son of Derby Vassell and Lucy his Wife (Blacks),	“	21 April 1805.
Eliza daughter of Emery Wheeler and Nancy his Wife,	“	2 November 1805.
William Henry Son of Isaac Winslow and Margaret his Wife,	“	26 August 1805.
Eliza daughter of Israel Whitney and Phebe his Wife,	“	9 April 1805.

Each of these entries stands just after one of 1805:

Sarah O. B. daughter of Henry E. Morgan and Abby E. his Wife,	“	1 July.
Mary Emeline daughter of Emmorold Wheer and Nancy his wife,	“	

1806.

Sarah Ann daughter of Stephen Adams and Patty his Wife,	born	27 June 1806.
Abigail Brown daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks and Ann his Wife,	“	23 January 1806.
Enos Son of Enos Blake and Sarah his Wife,	“	1 December 1806.
Ann Boylston daughter of Andrew Cunningham and Polly his Wife,	“	24 November 1806.
Lawson Son of Dench and his Wife,	“	24 August 1806.
John Son of Samuel Eames and Lydia his Wife,	“	14 May 1806.
Eliza daughter of Zacheas Fuller and Salley his Wife,	“	24 July 1806.
John Warland Son of Jason Howe and Mary his Wife,	“	30 October 1806.
John Ellerton Son of Giles Lodge and Abigail Harris his Wife,	“	13 April 1806.
Edward Son of John Lambert and Margaret his Wife,	“	29 October 1806.
Ann Poor daughter of Ezekiel Little and Mehittable his Wife,	“	21 November 1806.

Ebenezer Son of Ebenezer Parker and Sally his Wife,	born	7 September 1806.
Thomas John Son of Daniel Raynard and Margaret his Wife,	"	7 August 1806.
Francis Son of Derby Vassell and Lucy his Wife (Blacks),	"	9 November 1806.
Henry Son of Israel Whitney and Phebe his Wife,	"	15 September 1806.
Margaret Stackpole daughter of Francis Welch and Margaret his Wife,	"	1 October 1806.
Caleb Strong the 8 Son of Benjamin Whitman and Hannah his Wife,	"	12 April 1806.

1807.

Amos Gould Son of Amos Atherton and Hannah his Wife,	born	5 February 1807.
Benjamin Son of Isaac Adams and Abigail his Wife,	"	18 January 1807.
Elisha Tyler Son of Lemuel Colbourn and Merey his Wife,	"	26 March 1807.
William Hart Son of William and Sally Dyer,	"	31 March 1807.
Robert Bulkley Son of William Emmerson and Ruth his Wife,	"	11 April 1807.
George Thomas Son of Joseph Eaton and Hannah his Wife,	"	4 August 1807.
John Phillips Son of John Fairbanks and Hannah his Wife,	"	26 March 1807.
Sarah Love daughter of Joseph Hudson and Mary his Wife,	"	12 May 1807.
Catharine S. W. Low daughter of Joseph Low and Catharine his Wife,	"	25 June 1807.
John Ellerton Son of Giles Lodge and Abigail H. his Wife,	"	26 November 1807.
Sidney Bradford Son of Samuel Morss and Elizabeth his Wife,	"	21 March 1807.
William Reed Son of James Miller and Harriot his Wife,	"	13 January 1807.
Elizabeth Sewall daughter of Samuel Salisbury and Nancy his Wife,	"	July 1807.
Harriot daughter of John Shaw and Cathrine his Wife,	"	3 October 1807.
Nathaniel Howard Son of Nathaniel Thayer and Charlotte his Wife,	"	27 December 1807.
Samuel Abbot Son of Samuel Tufts junr. and Mary his Wife,	"	28 June 1807.

1808.

William Pelham Son of William Blagrove and Nancy his Wife,	born	18 May 1808.
Caroline Augusta daughter of Joseph Bridge and Sally (dead) his Wife,	"	25 June 1808.
Mercy Maria daughter of Lemuel Colbourn and Mary his Wife,	"	15 November 1808.
Charles Chauncey Son of William Emmerson and Ruth his Wife,	"	27 November 1808.
Hannah daughter of Benjamin I. Gun and Hannah his Wife,	"	28 March 1808.
Richard Gay Son of Richard Hasting and Margaret his Wife,	"	9 September 1808.
Henry Bradshaw Son of Henry Morgan and Abigail Edes his Wife,	"	6 September 1808.

Lydia Elizabeth Parker daughter of Nathl. Johnston and Catharine his Wife, Hillsborough, County of Hillsborough, N.H.	born	28 August 1808.
Harry Parsons Son of Ephraim Smith and Catherine his Wife,	"	24 June 1808.
John Appleton Son of John Swett and Alice his Wife,	"	3 December 1808.
Ann daughter of John and Annah Stanhope,	"	9 April 1808.
John Winslow ye 9 Son of Benjamin Whitman and Hannah his Wife,	"	10 February 1808.
Francis Wm. Son of Francis Welch and Margaret his Wife,	"	5 November 1808.

1809.

Charlotte Maria daughter of Joseph Burge and Sarah his Wife,	born	6 June 1809.
George Son of Giles Lodge and Abigail H. his Wife,	"	2 April 1809.
Samuel Francis Greenough Son of John Francis Newton and Abigail his Wife,	"	10 February 1809.

1810.

Lucy Maria daughter of John Francis and Abigail Newton,	born	2 August 1810.
Jane daughter of John Shaw and Catharine his Wife,	"	27 April 1810.
Sally Campbell daughter of Derby Vassall and Lucy his Wife (Blacks),	"	18 March 1810.

1811.

David Washington Son of David and Sarah Spear at Templeton, County of Worcester,	born	22 February 1811.
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1812.

Hannah Eliza daughter of Lemuel Colbourn and Mary his Wife,	born	18 March 1812.
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1813.

Sarah daughter of David Spear and Sarah his Wife at Templeton, County of Worcester,	born	3 October 1813.
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1814.

Richard Chardon Son of Derby Vassall and Lucy his Wife (Blacks),	born	13 September 1814.
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1817.

Margaret daughter of John and Annah Stanhope,	born	1 November 1817.
Edward Son of John and Annah Stanhope in Providence, R.I.,	"	31 January 18—.

The following births unfortunately missed their proper places :

Mary daughter of William Bown and Eliza. his Wife, born	29 March 1702.
Sarah daughter of Lewis Boucher and Sarah his Wife,	“ 6 October 1706.
Hannah daughter of Joseph Johnson and Anna his Wife,	“ 30 March 1707.
Rebekah daughter of William and Rebekah Walker,	“ 14 December 1707.
Jane daughter of Grove Hirst and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 4 September 1709.
Martha daughter of John and Rachel Petel,	“ 17 November 1709.
John Son of Josiah Clark and Sarah his Wife,	“ 21 October 1710.
Isaac Son of Isaac and Abigail Webb,	“ 15 June 1710.
Eliza. daughter of John Davis and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 28 June 1711.
Nathanll. Son of Nicholas Dun and Deborah his Wife,	“ 11 May 1711.
Prudence daughter of Capt. Samll. Keeling and Eliza. his Wife,	“ 13 October 1711.
John Son of Timothy Robinson and Dorothy his Wife,	“ 29 March 1711.
John Son of John Rawlings and Love his Wife,	“ 27 August 1711.
Robert Son of Robert Harley and Eleanor his Wife,	“ 15 August 1715.
Lydia daughter of Anthony and Amaritta (Free Negros),	“ 30 April 1715.
Sarah daughter of Thomas Prince and Deborah his Wife,	“ 16 July 1728.

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REPORT
OF THE
JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON
RULES AND ORDERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 11, 1894.

The joint special committee on the joint rules of the city council, having considered the matter, beg leave to report, in part, at this time, and submit herewith the accompanying draft for adoption by the city council as the rules for the ensuing year.

The changes recommended in the list of committees of last year are the following :

In the first list of committees, in rule one, the committees on *Public Lands* and *Police Department* are stricken out, and entered in the second list, as the departments do not exist as strictly city departments.

In paragraph four, of rule one, the word "twentieth" is changed to "twenty-fifth," in order that the rule may more nearly conform to practice in approving contingent bills.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

CHRISTOPHER F. O'BRIEN. .

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 1. There shall be appointed at the commencement of the municipal year the following joint standing committees, the members of which shall be appointed by the respective branches in such manner as they may determine. Said committees shall respectively examine as often as they deem necessary the accounts of public moneys received and expended by the several departments. To the said committees severally shall be referred all estimates and applications for appropriations of, and orders for expenditures by, the respective departments. Each of said committees to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen ; namely :

1. A committee on the *Architect Department*.
2. A committee on the *Assessing Department*.
3. A committee on the *Auditing Department*.
4. A committee on the *City Clerk Department*.
5. A committee on the *City Messenger Department*.
6. A committee on the *Clerk of Committees Department*.
7. A committee on the *Collecting Department*.
8. A committee on the *Engineering Department*.
9. A committee on the *Ferry Department*.
10. A committee on the *Fire Department*.
11. A committee on the *Health Department*.
12. A committee on the *Hospital Department*.
13. A committee on the *Inspection of Buildings Department*.
14. A committee on the *Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department*.
15. A committee on the *Inspection of Provisions Department*.
16. A committee on the *Inspection of Vessels and Ballast Department*.
17. A committee on the *Lamp Department*.
18. A committee on the *Law Department*.
19. A committee on the *Library Department*.
20. A committee on the *Market Department*.

21. A committee on the *Mount Hope Cemetery Department*.

22. A committee on the *Overseeing of the Poor Department*.

23. A committee on the *Park Department*.

24. A committee on the *Public Buildings Department*.

25. A committee on the *Public Grounds Department*.

26. A committee on the *Public Institutions Department*.

27. A committee on the *Registration of Voters Department*.

28. A committee on the *Registry Department*.

29. A committee on the *Sealing of Weights and Measures Department*.

30. A committee on the *Street Department*.

31. A committee on the *Street Laying Out Department*.

32. A committee on the *Surveying Department*.

33. A committee on the *Treasury Department*.

34. A committee on the *Water-Income Department*.

35. A committee on the *Water-Supply Department*.

There shall also be appointed annually, in like manner, the following joint standing committees to perform the duties assigned them :

1. A committee on *Ancient Records*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred matters relating to the early records of Boston.

2. A committee on *Appropriations*, to consist of the chairman and seven members of the board of aldermen, and the president and seven members of the common council, to whom shall be referred the estimates of the departments prepared annually, and any suggestions thereon from his honor the mayor. They shall report an order appropriating such sums as they deem necessary for the lawful public uses, and setting forth in detail, as far as convenient, the purposes.

3. A committee on *Claims*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred all claims against the city arising from the act or neglect of any of its departments. They shall report monthly the number and nature of the claims awarded or approved by them, and the amount of money awarded or paid in settlement thereof.

4. A committee on the *Contingent Expenses of the City Council*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred all matters involving expenditures from any appropriation for such purposes. They shall examine all bills and vouchers for expenditures chargeable to such appropriation, and, if the same are correctly certified to, shall authenticate them, if correct, by the signature of

their chairman, and send the same to the city auditor on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month, to be paid as the bills of the several departments are paid.

5. A committee on *Finance*, to consist of five members of the board of aldermen, and the president and six other members of the common council, to whom shall be referred all applications for expenditures which involve a loan, or a transfer of any part of an appropriation named in the general appropriation order, or from the reserved fund, as provided in rule 17.

6. A committee on *Legislative Matters*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, who shall, unless otherwise ordered, appear before committees of the general court and represent the interests of the city; *provided* said committee shall not, unless directed so to do by the city council, oppose any legislation petitioned for by the preceding city council. It shall report in print to the city council all bills, resolves, and petitions presented to the legislature affecting the city of Boston or any department thereof. Such printed report shall be made at the next meeting of either branch after such application is made, or earlier, at the discretion of said committee.

7. A committee on *Ordinances*, to consist of the members of the committee on law department, to whom shall be referred all ordinances introduced in either branch, or transmitted to them by vote of any standing committee. Unless specially instructed, they shall pass upon the question of the form and legality of the ordinance so referred, they may append an order that such ordinance "ought not to pass," and give their reasons therefor, or report such ordinance in a new draft. Such reports shall be made in not over two weeks from the meeting at which the reference was ordered, or the ordinance received from a committee.

8. A committee on *Police*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the police department.

9. A committee on *Printing*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, who shall have the charge of all printing, advertising, or publishing ordered by or for the city council, or either branch, as one of its contingent or incidental expenses, and the supply of all stationery or binding for the same purpose. The committee shall fix the number of copies to be printed of any document printed as above, the minimum, however, to be six hundred; and they shall have the right to make rules and regulations for the care, custody, and distribution of all documents, books, pamphlets, and maps by the city messenger.

10. A committee on *Public Lands*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to public lands.

11. A committee on *Schools and School-Houses*, to consist of three aldermen and five councilmen, to whom shall be referred matters relating to the public schools, and requests of the school committee for additional school accommodations.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

RULE 2. Every joint special committee ordered by the city council shall, unless otherwise provided in the order, be appointed in the manner provided in rule 1.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

RULE 3. The member of the board of aldermen first named on every joint committee shall be its chairman; and, in case of his resignation or inability, the other members of the same board, in the order designated by the chairman of the board, and after them the members of the common council in the order named, shall act as chairman. The chairman shall call meetings of the committee at his discretion, or at the written request of a majority of the members.

RULE 4. Every joint committee shall cause records of their proceedings to be kept in books provided for that purpose; and at every meeting of a committee the records of the previous meeting shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. In all such meetings of committees all votes shall, at the request of any member, be taken by yeas and nays and recorded.

RULE 5. No meeting of any committee shall, without the consent of all the members thereof, be called upon less notice than twenty-four hours from the time the clerk shall have mailed the notices or despatched them by special messenger.

RULE 6. Any joint committee may expend from the appropriation for contingent expenses an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars in any one year, for purposes connected with the duties of said committee for which no provision has been otherwise made, except for refreshments or carriage-hire.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

RULE 7. In every case of disagreement between the two branches of the city council, if either branch shall request a conference, and appoint a committee of conference, the

other branch shall also appoint such a committee, and such committees shall consist of not less than five members each. Both committees shall, at an hour to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons for the action of their respective branches in relation to the matter in controversy, shall confer freely thereon, and shall report to their respective branches.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES.

RULE 8. When an order or resolution relates to a subject which may properly be examined and reported upon by an existing committee of the city council, such order or resolution shall, upon presentation, be referred to such committee. Either branch of the city council may commit or recommit to a joint committee; but a reference with instructions shall require concurrent action.

REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

RULE 9. No report of a joint committee shall be received by either branch of the city council unless agreed to by such committee at a duly notified meeting thereof. The report of a committee upon any subject referred to it shall, unless otherwise ordered by the city council or by the committee, be presented to the branch in which the order of reference originated. It shall be the duty of every joint committee to which any subject may be specially referred, to report thereon within four weeks, or to ask for further time.

RULE 10. All reports and other papers submitted to the city council shall be written or printed, and no indorsement of any kind shall be made on the reports, memorials, or other papers, excepting those made by the officers of either branch, or the name of the member offering the same. Every report of a committee shall be signed by a member belonging to the body to which it shall be presented, unless otherwise directed by the committee. Every member presenting an order, ordinance, or resolution shall have his name indorsed thereon. Such member shall be informed, by the clerk of the committee to which the matter is referred, of the time fixed for its consideration, if he give notice of his desire to be heard thereon.

RULE 11. Any report containing any recommendation, other than "leave to withdraw," or "inexpedient to take further action," or reference to another board or committee, shall be accompanied by an ordinance, order, or resolve,

embodying such recommendation; and such report shall be acted upon separately.

RULE 12. Any member of a joint committee may submit a minority report at the same time as the majority report, and, if the latter be in print, he shall be allowed to submit his report also in print. Either branch may order to be printed the report of any committee submitted to it, or any document relating to a subject under consideration, the expense thereof to be charged to the general appropriation for printing.

NOTICE TO OTHER BRANCH.

RULE 13. All papers requiring concurrent action shall be transmitted from one branch of the city council to the other before the next regular meeting of the latter branch, with the action of the branch sending them indorsed thereon, and signed by the regular presiding officer of such branch, or, in his absence, by the clerk, or assistant clerk, of such body. In case of votes or action by either branch, not based on written orders or papers, notice of the same shall be transmitted to the other branch, signed as hereinbefore directed. In case any ordinance, order, or resolution, originating in one branch, shall fail to pass in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

RULE 14. In all votes requiring concurrent action the form of expression shall be "Ordered" for everything by way of command; and the form shall be "Resolved" for everything expressing opinions, principles, facts, or purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

RULE 15. Whenever the city council shall order an expenditure by any committee, board, or officer, either in addition to the estimates on which the appropriation was made, or for an object not included in such estimates, it shall provide for the payment of the same.

RULE 16. No expenditure shall be made from the reserved fund except by a transfer to some other appropriation, or to a new appropriation to be established, and no expenditure shall be charged to the appropriation for incidental expenses except transfers and the expenditures therefrom provided for in the ordinances.

RULE 17. Every application for an additional appropriation, to be provided for by transfer or loan, shall be referred to the committee on the department for which the appropriation is to be made, and the report of such committee thereon shall, upon presentation in either branch, be referred to the committee on finance, and no such additional appropriation shall be made until the latter committee has reported thereon.

RULE 18. No order authorizing the borrowing of money, or the transfer of one appropriation or part of an appropriation to another appropriation, shall be passed, unless two-thirds of the whole number of the members of each branch of the city council vote in the affirmative, by vote taken by yea and nay.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS.

RULE 19. No presiding officer of a board, or chairman of a committee, unless duly authorized by such board or committee, shall approve any bill or account against the city.

RULE 20. No bills for refreshments or carriages shall be paid, unless such bills shall specify in detail the names of the members to whom such refreshments or carriages are furnished, and the dates of furnishing the same; and all carriage-bills shall specify the use made of the carriages charged therein. No member of the city council shall incur any such bills, except upon days when he has attended a meeting of a committee, or has performed some duty with which he has been charged by a committee of which he is a member, and by the vote of such committee authorizing such special expenditure. Whenever a committee vote to use carriages in transacting their business, the chairman shall specify the number of carriages to be engaged. All bills for refreshments and carriages shall be presented at the time incurred, and shall be certified to by the members of the city council incurring the same, and shall require the approval of the chairman of the committee incurring such bills before they are presented to the committee on contingent expenses; *provided, however*, that sub-committees shall be allowed the use of but one carriage in the performance of the duty assigned them, and all bills contracted by sub-committees shall be submitted to and approved by the full committee.

RULE 21. All carriages shall be ordered through the city messenger, who shall examine and audit the bills therefor within twenty days from the date they are incurred, and the clerk of committees shall furnish the city messenger a

copy of the vote, in each case, authorizing the use of such carriages.

RULE 22. All bills for refreshments, or carriages, shall be paid from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the city council, and, if containing items incurred more than thirty days previous to the date of their presentation to the auditor, shall go before the city council for approval. The prices paid for all carriages hired under this rule shall be in conformity with the rates established by the board of police. The city auditor shall report in print to the city council, monthly, the bills and expenditures from the contingent fund, in reasonable detail, and the amount remaining unexpended.

AMENDMENT OR REPEAL.

RULE 23. The foregoing rules shall not be altered, amended, suspended, or repealed, at any time, except by the votes of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the city council present and voting thereon.



EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, January 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Joint Rules of the City Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund, Joint Committees, on the January, 1894, Draft.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

BOYLSTON CAFÉ COMPANY.

Committee on Abolition of Grade Crossings:

June 22, 1893. Refreshments, Davis . . .	\$1 00
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Contingent Expenses:

Sept. 25. Ref., A. C. Smith . . .	\$1 00
Oct. 25. Ref., King . . .	1 00
	2 00

Claims:

Sept. 11, 18, 26, Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Ref., Callahan . . .	\$8 00
Oct. 10, 31. Ref., T. F. Lyons . . .	2 00
	10 00

East Boston Tunnel:

Sept. 26, Oct. 10, 27. Ref., Murphy . . .	3 00
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Finance:

Oct. 16, 21. Ref., Briggs . . .	2 00
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Ferry Department:

Sept. 20, 23, 29, Oct. 3, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20. Ref., Griffin . . .	9 00
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Hospital Department:

Nov. 1. Ref., Griffin . . .	1 00
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Carried forward,

\$28 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$28 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:			
Sept. 6, 13, Nov. 8. Ref., T. J. Sullivan .	\$3 00		
Sept. 13, Oct. 18, Nov. 29. Ref., A. C. Smith .	3 00		
Sept. 19, 22, 23, 27, Oct. 3, 4, 11. Ref., O'Hara	7 00		
	—	13 00	
Street Laying Out Department:			
Sept. 22, 27, 30, Oct. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 30, Nov. 2, 3. Ref., Griffin .	\$17 00		
Sept. 22, Nov. 3. Ref., Finneran	2 00		
	—	19 00	
Labor Day:			
June 20. Ref., Crowley	\$1 00		
July 13. Ref., A. J. Patterson	1 00		
	—	2 00	
Market Department:			
Nov. 21. Ref., Brown		1 00	
Memorial Day:			
Nov. 13. Ref., Mansfield		1 00	
Ordinance:			
Nov. 24. Ref., W. F. Donovan		1 00	
Public Buildings Department:			
Sept. 22, Oct. 20, 30, 31. Ref. M. W. Collins	\$4 00		
Sept. 22, Oct. 28, Nov. 6. Ref., Mintz	3 00		
	—	7 00	
Printing Department:			
Oct. 20, 27. Ref., Callahan	\$2 00		
Oct. 31. Ref., Mansfield	1 00		
	—	3 00	
Public Institutions Department:			
Aug. 22. Ref., Brown		1 00	
Police Department:			
Nov. 17, 27. Ref., Welch	\$2 00		
Nov. 17. Ref., Andrews	1 00		
	—	3 00	
Registration of Voters Department:			
Sept. 25. Ref., Mahoney		1 00	
Relief of the Poor Department:			
Oct. 4, 6, 7. Ref., Jacobs		3 00	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department:			
Sept. 25, Oct. 20, 27. Ref., Welch	\$3 00		
Sept. 25. Ref., O'Connor	1 00		
	—	4 00	
Shaw Monument:			
Oct. 4. Ref., McCarthy		1 00	
Schools and School-houses:			
July 1. Ref., W. J. Sullivan		1 00	
Water Income Department:			
Oct. 20, 30. Ref., Murphy		2 00	
	—	\$91 00	
THE QUINCY.			
Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
Oct. 6, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, Dec. 16. Ref., Rourke .	\$8 00		
Dec. 6. Ref., T. J. Donovan	1 00		
Claims:			
Sept. 25, 26. Ref., T. F. Lyons	\$2 00		
Sept. 26. Ref., J. B. Patterson	1 00		
Oct. 3, 17, Dec. 5. Ref., Spring	3 00		
	—	6 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$15 00	\$91 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

3

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$15 00	\$91 00
East Boston Tunnel:		
Sept. 2, 18, Oct. 24. Ref., Battis	\$3 00	
Oct. 16. Ref., Jones	1 00	
		4 00
Engineering Department:		
Dec. 5. Ref., Gormley, Murphy	2 00	
Farragut Statue:		
June 13. Ref., Teeling	1 00	
Finance:		
Oct. 14. Ref., T. F. Lyons	\$1 00	
Oct. 16. Ref., S. P. Smith	1 00	
		2 00
Hospital Department:		
Nov. 1. Ref., Mintz	1 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Sept. 20, 27. Ref., A. C. Smith	\$2 00	
Sept. 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18. Ref., T. J. Sullivan	4 00	
Oct. 18, 25, Nov. 13, 15, 16, 22, 24, 27, 28, Dec. 5, 6, 8, 9. Ref., O'Hara	13 00	
		19 00
Street Laying Out Department:		
Nov. 3. Ref., Banks	1 00	
Ordinances:		
Oct. 14, 19, Nov. 9, 24, 29, Dec. 4. Ref., S. P. Smith	\$6 00	
Oct. 14, Nov. 11, 22, Dec. 4. Ref., W. F. Donovan	4 00	
Oct. 14, Nov. 22, 24, Dec. 4. Ref., O'Brien, Nov. 29, Dec. 4. Ref., Wise	4 00 2 00	
		16 00
Public Buildings Department:		
Sept. 23, Nov. 4, 10. Ref., M. W. Collins .	\$3 00	
Oct. 28, 30. Ref., Marnell	2 00	
Oct. 30, Nov. 3, 4, 10. Ref., Mintz . . .	4 00	
		9 00
Park Department:		
June 20. Ref., Teeling	\$1 00	
Oct. 31. Ref., Cochran	1 00	
Oct. 20. Ref., Scates	1 00	
		3 00
Printing Department:		
Oct. 20, 27, 31. Ref., Boyle	3 00	
Public Lands:		
Oct. 18, Nov. 16. Ref., Keenan	2 00	
Street Department:		
Nov. 10. Ref., S. P. Smith	1 00	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department:		
Oct. 27. Ref., Banks	1 00	
Surveying Department:		
July 13, 18, 21. Ref., Teeling	3 00	
Underground Wires:		
Oct. 3, 14, 20, 21. Ref., Robinson . . .	4 00	
Water Income Department:		
Oct. 20, 23. Ref., Gormley	\$2 00	
Dec. 6. Ref., Murphy	1 00	
		3 00
		90 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		
		\$181 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>			\$181 00
J. A. CONWAY.			
Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
Nov. 11. Carriage, C. C. Collins, Rourke .	\$7 00		
Nov. 13. Carriage, C. C. Collins, Rourke, T. J. Donovan .	7 00		
Dec. 2. Carriage, C. C. Collins, Rourke .	7 00		
			\$21 00
Claims:			
Nov. 1. Carriage, T. F. Lyons, Callahan .	\$7 00		
Nov. 14. Carriage, Callahan	7 00		
			14 00
Park Department:			
Nov. 1. Carriage, C. C. Collins, Arthur .	\$7 00		
Dec. 9. Carriage, C. C. Collins, Mooney .	8 00		
			15 00
Public Grounds Department:			
Oct. 23. Carriage, Riddle		7 00	
Police Department:			
Dec. 1. Two carriages, Maguire, Fottler, Andrews, Welch		16 00	
Street Department:			
Dec. 11. Carriage, C. C. Collins, Kelly		8 00	
Water Income Department:			
Nov. 1. Carriage, Callahan, Mooney	7 00		
			88 00

E. W. HARNDEN.

Dec. 15. Report and transcript of hearing before Committee on Ordinances, Nov. 9, 1893, 195 folios at 25 cents per folio .	48 75
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ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
Oct. 11, 14, Nov. 24. Ref., C. C. Collins	\$3 00		
Claims:			
Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 5. Ref., T. F. Lyons	3 00		
Contingent Expenses:			
Oct. 25. Ref., Merrill	1 00		
Finance:			
Oct. 16. Ref., T. F. Lyons	1 00		
Hospital Department:			
Nov. 1. Ref., Bradley	1 00		
Inspection of Buildings Department:			
Oct. 25, Nov. 1, Dec. 6. Ref., T. J. Sullivan	\$3 00		
Nov. 1, 6, 8, Dec. 13. Ref., O'Hara	4 00		
			7 00
Street Laying Out Department:			
Oct. 16, 31. Ref., Banks		2 00	
Public Buildings Department:			
Oct. 27, Nov. 8. Ref., Kelly	\$2 00		
Nov. 10. Ref., Finneran	1 00		
			3 00
Printing Department:			
Oct. 20. Ref., Mansfield	1 00		
Park Department:			
Oct. 28, Dec. 8. Ref., C. C. Collins		2 00	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department:			
Oct. 20. Ref., Banks	\$1 00		
Oct. 20, 27. Ref., Merrill	2 00		
			3 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$27 00		\$317 75

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$27 00	\$317 75
Water Income Department:		
Oct. 20, 30. Ref., Bradley	2 00	
Street Department:		
Nov. 10, Dec. 4, 6. Ref., C. C. Collins	\$3 00	
Dec. 6. Ref., Kelly	1 00	
	<u>4 00</u>	33 00
JOHN J. BROWN.		
Claims:		
Nov. 23. Carriage, Callahan, J. B. Patterson	\$7 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Nov. 27. Carriage, T. J. Sullivan, Arthur, O'Hara	\$7 00	
Dec. 9. Carriage, T. J. Sullivan, Arthur, A. C. Smith	7 00	
Dec. 11. Carriage, T. J. Sullivan, Arthur, ...	7 00	
	<u>21 00</u>	28 00
CHAS. L. BARTLETT.		
Claims:		
Sept. 26. Carriage, J. B. Patterson	\$7 00	
Nov. 17. Carriage, J. B. Patterson, T. F. Lyons	7 00	
Nov. 18. Carriage, J. B. Patterson, T. F. Lyons	7 00	
	<u>21 00</u>	
JOHN WELCH.		
Public Buildings Department:		
Dec. 18. Carriage, Mintz	\$7 00	
Dec. 20. Carriage, Mintz	7 00	
	<u>14 00</u>	
J. C. WARNER.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Oct. 20. Carriage, A. C. Smith, O'Hara, T. J. Sullivan	\$7 00	
Oct. 21. Carriage, A. C. Smith, O'Hara	7 00	
	<u>14 00</u>	
BACON & TARBELL.		
Claims:		
Oct. 19. Carriage, Lyons, Callahan	\$7 00	
Park Department:		
Dec. 9. Carriage, Scates, Cochran	7 00	
	<u>14 00</u>	
THE MOULTON.		
Claims:		
Oct. 17, 24. Ref., T. F. Lyons	\$2 00	
East Boston Tunnel:		
Oct. 27. Ref., Jones	1 00	
Ferry Department:		
Oct. 6. Ref., Jones	1 00	
Underground Wires:		
Oct. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18. Ref., McCarthy	9 00	
	<u>13 00</u>	
BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.		
Oct. 17. Advertising hearing Committee on Ordinances, ...	\$5 25	
Nov. 7. Advertising hearing Committee on Ordinances, ...	6 00	
	<u>11 25</u>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$466 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$466 00
J. STEWART, MANAGER.		
Water Income Department:		
Nov. 10.	Carriage, Gormley	8 00
JOHN J. CLIFFORD.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Dec. 4.	Carriage, O'Hara, Arthur, A. C. Smith	7 00
HUGH J. MORRISON.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Nov. 20.	Carriage, O'Hara, A. C. Smith, Arthur	7 00
D. T. MCCALLION.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Nov. 21.	Carriage, Arthur, O'Hara	7 00
E. M. CURRAN.		
Claims:		
Dec. 14.	Carriage, J. B. Patterson, Callahan, Spring	7 00
JAMES F. BARRY.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Dec. 5.	Carriage, Rourke, C. C. Collins	7 00
GLOBE NEWSPAPER COMPANY.		
Oct. 17.	Advertising hearing Committee on Ordinances, \$3 00	
Nov. 7.	Advertising hearing Committee on Ordinances, 3 38	
		6 38
EDWIN R. WEBSTER.		
Park Department:		
Nov. 9.	Carriage, Cochran	6 00
BOSTON TRANSCRIPT COMPANY.		
Nov. 6.	Advertising hearing Committee on Ordinances	5 63
TRAVELLER PUBLISHING COMPANY.		
Oct. 17.	Advertising hearing Committee on Ordinances	4 00
J. O. RICKARD & Co.		
Blaine Eulogy:		
Oct. 24.	Ref., Marnell	\$1 00
Public Buildings Department:		
Nov. 2, 8, 10.	Ref., Marnell	3 00
		4 00
BOSTON HERALD COMPANY.		
Nov. 7.	Advertising hearing Committee on Ordinances	3 38
ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL.		
Nov. 10.	Printing Notices, Committee on Ordinances, \$1 08	
Dec. 9.	Printing Notices, Committee on Ordinances, 1 17	
		2 25
J. A. HENDRIE & BROTHER.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Oct. 23.	Ref., O'Hara	\$1 00
Water Income Department:		
Oct. 30.	Ref., Gormley	1 00
		2 00
		<u>\$542 64</u>
Appropriation and transfers, 1893-94		\$8,042 06
Expenditures, 1893-94		8,042 06



REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS OF TREASURER OF THE FRANKLIN FUND.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 15, 1894.

The committee appointed to examine the accounts of Samuel F. McCleary, treasurer of the Franklin Fund, respectfully report that they have attended to that duty, and find that said accounts have been correctly kept, and that the several securities which were produced were in proper condition.

It appears from the treasurer's books that the state of the fund on January 1, 1894, was as follows :

Amount of general fund, January 1, 1893	\$414,799 53
Interest accrued and collected	16,596 17
Total amount of fund, January 1, 1894	<u>\$431,395 70</u>

The investment of the fund was as follows :

Three policies with the Massachusetts	
Hospital Life Society	\$427,544 39
Suffolk Savings Bank	3,700 68
Balances of Bonds for Loans	150 00
Cash with Treasurer	0 63
Total	<u>\$431,395 70</u>

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Franklin Fund, held October 20, 1893, it was determined and adjudged that, under the terms of Franklin's will, the city's share of the fund on July 1, 1893,

Amounted to	\$322,490 20
Interest accrued on said sum to January 1, 1894	6,449 80
Total of city's portion, January 1, 1894,	<u>\$328,940 00</u>

At a meeting of the Trustees, held December 28, 1893, the Treasurer of the fund was directed to pay this amount to the City Treasurer within the present month: "To constitute a special fund for the purchase of land and for the erection thereon of the Franklin Trades School, and for the equipment of the same." The transfer of this sum to the City Treasurer, with interest to the day of payment, will be made before the close of this month.

The committee find that, after making this deduction, the balance of the general fund is \$102,455.70, which will remain at interest until July 1, 1991, when the principal sum will be divided between the City of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as provided in Franklin's will.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. HALLSTRAM,
BORDMAN HALL,

Committee.

Report accepted, and ordered to be printed.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR,

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF STREETS

RELATIVE TO

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORDINANCE
REGULATING THE USE OF
BITUMINOUS COAL.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, January 15, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a communication from the Superintendent of Streets in regard to the extent to which the ordinance regulating the use of bituminous coal has been enforced, the said information being requested by your honorable body in an order passed at your last meeting.

Yours respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

STREET DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, January 11, 1894.

HON. N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: In relation to the order of the Board of Aldermen, passed on January 8, 1894, that "the Superintendent of Streets be hereby requested to report to this Board to what extent the ordinance regulating the use of bituminous coal (Chapter 3, Ordinances of 1892) has been enforced," I would respectfully report that on the passage of the ordinance in question, and on my being appointed as the official to enforce the act, measures were taken to examine all the boiler plants in the city where bituminous coal is used, and certain data were obtained which would be of value in determining the cause of a smoke nuisance, if such existed. (The enclosed blank shows the character of the data obtained.) On the obtaining of these data (the work on which is now continuing), the reason why any particular plant causes a nuisance can be determined by inspection of the reports, and the owner of said plant can be notified to discontinue the nuisance, and can be advised concerning the remedy.

A circular, a copy of which I enclose, has also been sent to various people who are maintaining a smoke nuisance on their premises; and, in consequence of this circular, the owners of several plants have already changed over to the use of hard coal, or put on smoke-consumers, or adopted other methods whereby the nuisance has been discontinued. It may be said in this connection that, in comparison with Western cities where the use of bituminous coal is universal, no smoke nuisance exists in Boston, and that no nuisance of any magnitude is likely to arise unless the sulphurous coals of Nova Scotia are introduced into this market. Unless this can be prevented, it is reasonable to anticipate that a very decided nuisance from smoke will arise in this city.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. CARTER,
Superintendent of Streets.

Below are the enclosures referred to above:

INSPECTOR'S REPORT — SMOKE NUISANCE.

BOSTON, 189 .

Owner,
Occupant,
Location,
Business,

Time of Erection of Boilers,
Kind of Boilers,
Number of Boilers,
Size of Boilers : Diam., ; Length, ; No. and Size
of Tubes,
Rated Horse-power,
Heating Surface, square feet,
Grate Area, square feet,
Kind of Grate,
Area of Smoke Flues,
Area of Chimney Flue,
Height of Chimney,
Daily Amount of Coal Burned, Summer,
Number of Hours in use,
Daily Amount of Coal Burned, Winter,
Number of Hours in use,
Percentage of Air Space in Grates,
Is Air admitted above Grates, and how?
Is any device for Smoke Consumption now in use?
Is any device for Smoke Consumption contemplated?
What device for Smoke Consumption is contemplated?
Name of Engineer in charge,
Remarks : _____, *Inspector.*

CITY OF BOSTON, STREET DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, August 14, 1893.

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to Chapter 353 of the Acts and Resolves of 1893, which reads as follows:

[Chap. 353.]

AN ACT TO ABATE THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN LARGE CITIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. In cities of over three hundred thousand inhabitants no person shall, after the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, use bituminous coal for the purpose of making steam in boilers in any building, unless the furnace in which said coal is burned is so built, managed, arranged or equipped that at least seventy-five per cent. of the smoke from said coal is consumed or otherwise prevented from entering the atmosphere, the degree of suppression being determined by the quantity of such smoke emitted, as shown by the density and color of the issuing smoke and the length of time which it is visible, the maximum standard of comparison being a continuous discharge

of dense, dark smoke during the time the furnace is in active operation.

SECT. 2. The mayor of any city to which this act applies shall, within one month from its passage, designate some proper person from among the city officials, who shall be charged with its enforcement. And such designation shall thereafter be made annually in the month of January, but shall be subject to change at any time.

SECT. 3. Whoever violates any provision of section one of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each week during which such violation shall continue. [*Approved May 15, 1893.*]

In accordance with the provisions of the above act, the Mayor of Boston has designated the Superintendent of Streets as the official to be charged with enforcement of the act.

Complaint has been made that smoke from the chimney on your premises is emitted in violation of this law, both as to quantity and density.

This department has no special smoke-consuming apparatus to recommend, and is not prepared to advise you in respect to the method of remedying this nuisance. It is possible that the chimney is of insufficient capacity for your boiler plant, which fact could be ascertained by consultation with some competent mechanical engineer.

You are hereby notified that immediate steps must be taken by you to provide some arrangement whereby seventy-five per cent. of the smoke produced is consumed, as required by law.

Yours truly,

H. H. CARTER,
Superintendent of Streets.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 15, 1894.

Ordered to be printed and specially assigned to the next meeting.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
SUBMITTING APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE
CITY AND COUNTY,
For 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 29, 1894.

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the message of His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the estimates of the several departments for the financial year of 1894, having considered the same, respectfully submit the accompanying appropriation bill for the city and county for the ensuing financial year.

The Committee have included an additional item for the Board of Survey of \$16,000. This amount does not come out of the general tax-levy, but from a special loan authorized for the purpose, and as the term of said Board does not expire until May, 1894, it is necessary to provide the running expenses for the balance of the term.

The Committee accordingly recommend the passage of the bill with the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON.

APPROPRIATION ORDERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1895.

Ordered, That to meet the expenses of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk, payable during the year which will commence with the first day of February, 1894, and end with the last day of January, 1895, the following sums of money be and the same are hereby respectively appropriated for the several departments, and for the objects and purposes hereinafter specified.

Ordered, That all sums of money which may be subscribed or contributed to promote the objects of any of the said appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the city, shall be credited to such appropriations accordingly, and be strictly applied according to the intention of the contributors.

Ordered, That the several officers and boards of the city in charge of departments, under the general supervision and control of His Honor the Mayor, expend the said appropriations made for their several departments, and the persons or boards authorized by law to expend the other appropriations, expend the same all in accordance with the laws and ordinances.

Ordered, That, to meet the appropriations herein made, the moneys received from the income and taxes of the past year not otherwise disposed of, the balances of the appropriations in excess of expenditures remaining in the treasury at the close of the last day of January, 1894, taxes to the amount of \$10,901,754, and the income of the current year, other than the income from the water supplies, be used; that the expenses and charges of distribution of the water supplies, the interest and sinking-funds of the debts incurred for said supplies, and the purchase and laying of water-pipes, be met with the income received from said supplies; and that all expenses of the Board of Survey shall be met with the proceeds of the loans issued for that purpose.

Ordered, That at any time or times between December 1, 1894, and February 1, 1895, the City Auditor may, with the approval of the Mayor, make such transfers from appropriations or surplus income as may be necessary in closing the accounts of the financial year, and may with such

approval use such income or the proceeds of any lands sold during the year as part of the general income or revenue of the city for the year, or pay the same to the Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds.

Ordered, That the Board of Street Commissioners may, with the approval of the Mayor, sell, in the manner provided by the ordinances, any land or building not in use by any department, or held for any special purpose under the requirements of any statute, and the proceeds of any and all such sales shall be applied as provided in the preceding order.

ARCHITECT DEPARTMENT: Twenty-one thousand dollars	\$21,000 00
ASSESSING DEPARTMENT: One hundred and forty thousand dollars	140,000 00
AUDITING DEPARTMENT: Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars .	28,700 00
BOARD OF ALDERMEN: Eighty thousand five hundred dollars:	
Salaries of Board \$18,000 00	
Contingent expenses 5,500 00	
Soldiers' Relief 57,000 00	
	80,500 00
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT: Seventy thousand dollars	70,000 00
CITY COUNCIL: Thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars:	
Contingent expenses, Joint Committees \$5,500 00	
Incidental expenses 30,000 00	
	35,500 00
CITY MESSENGER DEPARTMENT: Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars	25,730 00
CLERK OF COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT: Twelve thousand two hundred dollars	12,200 00
COLLECTING DEPARTMENT: Eighty-six thousand dollars	86,000 00
COMMON COUNCIL: Ten thousand four hundred dollars:	
Clerk's expenses \$4,600 00	
Contingent expenses 5,800 00	
	10,400 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$510,030 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$510,030 00
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Thirty-five thousand dollars	35,000 00
FERRY DEPARTMENT: Two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars	214,000 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT: One million and thirty-five thousand dollars:	
For current expenses . . \$1,002,000 00	
For pensions 33,000 00	
	1,035,000 00
HEALTH DEPARTMENT: One hundred and forty-two thousand dollars	142,000 00
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT: Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars	260,000 00
INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT: Sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars	68,500 00
BOARD OF APPEAL: Two thousand dollars	2,000 00
INSPECTION OF MILK AND VINEGAR, DEPARTMENT FOR THE: Twelve thousand five hundred dollars, ...	12,500 00
INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT: Three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars	3,225 00
LAMP DEPARTMENT: Five hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars	581,000 00
LAW DEPARTMENT: Thirty-one thousand dollars	31,000 00
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT: One hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars	155,000 00
MARKET DEPARTMENT: Twelve thousand four hundred and fifty dollars	12,450 00
MAYOR:	
Including department expenses, entertainment of guests, and contingent expenses	31,000 00
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY DEPARTMENT: Seven thousand dollars	7,000 00
OVERSEEING OF THE POOR DEPARTMENT: One hundred and ten thousand dollars	110,000 00
PARK DEPARTMENT: One hundred thousand dollars	100,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,309,705 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,309,705 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT: One million two hundred and ninety thousand dollars:	
For current expenses, including House of Detention and police matrons, expenses in enforcing the liquor-license law, and of the maintenance of the police-signal system \$1,221,900 00	
Pensions 68,100 00	
	1,290,000 00
PRINTING DEPARTMENT: Forty-five thousand dollars	45,000 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT: One hundred and forty-five thousand dollars	145,000 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS: One hundred and ninety thousand dollars	190,000 00
PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS: Twenty-five thousand dollars: May 30, 1894; June 18, 1894; July 4, 1894; Labor's Holiday, 1894	25,000 00
PUBLIC GROUNDS DEPARTMENT: Ninety thousand dollars	90,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT: Six hundred and ten thousand dollars	610,000 00
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS DEPARTMENT: Forty-five thousand dollars	45,000 00
REGISTRY DEPARTMENT: Thirty-three thousand dollars	33,000 00
RESERVED FUND: fifty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars	53,781 00
And the City Auditor is hereby authorized to transfer from this fund for current expenses only, as the Mayor may designate, with the approval of the Committee on Finance.	
SCHOOL COMMITTEE: One million eight hundred and forty thousand dollars	1,840,000 00
SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT: Nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, ...	19,950 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,696,436 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,696,436 00
SINKING-FUNDS DEPARTMENT: Two thousand five hundred dollars	2,500 00
STREET DEPARTMENT: Two million one hundred thousand dollars:	
Central office	\$20,000 00
Bridge division	125,000 00
Cambridge bridges division, ...	12,000 00
Paving division	800,000 00
Sanitary division	450,000 00
Sewer division	320,000 00
Street-cleaning division	273,000 00
Watering division	100,000 00
	2,100,000 00

And the City Auditor is hereby authorized to transfer from time to time, upon the request of the Superintendent of Streets, with the approval of the Mayor, such sums as may be needed from any one of the appropriations above named for current expenses of the Street Department to any other appropriation for current expenses in the same department.

STREET LAYING OUT DEPART- MENT: Seventeen thousand five hun- dred dollars	17,500 00
SURVEYING DEPARTMENT: Thirty- five thousand dollars	35,000 00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT: Thirty- nine thousand two hundred and fifty dol- lars	39,250 00
CITY DEBT REQUIREMENTS:	
For sinking-funds	\$1,178,672 00
Interest	1,450,000 00
	2,628,672 00

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK: Eight hundred and seventy-two thousand three hun- dred and ninety-six dollars:	
For sinking-funds and principal of debt	\$66,676 00
For interest	130,720 00
House of Correction	100,000 00
General expenses	575,000 00
	872,396 00
	\$13,391,754 00

WATER-INCOME DEPARTMENT:

Cochituate Water-works .	\$50,620 00
Mystic Water-works .	13,430 00
	\$64,050 00

WATER-SUPPLY DEPARTMENT:

Cochituate Water-Works :	
Current expenses .	\$390,000 00
Interest	839,117 00
Sinking-fund requirements,	229,380 00
Extension of mains, etc.,	250,000 00
	\$1,708,497 00

Mystic Water-works :

Current expenses .	\$128,000 00
Interest	2,550 00
	\$130,550 00

BOARD OF SURVEY :

Expenses to the first day of May	\$16,000 00

TAX-BILL, 1894.

ORDERS.

Laying a Specific Tax to defray the expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk for the financial year 1894, and providing for interest on non-payment of same.

Ordered, That the sum of ten million nine hundred and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars (\$10,901,754) be raised on the polls and estates taxable in this city, according to law, to pay the current expenses of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk during the financial year which will commence with the first day of February, 1894, and end with the last day of January, 1895.

Ordered, That in pursuance of the authority of Chapter 11, Section 67, of the Public Statutes, all taxes assessed for the purpose of providing for the expenditures of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk for the financial year 1894, and for paying the city's proportion of the State tax of 1894, shall be due and payable on the first day of October, 1894, and, if the same shall remain unpaid November 1, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be charged upon all such taxes as shall not be paid at that date; and upon all taxes that shall remain unpaid on the first day of January, 1895, there shall be charged interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; and all the interest that shall have become due from and after the above-named dates shall be added to and be a part of such taxes; *provided, however,* that the taxes assessed, by authority of Chapter 13 of the Public Statutes, upon the shares of National Banks and of other corporations, shall be due and payable on the first day of November, 1894, and interest shall be charged, as provided in said chapter, upon all such taxes as remain unpaid after that date, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.



OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

RELATIVE TO

INVESTIGATION OF CITY DEPARTMENTS BY
COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OR
OF EITHER BRANCH THEREOF.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
January 18, 1894.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I am requested to inform your honorable body if it is in the power of either branch of the city government individually to investigate any department of the city without the coöperation of the other branch, referring particularly to the proposed investigation of the public institutions by the Board of Aldermen. I know of no provision of the charter or statutes which requires investigations to be carried on by joint committees of the City Council; yet there are many subjects concerning which an investigating committee of one branch alone ought not to be appointed or act, since any recommendations contained in its report made to the body that appointed it would require joint action of the City Council. The investigation referred to in your question, however, is not an investigation of any department. Under the public statutes the Board of Aldermen, as County Commissioners, are charged with certain duties concerning the public institutions, particularly the prisons, and acting as County Commissioners through their commit-

tee they are to inspect such institutions, inquire into them, and if, in their judgment, it is found necessary, and if it appears to them that any provision of law in relation to prisons has been violated or neglected in their county, they are required forthwith to give notice thereof to the District Attorney. As it is the duty of the Board of Aldermen, as County Commissioners, by themselves or a committee, to fully examine into everything relating to the government, discipline, and police of the prisons within their county, it is their right, and in some cases may be their duty, to conduct an investigation such as is proposed by the order passed by the Board of Aldermen.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,

Corporation Counsel.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 18, 1894.

Ordered to be printed and placed on file.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,

Clerk of the Common Council.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 25, 1894.

The Committee on Rules of the Common Council, appointed to report what changes, if any, are necessary in the rules of that body, having attended to that duty, submit herewith the accompanying draft. The changes which the committee recommend in the present rules are indicated as follows, namely :

RULE 17. Strike out, in the sixth paragraph of the order of business, the words "on a roll-call."

RULE 44. In the provisions relating to the auditing of bills by a committee of the common council, strike out, in two places, the words "all bills for refreshments," so as to provide that all bills shall be submitted to the auditing committee.

RULE 45. Strike out all after the word "thereon."

Respectfully submitted,

For the committee,

MANASSAH E. BRADLEY,

Chairman.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

RULE 1. Unless otherwise ordered from time to time, the regular meeting of the common council shall be held on every Thursday, at half-past seven o'clock P.M., and, on the appearance of a quorum, the council shall be called to order. In the absence of the president the oldest senior member present shall take the chair, and a president *pro tempore* shall be chosen by ballot; and, if an election is not effected on the first trial, on subsequent trials a plurality vote shall elect.

PRESIDENT.

RULE 2. The president shall appoint and announce all committees, unless otherwise ordered, and shall communicate his appointments to the council at the meeting following such action, if not made during a session. All vacancies upon committees shall be filled in the manner of original appointment; and members so appointed shall take rank according to the date of their appointment, unless otherwise designated by the president.

RULE 3. The president may at any time call another member to the chair; but such substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment. In all cases the president may vote.

RULE 4. The president may make any rules that he deems proper to preserve order in the council chamber during sessions of the council, and he shall forbid smoking in the council chamber during a session.

CLERK.

RULE 5. The clerk shall keep a record of the acts, votes, and proceedings of the common council, and a separate record of all decisions of the chair upon questions of order. He shall have the care and custody of all papers belonging to this branch of the city council; and shall prepare a schedule of business in order for each meeting, in such manner as the president may direct.

He shall draw up and send all messages to the board of

aldermen; and shall retain in his possession all papers until the right to file a notice of reconsideration has expired, and after such notice he shall keep the papers pertaining thereto until the right of reconsideration has expired.

CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

RULE 6. Except when otherwise provided, no member shall speak for more than fifteen minutes, and a further equal time if the council so vote. No member shall speak a second time on a question, if another member, who has not spoken, claims the floor.

RULE 7. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order, in which case the speaker shall not lose his right to the floor.

Every member, while speaking, shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall refrain from personalities, and shall not refer to any other member of the council except by a respectful designation; and no member shall speak or vote out of his place without leave of the president.

QUORUM.

RULE 8. Whenever, on a rising vote or on a roll-call, a quorum does not vote, or whenever a member raises the doubt of a quorum being present, the chair shall ascertain and declare whether a quorum is present. If there is no quorum present, he shall immediately declare the council adjourned.

COMMITTEES.

RULE 9. All matters relating to the elections of members shall be referred to the standing committee on elections, which shall consist of five members.

RULE 10. There shall be a standing committee on judiciary, consisting of five members, who shall have the power to obtain the opinion of the corporation counsel on all matters that shall be referred to them.

RULE 11. All committees of this council shall be notified of their meetings by the clerk of committees. They shall not sit during sessions of the council without special leave, nor be called on less notice than twenty-four hours from the time the notices are mailed by the clerk or despatched by special messenger, unless all the members consent; and they shall keep a record of their doings. The member first named shall be chairman, unless otherwise ordered by the committee, in which case the council shall

be notified of the change; and the same rule shall apply to the members serving on joint committees.

The absence of a member from three successive, duly called meetings of any committee except on account of sickness or absence from the city, proved to the satisfaction of the president, shall be deemed a resignation on the part of such member from such committee, and the vacancy caused by such resignation shall be filled by the president at the next meeting of the council.

The clerk of committees shall report at each meeting of the council all resignations effected by the preceding clause.

RULE 12. Special committees of this council shall consist of three members unless otherwise ordered.

RULE 13. No report of any committee shall be received unless agreed to by such committee at a duly notified meeting thereof. Such report, when presented, may be ordered to be printed, and shall then take its place among the unfinished business for consideration at the next meeting.

RULE 14. Committees to whom any matter is referred shall report within four weeks, or ask for further time.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

RULE 15. When the council shall determine to go into a committee of the whole, the president shall appoint the member who shall take the chair.

RULE 16. The rules of proceedings in the council shall be observed in committee of the whole, so far as they are applicable; but a motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again shall be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and the previous question shall not be moved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE 17. At every meeting of the council the order of business shall be as follows:

First. Reading of the records of the preceding meeting, if called for by any member.

Second. Messages from his honor the mayor, reports of city officers, and other communications addressed to the council.

Third. Papers from the board of aldermen.

Fourth. Reports of committee on finance.

Fifth. Reports of committees, which shall be called for by divisions in numerical order.

Sixth. Motions, orders, and resolutions. They shall be read once and referred to their appropriate committees, or

assigned to the next meeting, unless the rules are suspended, in which case they may be given a second reading and passed.

Seventh. Unfinished business of preceding meetings.

Eighth. Notices of motions for reconsideration.

Ninth. Motions, orders, and resolutions, which shall take the same course as provided in the sixth section of this rule.

Provided, however, that not more than thirty minutes shall be allowed for the presentation of papers under the sixth order of business. Papers shall be called for by divisions in numerical order, and only one member in a division shall be recognized until each division has been called.

RULE 18. All papers addressed to the council shall be presented by the president, or by a member; and, unless the council shall otherwise determine, they shall be read by the president, or such other person as he may request, and be taken up in the order in which they are presented.

RULE 19. All ordinances, orders, and resolutions shall, unless rejected, have two several readings, after each of which debate shall be in order, and they shall then be put on their passage. Whenever the second reading immediately follows the first, the document may be read by its title only, unless objection is made.

RULE 20. No ordinance and no order or resolution imposing penalties, or authorizing a loan or the expenditure of money, shall have more than one reading on the same day; but this rule shall not apply to an order to print a document or to provide refreshments during a session.

MOTIONS.

RULE 21. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the president shall so direct, and no other motion shall be entertained until a reasonable time be afforded for compliance with such direction.

RULE 22. In naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put to the question.

RULE 23. When a question is under debate, the president shall receive any of the following motions, but no others:

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. To especially assign to a time certain.
4. To refer to a committee.
5. The previous question.
6. To close debate at a specified time.

7. To amend.
8. To refer to another board.
9. To postpone indefinitely.

These several motions shall not be applied to each other, except that the motion to assign, refer, amend, or to close debate at a specified time, may be amended; and the previous question may be demanded upon an amendment, which motion shall be decided without debate. When one of these motions has been made, none of the others, inferior to it in precedence, shall be made, and, in proceeding to vote, motions pending shall be put in the order of their rank, as above arranged. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE 24. When a matter has been especially assigned to be taken up at a fixed hour, or at a certain stage of proceedings, such matter shall, at the time appointed, or at any time subsequent thereto, during the same or succeeding meetings, be in order upon the call of any member, and take precedence of all other business.

RULE 25. When an order or resolution relates to a subject which may properly be examined and reported upon by an existing committee of the city council, such order or resolution shall, upon presentation, be referred to such committee. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the motion shall be put in the following order:

- A standing committee of the council.
- A special committee of the council.
- A joint standing committee.
- A joint special committee.

RULE 26. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, provided business of a nature to be recorded on the journal has been transacted since a motion to adjourn was rejected; and such motion shall be decided without debate.

RULE 27. Debate on a call for the previous question, or on a motion to close debate at a specified time, or on a motion to lay on the table, or take from the table, shall not exceed ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. In such debate, however, the merits of the main question shall not be discussed.

RULE 28. Any member may require the division of a question when the sense will admit of it; and any member may move at any time for the suspension of any rule or rules.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

RULE 29. When the previous question is ordered, the vote shall be taken upon all pending amendments, and finally upon the main question.

RULE 30. All incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, except on an appeal; and on such an appeal no member shall be allowed to speak more than once, without leave of the council.

RULE 31. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question has been decided.

APPEAL.

RULE 32. No appeal from the decision of the president shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal has been decided. The question shall be put as follows: "*Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the council?*" And it shall be deemed to be decided in the affirmative unless a majority of the votes given are to the contrary.

VOTING.

RULE 33. If the president is unable to decide, or if any member doubts a vote, the president shall cause a rising vote to be taken on the question, without further debate. The president shall appoint two tellers for each division of the council, as fixed by him, who shall agree on a count, and report the result aloud to him.

RULE 34. A motion that any pending vote shall be taken by yeas and nays shall be in order at any time, and no debate shall be allowed thereon, but it shall be passed by the assent of one-fifth of the members present.

RULE 35. After the announcement of a vote not taken by yeas and nays, any member may move for a verification thereof by yeas and nays, and on such motion a debate of the original question, not exceeding five minutes, shall be permitted; and the yeas and nays shall be taken, provided one-fifth of the members voting shall so require.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 36. When a vote has been passed, any member may move a reconsideration thereof at the same meeting,

either immediately after the announcement of such vote, or whenever motions are in order; or if any member, who is not shown by a yea and nay vote to have voted against the prevailing side, shall give notice to the clerk, before ten o'clock A.M. of the next day but one following that on which a meeting was held (except the final meeting of the year, or that preceding any adjournment for over two weeks), of his intention so to do, he may move a reconsideration at the next meeting at which said motion is reached in the order of proceedings.

RULE 37. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall speak more than five minutes. Whenever a matter has been especially assigned, a notice, as above specified, to reconsider any vote affecting it shall be considered whenever such special assignment takes effect.

RULE 38. When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered unless it has been amended after the reconsideration; nor shall any reconsideration be had upon either of the following motions:

To adjourn.

The previous question.

To lay on the table.

To take from the table.

To close debate at a specified time.

RESCINDING VOTES.

RULE 39. After a vote has been refused a reconsideration, it shall not be rescinded unless two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the common council vote in the affirmative.

ELECTIONS.

RULE 40. All officers receiving any compensation from the city of Boston, who are elected by the city council, shall be chosen in this branch by ballot. In all elections by ballot the number of blanks cast shall be reported. Ballots cast for ineligible persons shall be counted and reported, but only for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of ballots cast. If the person chosen is ineligible, the ballot shall be void and a new ballot be taken.

SEATS OF MEMBERS.

RULE 41. No person except a member of the council shall be permitted to occupy the seat of any member while

the council is in session. The seats of the members of the council shall be numbered, and shall be determined, in the presence of the council, by drawing the names of members and the numbers of the seats simultaneously; and each member shall be entitled for the year to the seat bearing the number so drawn against his name, and shall not change it, except by the permission of the president.

SPECTATORS.

RULE 42. The city messenger shall allow no person upon the floor of the council chamber, or in either of the anterooms, except members of the city government and reporters, without the permission of the president; and, while the council is in session, no person except members of the city government and reporters shall be allowed in either of the anterooms on the easterly side. The president shall order such accommodations on the floor for reporters and spectators as he shall deem proper; *provided, however*, that no spectators shall be seated behind the members of the council.

RULE 43. The council chamber shall be used for meetings of the council only, unless by special vote of the common council; *provided*, that during the summer recess the president may allow the chamber to be used for public purposes, in all cases reporting his action to the council at its next meeting. The anteroom and large committee-room on the east shall be subject to the same rules; except that the president may allow committee-meetings to be held therein at times when the council is not in session. The clerk's room shall be assigned to the clerk of the common council for occupancy and use. The anteroom between the council chamber and the clerk's room shall be used during the meetings of the council to give access to the seats on the floor, and such other purposes as the president may direct; *provided*, that smoking there shall not be allowed on the part of visitors. The general care and supervision of these rooms are hereby intrusted to the city messenger, subject to the direction of the president; but no expenditure of money shall be made except by direct vote of the common council.

REFRESHMENTS AND CARRIAGE-HIRE.

RULE 44. No bill for refreshments or carriage-hire shall be incurred by any member of the common council, except in the discharge of official duty, and after being duly certified to by the members incurring the same, shall be submitted to the auditing committee as hereinafter provided. All

carriages shall be hired through the city messenger, who shall obtain and verify the bills within twenty days from the date when they were incurred, and the clerk of committees shall furnish to the city messenger a copy of the vote, in each case, authorizing the use of such carriages. When the common council is in session at eleven P.M., the city messenger is directed to provide carriages to convey members and officials to their respective homes, if they so desire. The president is hereby authorized to incur bills for refreshments or carriage-hire while in the discharge of his official duties. The prices paid for all carriages hired under this rule shall be in conformity with the rates established by the board of police. All bills so incurred for refreshments and carriage-hire shall be charged to the contingent fund of the common council, and shall be audited, before presentation to the city auditor, by a committee of three members of the common council. Said committee shall satisfy themselves of the correctness of such bills, both as to authority and amount, and may require evidence before approving them for payment; such audit shall be completed monthly, on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month, and no bill shall be considered unless presented within three months of the date of incurring the same.

The city auditor shall report in print every three months, giving in detail the bills allowed and the votes authorizing the same.

REPEAL.

RULE 45. The foregoing rules shall not be altered, amended, suspended, or repealed, at any time, except by the votes of two-thirds of the members of the common council present and voting thereon.



OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

REGARDING

CITY EMPLOYEES WHO DO NOT COME WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE NINE-HOUR LAW.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
January 25, 1894.

To the Common Council of the City of Boston:

GENTLEMEN: I am requested to report to your honorable body what employees of the City of Boston, if any, do not come under the provisions of the nine-hour law, so called. The statute referred to reads as follows: "Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed or who may be employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or any county, city or town therein." The effect of this statute is to define a day's work, as to its length, in the case of laborers and mechanics, employed at manual labor by the day when no special contract is made with them. There are many employees of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk who clearly do not come under the provisions of this chapter, such as heads of departments, clerks, policemen, and the many employees of the city who receive an annual salary. Laborers, workmen, and mechanics who are hired by the day without any particular contract as to the nature of their employment are clearly within it. To quote the language of my predecessor, Judge Richardson, in an opinion given by him to the

Court House Commissioners on this subject, "The exact dividing line between those who do, and those who do not, come within it is difficult to draw, and perhaps it is unwise to attempt more than to decide each particular case as it may arise." In that case, he decided that certain foremen, engineers, firemen, gatemen, etc., employed specially to perform their duties at weekly or monthly wages were not under the nine-hour law. It is impossible to answer your question except in the general manner that I have done, as I do not know the conditions attending the hiring of large numbers of the employees of the city.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 25, 1894.

Ordered to be printed and placed on file.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



A REGULATION

RELATIVE TO

THE USE OF SIDEWALKS.

Be it ordered by the Board of Aldermen of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Regulations of 1892 is hereby amended by inserting between sections twenty and twenty-one the following new section, to be numbered twenty-one, and the sections now numbered twenty-one to thirty-one inclusive to be renumbered twenty-two to thirty-two respectively:

SECT. 21. No person shall use a sidewalk for any purpose which subjects it to more than ordinary wear, or injures the material of which it is composed, unless said sidewalk be constructed by the owner of the abutting estate of granite or other stone, in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent of Streets, and kept in repair by said owner.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 29, 1894.

Passed.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

Approved, January 31, 1894.

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1893-94.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, January 31, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1893-94, as shown in the books in his office, January 31, 1894, exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1892-93, special payments, and weekly pay-rolls during January, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, January 31, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
Architect Department	..	..	..	\$22,338 41	\$22,338 41	\$1,148 53	\$22,338 41		
Assessing Department	..	..	..	136,934 31	136,934 31	..	136,934 31		
Auditing Department	..	..	..	28,700 00	28,700 00	..	28,700 00		
Board of Aldermen:									
Salaries of Board	..	..	..	18,000 00	18,000 00	..	18,000 00		
Contingent Expenses	..	..	..	11,336 00	11,336 00	1,108 00	11,336 00		
Soldiers' Relief	..	..	..	75,000 00	316,463 79	..	187,334 61	\$129,131 18	
Celebration 400th Anniversary									
Discovery of America	947 89	..	..	..	947 89	..	947 89		
City Clerk Department	..	..	..	78,568 87	78,568 87	632 88	78,568 87		
City Council:									
Contingent Fund, Joint Com- mittees	407 77	..	..	8,540 29	8,948 06	906 00	8,948 06		
Incidental Expenses	..	6,542 48	..	45,000 00	51,542 48	7,106 28	51,542 48		
City Debt Requirements:									
City Debt	..	..	..	1,176,842 00	1,176,842 00	..	1,176,842 00		
Interest	145,565 35	6,872 35	..	1,550,000 00	1,702,437 70	353,196 13	1,608,264 05	94,173 65	
City Loans, Redemption of	..	7,799,637 56	..	..	7,799,637 56	..	7,799,637 56		
Payments to Date:									
Redemption of City Debt	..	..	..	..	..	106,099 79	..		
Proper . . . \$7,612,937 68									
Redemption of Mystic Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Debt . . . \$338,000 00									
Cost of Redemption of Ma- tured Bonds . \$25,613 26									
Carried forward	\$243,567 32	\$7,957,871 87	..	\$3,151,239 88	\$11,352,699 07	\$470,197 11	\$11,129,394 24	\$223,304 83	

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$243,567 32	\$7,957,871 87		\$3,151,259 88	\$11,352,699 07	\$470,197 11	\$11,129,394 24	\$223,304 88	
City Messenger Department				25,638 04	25,638 04	1,222 64	25,638 04		
Clerk of Committees Department									
Collecting Department	414 60			12,016 92	12,016 92		12,016 92		
Common Council:				85,998 08	85,998 08		85,998 08		
Clerk's expenses				4,596 98	4,596 98	53 72	4,596 98		
Contingent expenses				6,010 14	6,010 14	106 00	6,010 14		
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									
Damages by Dogs, etc		2,565 50			2,565 50	60 00	2,565 50		
Engineering Department				41,999 91	41,999 91	329 00	41,999 91		\$50,000 00
Ferry Department:									
Department Expenses				213,746 76	213,746 76	11,791 15	213,746 76		
Ferry-boat "East Boston," remodelling									
North Ferry, Boston side, Widening Berth									7,000 00
Rebuilding one drop			\$35,623 89		35,623 89	102 00	35,623 89		10,000 00
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses				1,018,712 64	1,018,712 64	63,950 12	1,018,712 64		50,000 00
Fire-boat No. 2									
Franklin Trades School Fund		329,300 48			329,300 48			329,300 48	
Health Department:									
Department Expenses		6,388 32		141,200 00	147,588 32	4,812 88	147,588 32		
Buildings, Gallop's Island and Sweet Street	14,392 70	4,540 36	207 55		19,140 61	4,828 27	19,140 61		
Hospital Ambulance, Charlestown District	425 00				425 00		425 00		
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses	939 51	5,763 62		260,000 00	266,703 13	5,835 68	266,703 13		
Additional Land		13,820 29	42,000 00		55,820 29	55,820 29	55,820 29	4,000 00	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00				
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$263,739 13	\$8,320,250 44	\$77,831 44	\$4,960,764 75	\$13,622,585 76	\$619,108 86	\$13,065,980 45	\$556,605 31	\$17,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropri- ations 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$263,739 13	\$8,320,250 44	\$77,831 44	\$4,960,764 75	\$13,622,585 76	\$619,108 86	\$13,065,980 45	\$556,605 31	\$117,000 00
New Buildings, City Hospital,	4,963 54	.....	298,500 00	.....	301,463 54	19,775 00	188,717 36	112,746 18	355,000 00
Improved Sewerage	47,341 63	.....	150,000 00	.....	197,341 93	47,047 25	181,997 83	15,344 10	
Inspection of Buildings De- partment . . . . .	.....	1,765 26	.....	68,652 09	70,417 35	1,973 82	70,417 35		
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	12,498 68	12,498 68	.....	12,498 68		
Inspection of Provisions De- partment . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3,167 03	3,167 03	.....	3,167 03		
Lamp Department . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	538,139 90	572,293 70	7,578 00	572,293 70		
Law Department	113 16	14,020 64	.....	30,901 01	30,901 01	.....	30,901 01		
Laying out and Construction of Highways	41,033 19	.....	500,000 00	.....	541,033 19	.....	378,824 61	162,208 58	500,000 00
Payments to date, Board of Survey . \$64,615 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewer Construc- tion . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,542 95	.....	.....	.....
Street Construction 51,589 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850 07	.....	.....	.....
Land Damages . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Debt . . . . .	.....	23,381 42	.....	.....	23,381 42	9,624 48	23,381 42		
Library Department: Department expenses	57 80	20,960 73	.....	151,000 00	172,018 53	7,427 25	165,309 63	6,708 90	
Branch Library, West End	4,944 00	.....	.....	.....	4,944 00	.....	.....	4,944 00	
Reading Room, No. Brighton Market Department	750 62	.....	.....	12,133 49	12,133 49	.....	750 62		
Mayor . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	42,540 76	42,540 76	955 56	42,540 76		
Mount Hope Cemetery Depart- ment	5,075 86	24,531 78	.....	10,391 67	39,999 31	1,903 67	39,999 31		
Overseeing of the Poor Depart- ment . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	112,544 78	112,544 78	668 40	112,544 78		
Park Department: Department Expenses . . . . .	.....	6,431 80	.....	100,000 00	106,431 80	12,966 46	106,431 80		
Public Parks	69,705 09	.....	1,299,000 00	.....	1,368,705 09	285,540 04	1,339,152 61	29,552 48	1,000,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$437,724 32	\$8,411,342 07	\$2,323,331 44	\$6,062,754 16	\$17,235,151 99	\$1,042,961 81	\$16,347,042 44	\$883,109 55	\$1,372,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$437,724 32	\$8,411,342 07	\$2,323,331 44	\$6,062,754 16	\$17,235,151 99	\$1,042,961 81	\$16,347,042 44	\$888,109 55.	\$1,972,000 00
Public Parks, Charlestown	101,661 96	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	101,661 96	.. . . .	.. . . .	101,661 96	
Public Park Construction	267 78	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	267 78	.. . . .	267 78	131 75	
Public Park Lands	131 75	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	131 75	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	350,000 00
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7 . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	25,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	6,361 46	1,200 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	7,561 46	.. . . .	.. . . .	7,561 46	
Police Department: . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	
Police Charitable Fund, Income . . . . .	.. . . .	7,222 59	.. . . .	1,273,307 43	1,280,530 02	81,292 56	1,280,530 02	.. . . .	
Printing Department	3,011 78	9,106 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	12,117 78	.. . . .	9,175 00	2,942 78	
Public Buildings Department:	4,184 61	9,810 23	.. . . .	45,000 00	58,994 84	3,169 01	58,994 84	.. . . .	
Public Buildings Expenses	1,500 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	155,981 27	157,481 27	2,533 06	157,481 27	.. . . .	
Public Buildings, Schools . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	190,465 06	190,465 06	515 12	190,465 06	.. . . .	
City Building, Dorchester st., cor. Fourth street.	12,000 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	12,000 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	12,000 00	
Engine-house, Ashmont	4,953 37	.. . . .	16,500 00	.. . . .	21,453 37	.. . . .	15,133 50	6,319 87	
Engine-house and site, North End . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	35,000 00	.. . . .	35,000 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	35,000 00	10,000 00
Engine-house No. 7 . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston	8,102 93	.. . . .	1,000 00	.. . . .	9,102 93	.. . . .	8,785 23	317 70	
Fire Department, Headquarters, etc.	88,250 32	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	88,250 32	4,700 00	43,056 45	45,193 87	
Fire Department, Hospital for horses	9,970 49	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	9,970 49	.. . . .	.. . . .	9,970 49	
Ladder-house No. 1 . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	25,000 00	.. . . .	25,000 00	1,967 00	2,043 10	22,956 90	
Library Building, Dartmouth street	77,490 75	.. . . .	525,000 00	.. . . .	*602,490 75	406 50	290,204 27	312,286 48	300,000 00
Police Station-house, Brighton	1,422 29	.. . . .	2,047 54	.. . . .	3,469 83	.. . . .	3,469 83	.. . . .	
Police Station-house 2, alterations	117 67	.. . . .	1,500 00	.. . . .	1,617 67	1,167 48	1,617 67	.. . . .	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$757,151 48	\$8,438,680 89	\$2,929,378 98	\$7,727,507 92	\$19,852,719 27	\$1,138,712 54	\$18,408,266 46	\$1,444,452 81	\$2,657,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Police Station-house 7, repairs	\$757,151 48	\$8,438,680 89	\$2,929,378 98	\$7,727,507 92	\$19,892,719 27	\$1,138,712 54	\$18,408,266 46	\$1,444,452 81	\$2,457,000 00
Police Station-house 7, repairs				800 00	800 00		800 00		
Police Station-house 12, repairs				390 00	390 00		390 00		
Police Station-house 13, land and addition to	7,444 99		15,000 00		22,444 99		15,010 90	7,434 09	
Police Station-house 16, repairs				750 00	750 00		750 00		
Ward room, Ward 2, enlargement of	4,952 69		2,000 00		6,952 69	840 00	6,917 60	35 00	
Ward room, Ward 5	1,214 34				1,214 34		1,214 34		
Ward room, Ward 19, repairs				893 00	893 00		893 00		
Public Celebrations		305 62		34,712 51	35,078 13	5 00	35,078 13		
Public Grounds Department:									
Department Expenses				82,582 09	82,582 09	4,393 02	82,582 09		
City nursery and green houses			75,000 00		75,000 00		72,002 24	2,997 76	25,000 00
Concreting walks, Common			4,000 00		4,000 00			4,000 00	
Tudor Bequest	296 84				296 84			296 84	
Public Institutions Department:									
Department Expenses				606,894 92	606,894 92	1,210 28	606,894 92		
Addition to House of Industry	13,116 57		40,214 38		53,330 95	15,117 74	53,330 95		
Barn, Long Island	1,383 47				1,383 47		70 48	1,312 99	
Electric-lighting plant, Long Island	2,307 53		2,285 62		4,593 15		4,593 15		
Hospital, Long Island	5,700 62				5,700 62		5,700 62		
New Buildings, Long Island			20,000 00		20,000 00		6,141 27	13,858 73	80,000 00
New Lunatic Hospital	29,135 00		297,000 00		326,135 00	6,531 35	276,316 56	49,819 34	60,000 00
Parental School for Boys	990 00		94,000 00		94,990 00	10,000 00	47,039 47	47,950 53	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$823,694 43	\$8,439,046 51	\$3,478,878 98	\$8,454,530 44	\$21,196,150 36	\$1,176,809 93	\$19,623,992 27	\$1,572,158 09	\$2,822,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-03, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$823,694 43	\$8,439,046 51	\$3,478,878 98	\$8,454,530 44	\$21,196,150 36	\$1,176,809 93	\$19,023,992 27	\$1,572,158 09	\$2,892,000 00
Parental School for Girls*									
Record of Street Names*									
Registration of Voters Department									
Registry Department									
Reserved Fund*									
School Committee:									
Department expenses	12,627 59	2,356 13		1,806,161 46	1,821,145 18		1,821,145 18		
Gibson School Fund, Income, ...	1,192 74	1,396 25			2,788 99		907 08	1,881 91	
Agassiz School-house, etc.	55,767 25				55,767 25	20,651 60	54,139 50	1,627 75	
Austin Primary School-house, building	1,271 05		65,000 00		66,271 05	1,000 00	33,376 51	32,894 54	
Austin Primary School-house, raising and repairing*									
Brighon High School-house, site and building		9,807 15	75,000 00		84,807 15		17,660 00	67,147 15	15,000 00
Dorchester High School-house, land									
Flagstaff, Shurtleff School	100 00		12,000 00		12,000 00		100 00	12,000 00	
Frothingham School-house, wall					100 00				
Grammar School-house, Bowdoin District, site and building			4,000 00		4,000 00		12 50	3,987 50	
Grammar School-house, Gib-son District									100,000 00
Grammar School-house, Mt. Vernon District	641 98		30,000 00		30,000 00		75 77	29,924 23	60,000 00
Grammar School-house, No. Brighon, site	141 89				641 98		641 98		
					141 89		141 89		
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$895,436 93	\$8,452,806 04	\$3,664,878 98	\$10,338,303 46	\$23,851,425 41	\$1,199,698 31	\$21,623,804 24	\$1,721,621 17	\$2,997,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropri- ations, 1893-94, and Transfers from	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$895,436 93	\$8,452,806 04	\$3,664,878 98	\$10,338,303 46	\$23,351,425 41	\$1,199,598 31	\$21,629,804 24	\$1,721,821 17	\$2,997,000 00
Grammar School-house, No.	3,439 31				3,439 31		3,412 00	27 31	
Brighton, building	99 06				99 06		99 06		
Grammar School-house, No.	924 00				224 00		224 00		
Brighton, furnishing	31,870 73		31,000 00		112,870 73	1,500 00	95,563 12	17,307 61	
Pierce District			4,000 00		4,000 00			4,000 00	
Mechanic Arts High School									
Mechanic Arts High School, tools, etc.									
Primary School-house, Beech Street, site	5,500 00				5,500 00		5,500 00		
Primary School-house lot, Blossom Street	700 11				700 11		700 11		
Primary School-house, Bun- ker Hill District	402 72				402 72	52 72	402 72		
Primary school-house, Can- terbury and Sharon streets, Primary School-house, Dil- laway District, building			10,000 00		10,000 00		15 71	9,984 29	30,000 00
Primary School-house, Dil- laway District, additional site.*	8,373 91		25,600 00		33,973 91	1,311 24	33,973 91		
Primary School-house, Emer- son District	882 19				882 19		609 30	272 89	
Primary School-house, Emer- son District, furnishing	139 78				139 78		139 78		
Primary School-house, Tus- tis street, new building			20,000 00		20,000 00		18 50	19,981 50	20,000 00
Primary School-house, Tus- tis street, enlargement of lot	82 24		3,600 00		3,682 24	82 24	3,682 24		
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$947,150 98	\$8,452,806 04	\$3,809,078 98	\$10,338,303 46	\$23,547,339 46	\$1,202,544 51	\$21,774,144 69	\$1,773,194 77	\$3,047,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$947,150 98	\$8,452,806 04	\$3,809,078 98	\$10,338,303 48	\$23,547,339 46	\$1,202,544 51	\$21,774,144 69	\$1,773,194 77	\$3,047,000 00
Primary School-house, Genesee street									22,500 00
Primary School-house, Geo. Putnam District	70 50				70 50		70 50		
Primary School-house, Hillside District	672 39				672 39		672 39		
Primary School-house, Hillside District, furnishing	266 45				266 45		266 45		
Primary School-house, Lowell District	408 50				408 50		408 50		
Primary School-house, Morriston Street			6,000 00		6,000 00		17 34	5,982 66	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street			27,500 00		27,500 00		18 75	27,481 25	27,500 00
Primary School-house, North of Broadway	27,911 35		18,800 00		46,711 35	4,000 00	26,729 20	19,982 15	5,000 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.	34 52		5,950 00		5,984 52		15 46	5,969 06	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Prince District, furnishing	709 62				709 62		709 62		
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department				19,349 73	19,349 73	1,150 48	19,349 73		
Sinking Funds Department				2,380 87	2,380 87		2,380 87		
Statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut	42,449 80				42,449 80		29,660 00	12,789 80	
Street Department: Central Office				20,805 96	20,805 96		20,805 96		
Bridge Division				133,159 24	133,159 24	6,876 66	133,159 24		
Bridge-bridges Division				11,493 16	11,493 16		11,493 16		
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,019,734 11	\$8,452,806 04	\$3,867,328 98	\$10,525,492 42	\$23,865,361 55	\$1,214,571 65	\$22,019,961 86	\$1,845,309 69	\$3,114,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans Issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>									\$3,114,000 00
Paving Division	\$1,019,734 11	\$8,452,806 04	\$2,867,328 98	\$10,525,492 42	\$23,865,361 55	\$1,214,571 65	\$22,019,961 86	\$1,845,399 69	
Sanitary Division		4,093 74		741,587 78	745,681 52	39,675 66	745,681 52		
Sewer Division				481,300 63	481,300 63	26,724 02	481,300 63		
Street Cleaning Division		154 50		373,517 38	373,517 38	16,101 63	373,517 38		
Watering Division				308,552 80	308,707 30	19,447 22	308,707 30		
Abolishment of Grade Crossings				99,430 16	99,430 16	140 00	99,430 16		
Alston Bridge		42,775 37			42,775 37	69 00	42,844 38		(\$69.01 to be provided for.)
Berkeley-street Bridge	22,419 51	330 18			22,749 69		17,823 45		4,926 24
Berwick Park, Footbridge	433 75				433 75		433 75		
Boylston-street Bridge			6,000 00		6,000 00			6,000 00	
Broadway Bridge	1,432 82				1,432 82			1,432 82	
Congress-street Bridge, guard, ...	534 31		8,500 00		8,504 00		7,498 86	1,001 14	
Everett-street crossing					534 31		534 31		
Federal-street Bridge		34,131 09			34,131 09		34,131 09		
Rebuilding Bridges to Watertown			8,792 45		8,792 45		8,792 45		
Savin Hill-avenue Bridge, ...	8,782 53		9,000 00		17,782 53		10,755 86	7,026 67	
Widening									
Baker St., Ward 23	5,000 00				5,000 00		5,000 00		
Beacon St.	2,000 00				2,000 00		649 60	1,350 40	
Bellflower St.	108 90				108 90		108 90		
Blue Hill Ave., Paving			3,000 00		3,000 00			3,000 00	
Blakeville St.			25,000 00		25,000 00			25,000 00	
Brent St.			1,500 00		1,500 00			1,500 00	
Bristol St.	1,526 28				1,526 28		1,526 28		
Broadway, Harrison Ave. to	2,869 28				2,869 28		2,869 28		
Broadway Bridge									
Burney St., Ward 22	7,782 42				7,782 42		7,782 42		
Bushnell St.			7,500 00		7,500 00			7,500 00	
Chardon St.			2,000 00		2,000 00			2,000 00	
	349 45				349 45		349 45		
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,072,973 36	\$8,534,290 92	\$3,938,621 43	\$12,529,881 17	\$26,075,766 88	\$1,316,729 18	\$24,169,698 93	\$1,906,136 96	\$3,114,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31. Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>									
Cherry St.	\$1,072,973 36	\$8,534,290 92	\$3,938,621 43	\$12,529,881 17	\$26,075,766 88	\$1,316,729 18	\$24,169,698 93	\$1,906,136 96	\$3,114,000 00
Commonwealth Ave.	65 10				65 10		65 10		
Conant St., Macadamizing *	118,062 20		203,000 00		321,062 20	38,382 23	266,246 65	54,815 55	247,000 00
Congress and L Sts.									
Cooper St. between N. Margin and Salem Sts.			30,000 00		30,000 00		15,300 00	14,700 00	
Cranston St., Ward 23	1,500 00				1,500 00		1,500 00		
Dickens St.	3,000 00				3,000 00	317 40	1,758 20	1,841 80	
Dorchester Ave., Paving, Wards 15 and 24	785 00				785 00		785 00		
Dorchester St., between Eighth St. and Dorchester Ave., Paving	2,700 37				2,700 37		2,700 37		
Dorchester St., Ninth St. to Broadway, Paving *	386 09				386 09		386 09		
Eighth St., L St. to O St., Edgestones, etc.									
Englewood Ave. and Suherland Road.	1,249 69				1,249 69		1,249 69		
First St., Ward 14 *	4,739 95				4,739 95		4,739 95		
Freeport St.	10,849 55				10,849 55		10,849 55		
Grant St., Ward 24	241 52				241 52		241 52		
Harbor View St.	562 96				562 96		562 96		
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Bennet St., Asphalting									
Harvard St., Construction	3,900 00				3,900 00			3,900 00	
Harvard St., Washington St. to Albany St., Sewer and Paving.*	5,000 00		1,000 00		6,000 00		6,000 00		
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,226,015 79	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,172,621 43	\$12,529,881 17	\$26,462,809 31	\$1,355,428 81	\$24,481,484 01	\$1,981,394 31	\$3,361,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward . . .</i>	\$1,226,015 79	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,172,621 43	\$12,529,881 17	\$26,462,809 31	\$1,355,428 81	\$24,481,484 01	\$1,981,394 31	\$3,361,000 00
Houghton St., Macadamizing.	1,550 40	.....	5,000 00	.....	6,550 40	.....	6,550 40	.....	.....
Howell St., Construction . .	2,880 61	.....	.....	.....	2,880 61	.....	2,880 61	.....	.....
Humboldt Ave., Extension, Grade Damages . . .	225 52	.....	.....	.....	225 52	.....	225 52	.....	.....
Hunneuman St., Grading and Constructing . . .	963 45	.....	.....	.....	963 45	.....	963 45	.....	.....
Jackson St., Construction . .	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
L St., Grading, etc. . .	2,346 50	.....	.....	.....	2,346 50	.....	2,346 50	.....	.....
LaGrange St. . .	3,269 30	.....	.....	.....	3,269 30	.....	3,269 30	.....	.....
Landing, East Boston . . .	500 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Lehigh St., Paving . . .	2,831 78	.....	.....	.....	2,831 78	.....	2,831 78	.....	.....
Lexington Ave. . .	1,702 90	.....	.....	.....	1,702 90	.....	1,702 90	.....	.....
Mill St. . .	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Mt. Vernon St., Grade Damages . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,325 00	1,325 00	.....	.....	1,325 00	.....
Newport St. . .	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....
Ninth St., Old Harbor St. to N St., Macadamizing . .	5,827 14	.....	.....	.....	5,827 14	.....	5,827 14	.....	.....
Norfolk St., Milton St. to Corbet St. . .	2,350 00	.....	.....	.....	2,350 00	.....	2,350 00	.....	.....
N. Margin St., Construction* .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parmenter St., Construction .	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Preston St. . .	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
Randolph St.* . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
River St. . .	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Sawyer Ave. . .	1,713 44	.....	1,000 00	.....	2,713 44	.....	2,713 44	.....	.....
Second St., Dorchester St. to I St., Paving* . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Short St., Ward 23 . . .	1,806 73	.....	.....	.....	1,806 73	.....	1,806 73	.....	.....
Smith St., Construction . . .	2,008 10	.....	.....	.....	2,008 10	.....	2,008 10	.....	.....
S.uth Margin St., between Pitts and Prospect Sts. . .	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....	4,500 00	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
<i>Carried forward . . .</i>	\$1,267,491 66	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,188,121 43	\$12,531,206 17	\$26,521,110 18	\$1,355,428 81	\$24,528,959 88	\$1,992,219 31	\$3,361,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Stanton St.	\$1,267,491 66	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,188,121 43	\$12,631,206 17	\$26,521,110 18	\$1,355,428 81	\$24,528,959 88	\$1,992,219 31	\$3,361,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 1	2,000 00				2,000 00		2,000 00		
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 1			34,000 00		34,000 00		34,000 00		14,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 2			28,000 00		28,000 00		24,314 25	3,685 75	13,500 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 3			11,000 00		11,000 00	85 95	9,884 02	1,115 98	
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 4			14,000 00		14,000 00	713 50	9,962 57	4,037 43	11,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 5	465 30		44,000 00		44,465 30	839 96	43,927 48	537 82	
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 6	11,897 76		9,000 00		20,897 76	121 46	17,444 32	3,453 44	33,550 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 7	3,281 50		21,000 00		24,281 50	570 58	20,935 21	3,346 29	
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 8			15,000 00		15,000 00		9,890 71	5,169 29	5,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 9	4,610 65		8,000 00		12,610 65		9,096 77	3,513 88	29,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 10			19,000 00		19,000 00		19,000 00		
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 11			35,000 00		35,000 00	1,532 25	34,732 96	267 04	15,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 12			34,000 00		34,000 00	3,355 00	32,109 31	1,890 69	
Street Improvements, Ward 6, Street Improvements, Ward 7, Street Improvements, Ward 8,	5,668 54		13,000 00		18,668 54			13,000 00	
			13,000 00		13,000 00			13,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,295,415 41	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,469,121 43	\$12,631,206 17	\$26,860,033 93	\$1,362,647 51	\$24,796,197 48	\$2,063,905 46	\$3,482,050 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$1,295,415 41	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,499,121 43	\$12,531,206 17	\$26,860,083 93	\$1,362,647 51	\$24,796,197 48	\$2,063,905 46	\$3,482,050 00
Street Improvements, Ward 9, ...			5,000 00		5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 10, ...			5,000 00		5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 12, ...	6,283 73				6,283 73		6,283 73		
Street Improvements, Ward 14, ...			14,500 00		14,500 00			14,500 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 15, ...			11,500 00		11,500 00			11,500 00	
Street Improvements, Wards 17 and 18, ...			15,000 00		15,000 00			15,000 00	
Thetford St.			3,000 00		3,000 00			3,000 00	
Tunnel, Franklin Street, Brighton									10,000 00
Tuttle St.*									
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St.									
Vale St., Ward 15.	1,000 00		7,000 00		7,000 00			7,000 00	
Van Rensselaer place, Paving, West Newton St., bet. Washington St. and Shawmut Ave., Asphalt blocks			450 00		450 00			450 00	
West Third St., Ward 13	161 26				161 26		161 26		
Whiting St., Ward 21.	1,900 00				1,900 00		1,900 00		
Worthington St., Edgestones, etc.			5,500 00		5,500 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	3,900 00	
Sewer bet. Rosindale and West Roxbury			1,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00		
Sewers, Brighton	100 00				380 00		100 00	280 00	
Sewer outlets, D St.*	2,486 47		280 00		2,486 47			2,486 47	
Sewer outlets, East Boston									
Sewers, South Boston	1,762 95				1,762 95		1,762 95		
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.	3,475 14				3,475 14		1,127 09	2,348 05	
	716 41				716 41		125 12	591 29	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,313,301 37	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,567,551 43	\$12,531,206 17	\$26,946,149 89	\$1,364,247 51	\$24,811,257 63	\$2,134,961 27	\$3,492,050 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1892-93, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,313,301 37	\$8,534,290 92	\$4,567,351 43	\$12,531,206 17	\$26,946,149 89	\$1,364,247 51	\$24,811,257 63	\$2,134,961 27	\$3,492,050 00
Sewers, Westville, Freeman and Charles Sts.	215 00				215 00	215 00	215 00		
Stables and Sheds, Brighton	5,957 92				5,957 92		5,957 92		
Tug-boat	12,432 50				12,432 50		12,432 50		
Stony Brook Damages			30,000 00		30,000 00	6,972 67	24,566 52	5,433 48	
Street, Laying out Department:	15,606 23	22,026 81	25,550 00	17,377 67	80,560 71	33,110 13	60,381 80	20,178 91	4,450 00
Department Expenses									5,500 00
Arklow Street	19,037 41	3,141 45	2,948 57		24,727 43	24,727 43	24,727 43		
Bedford and Kingston Streets extending			45,000 00		45,000 00	23,360 00	23,360 00	21,640 00	
Bunker Hill Street, between Tufts and Moulton Streets, Causeway Street Extension to Allen Street.*	16,000 00				16,000 00			16,000 00	10,000 00
Chambers Street, Ashland St. to Livingston Street			90,000 00		90,000 00	5,612 43	73,442 43	16,557 57	
Essex and Lincoln Streets			260,500 00		260,500 00	36,998 54	77,882 54	182,617 46	
Forbes Street.*									
Greenwood Street Extension.*			8,500 00		8,500 00			8,500 00	
Ham's Court Extension									
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets			100,000 00		100,000 00	28,500 00	28,500 00	71,500 00	200,000 00
Harvard Street	4,550 00				4,550 00		2,129 00	2,421 00	
Moon-street Court Extension, Norfolk Street	25,000 00		10,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	650 00				650 00		650 00		
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing, Ruth Street Extension	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,200 00	
Smith Street Extension	5,500 00		10,000 00		5,500 00		2,868 02	2,631 98	
.	27 11		10,000 00		10,027 11		10,027 11	7,600 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,410,477 54	\$8,559,459 18	\$5,159,450 00	\$12,548,583 84	\$27,686,970 56	\$1,523,343 71	\$25,195,797 90	\$2,491,241 67	\$3,712,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

1 COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.					2 MYSTIC WATER-WORKS.				
	Appropriations for 1893-94.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.		Appropriations for 1893-94.	January 31 Draft.	Expenditures for 1893-94.	Balances Unexpended.
Income Department . .	\$50,620 00	\$741 00	\$50,478 86	\$141 14	Income Department . .	\$12,680 00	\$103 86	\$10,865 18	\$1,714 82
Supply Department . .	390,000 00	17,110 70	382,929 32	7,070 68	Supply Department . .	128,000 00	6,154 75	149,678 79	(\$21,678 79 pro- vided for.)
Interest	831,748 00	70,067 50	826,077 88	5,670 12	Interest	16,827 50		18,707 59	(\$18,707 59 pro- vided for.)
Sinking Fund	220,520 00	69,947 27	209,467 27	(\$69,947 27 pro- vided for.)					
	\$1,601,888 00	\$157,896 47	\$1,558,953 33	\$12,881 94		\$157,507 50	\$6,258 61	\$179,351 56	\$1,714 82
Refunded		\$92 92	\$1,479 18		Proportions paid under contracts		9,741 09	\$144,101 25	
					Refunded		5 00	151 42	
		\$157,939 39	\$1,560,432 51				\$16,004 70	\$323,604 33	

* All transferred.

3 \$52,600.00 of this amount issued in 1892-93.

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	203,000 00
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	\$56,034,635 15
	1,633,099 79
Gross debt, January 31, 1894	\$54,401,535 36
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	\$21,700,894 82
Receipts during 1894	414,502 37
	\$22,115,397 19
Payments during 1894	1,633,099 79
	\$20,482,297 40
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:	
Bonds	\$3,587 00
Betterments, etc.	113,851 44
Street construction assess- ments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	16,265 07
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	144,501 60
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	125,776 43
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	5,581 64
	409,563 18
Total redemption means, January 31, 1894	20,891,860 58
Net debt, January 31, 1894	\$33,509,674 78
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Gross debt, January 31, 1894	54,401,535 36
Decrease	\$1,430,099 79
Net debt, December 31, 1893	\$33,720,111 93
Net debt, January 31, 1894	33,509,674 78
Decrease	\$210,437 15
City debt	\$33,585,261 38
County debt	3,659,000 00
Cochituate water debt	17,055,273 98
Mystic water debt	102,000 00
	\$54,401,535 36

BORROWING CAPACITY.

January 31, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$54,401,535 36	
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit)	\$9,650,000 00		
Cochituate Water Debt, ...	17,055,273 98		
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00		
County Debt (Outside of limit)	2,881,000 00		
		29,688,273 98	
		<u>\$24,713,261 38</u>	
Sinking-Funds	\$20,482,297 40		
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$7,649,504 87		
Mystic Water Sinking-Fund	265,210 26		
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	473,208 73		
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	556,225 80		
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	208,619 43		
		9,152,769 09	
		<u>11,329,528 31</u>	
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		<u>\$13,383,733 07</u>	
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24	
Debt as above		<u>13,383,733 07</u>	
Right to borrow, under Chap. 178, Acts of 1885, January 31, 1894		\$3,617,792 17	
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		1,950,000 00	
		<u>\$1,667,792 17</u>	
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, January 31, 1894, estimated		\$4,876,852 00	
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		1,950,000 00	
		<u>\$2,926,852 00</u>	

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

January 31, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
Nov. 13, 1889 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		\$6,000 00
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,500,000 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	¹ \$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,350,000 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Dec. 30, 1893 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		500,000 00
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
		\$1,950,000 00	\$4,306,000 00
Inside Debt Limit	\$1,950,000 00		
Outside Debt Limit	4,306,000 00		
	\$6,256,000 00		

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



CITY COLLECTOR'S
MONTHLY STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY, 1894.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, February 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts in this department on account of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the month ending January 31, 1894, and the several accounts to which said receipts have been credited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

	Receipts in January, 1894.	Total Receipts for twelve months ending January 31, 1894.
REVENUE TO BE CREDITED TO:		
APPROPRIATIONS.		
Abolishment of Grade Crossing .	\$42,775 37	\$42,775 37
Allston Bridge		330 18
Brighton School-house Lot		9,807 15
Cemeteries:		
Mount Hope Cemetery	\$1,249 59	24,531 78
Cochituate Water-Works	284,441 79	1,677,537 98
Everett Street Crossing		34,131 09
Gibson School Fund Income . .	120 00	1,596 25
Health Department:		
Evergreen Cemetery	119 00	1,782 50
Hospital Department	1,550 00	1,550 00
Library Department	6,567 50	16,798 23
Mystic Water-Works	52,631 74	476,399 60
Phillips School Fund Income . .	600 00	1,200 00
Police Charitable Fund Income .	801 00	9,106 00
Printing Department	996 60	9,822 75
Public Celebrations		365 62
Soldiers' Relief		144,819 48
Street Department:		
Paving Division	655 54	4,093 74
Street-Cleaning Division		154 50
School Committee:		
School Expenses, School Com- mittee		2,356 13
SINKING-FUNDS.	\$392,511 13	\$2,459,158 35
Fort Hill Wharf	\$125 00	\$500 00
Parkway, Old Harbor	254 50	3,390 38
Parkway, Muddy River		2,475 00
Public Institutions, Site, Long Island	12 12	12 12
Public Lands	12 00	1,699 92
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$403 62	\$8,077 42
	\$392,511 13	\$2,459,158 35

	Receipts in January, 1894.		Total Receipts for twelve months ending January 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$403 62	\$392,511 13	\$8,077 42	\$2,459,158 35
Sales of City Property			1,341 00	
Small-Pox Hospital	150 00		825 00	
Sewers, Commonwealth ave. Construction	3,485 98		3,761 62	
Sewers, Roxbury			271 12	
Sewers, Brighton	179 76		304 46	
Sewers, between Roslindale and W. Roxbury			907 79	
Sewers, Savin Hill District			1,262 06	
Sewers, Westville, Freeman, and Charles Streets	64 83		161 37	
Stony Brook Improvement			77 50	
Street Department:				
Paving Division	3,441 08		3,441 08	
Laying out and Construction of Highways:				
Sidewalk Assessments	1,046 82		58,008 95	
Sewer Assessments	12,392 30		42,091 86	
Interest on Sidewalk Assess- ments	65 16		1,679 40	
Interest on Sewer Assessments,	533 42		1,627 87	
Construction of Batavia Street	319 74		319 74	
TRUST FUNDS.		22,082 71		124,158 24
Dorchester South Cemetery Trust Fund			\$300 00	
Health Department:				
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	100 00		800 00	
Library Trust Fund			353 09	
	75 00		4,088 00	
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund,		175 00		5,541 09
GENERAL REVENUE.				
Armories			10,800 00	
City Bank Tax			182,485 12	
City Clerk Department	686 00		6,641 25	
Collecting Department, fees and charges	1,108 19		12,192 15	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,794 19	\$414,768 81	\$212,118 52	\$2,588,857 68

	Receipts in January, 1894.		Total Receipts for twelve months ending January 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,794 19	\$414,768 84	\$212,118 52	\$2,588,857 68
Collecting Bank Tax			6,392 30	
Conscience Fund			25 00	
City Council:				
Incidentals			30 66	
City Messenger Department			29 80	
Everett-street crossing			13,108 31	
Ferry Department	12,486 54		152,069 54	
Fire Department	39 17		1,449 34	
Foreign Ships			3,474 23	
Hay Scales	30 26		465 21	
Health Department:				
Quarantine	540 25		8,766 78	
Hospital Department	12,326 94		54,455 15	
Inspection of milk and vinegar	208 00		694 00	
Liquor Licenses	357 00		1,062,838 00	
Market Department	44 70		581 67	
Overseeing of the Poor	1,180 82		11,825 23	
Pedlers	25 00		1,450 00	
Park Department	81 83		4,769 96	
Police Department	760 67		13,132 74	
Public Buildings	403 00		1,440 25	
Public Institutions:				
Alms-house, Charlestown			133 87	
House of Industry	11,746 48		56,264 02	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford and Long Islands			1,807 95	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island	20 00		89 00	
Home for Paupers, Long Island	471 85		2,055 05	
Lunatic Hospital	1,962 87		13,938 26	
Marcella-Street Home	11 94		612 59	
Pauper Expenses	174 93		1,798 67	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$44,666 44	\$414,768 84	\$1,625,816 10	\$2,588,857 68

	Receipts in January, 1894.		Total Receipts for twelve months ending January, 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$44,666 44	\$414,768 84	\$1,625,816 10	\$2,588,857 68
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee,"	59 20		59 20	
Registry Department	650 00		800 00	
Rents	23,606 55		101,176 70	
Sealing of Weights and Measures	328 12		3,569 61	
School Committee:				
School Instructors:				
Tuition			17,405 38	
Dog Licenses	47 40		21,142 00	
Miscellaneous	4 00		596 00	
School Expenses, School Committee	103 10		203 10	
State Bank Tax			632,837 78	
Street Department:				
Bridge Division	25 00		2,699 50	
Cambridge-Bridges Division			752 68	
Paving Division:				
Miscellaneous			1,073 95	
Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	3,470 55		8,749 88	
Interest on Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	76 57		163 68	
Sanitary Division	850 51		28,969 27	
Sewer Division:				
Miscellaneous	52 43		6,882 00	
Assessments	2,188 66		8,565 37	
Interest on Sewer Assessments	239 35		867 30	
Improved Sewerage	5,750 00		23,000 00	
Street-Cleaning Division	583 67		2,732 62	
Street-Watering Division	10 00		110 00	
Street Laying-Out Department, ...			84 00	
Taxes 1893	673,476 24		10,518,515 13	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$756,187 79	\$414,768 84	\$13,006,771 25	\$2,588,857 68

	Receipts in January, 1894.		Total Receipts for twelve months ending January 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$756,187 79	\$414,768 84	\$13,006,771 25	\$2,588,857 68
Taxes 1892	3,285 59		863,183 84	
Corporation Tax, 1893			981,824 52	
“ “ 1892			19,366 38	
Corporation Bank Tax, 1893			23,276 78	
“ “ “ 1892			534 09	
Corporation Bank Tax, 1889			133 54	
Taxes, 1891	66 00		3,683 34	
Taxes, 1890 and older	2 00		113 88	
Interest on Taxes	8,304 24		50,528 10	
		767,845 62		14,949,415 72
County of Suffolk:				
Fines, Fees, and Costs	\$13,692 51		\$143,233 08	
House of Correction:				
Labor, Sale of Material, etc.,	115 11		18,707 70	
Naturalization	1 00		26 00	
Pedlers	36 00		812 00	
Fire Marshal			10,592 64	
		13,844 62		173,371 42
NOT APPORTIONED:				
Sales of School Property				10,300 00
Residue		3,453 89		6,926 31
Total amount received and paid to City Treasurer		\$1,199,912 97		\$17,728,871 13



MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF THE
CITY TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, February 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the month of January, 1894, and for the financial year 1893-94, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury January 31, 1894, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, January 1, 1894 \$4,596,458 02

RECEIPTS IN JANUARY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector \$1,251,493 39

Board of Commissioners of Sinking

Funds :

For payment of Debt . . . 1,633,099 79

Franklin Trades-School Fund . . 329,300 48

City Loans :

Public Parks, 4% . \$99,000 00

Improved Sewerage,
4% 50,000 00

Commonwealth-ave.

Extension, 4% . 50,000 00

199,000 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . . . 11,941 55

Cochituate Water Loans :

Additional Supply of Water, 4%, . . . 4,000 00

Pay-roll Tailings, from Paymaster,
settlement with Cashier, parties

unpaid 744 51

Tax-Titles, etc. 350 00

3,429,929 72

On account of the County of Suffolk :

City Collector \$16,528 27

Pay-roll Tailings, etc. . . . 314 12

16,842 39

\$8,043,230 13

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 3

PAYMENTS IN JANUARY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$3,074,872 64
Pay-roll Drafts	445,058 31
Special Drafts	†1,356,196 82

‡\$4,876,127 77

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Revenue collected, sales of land, etc.	94,645 22
--	-----------

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Liquor License Revenue	102 50
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	774 22
Taxes refunded	656 64
Tax Titles, etc.	230 16
Park Betterments refunded	107 10
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	92 92
Residue Tax Sales, etc.	77 70
Old Claims, City account	63 57
Mystic Water-rates refunded	5 00

Carried forward,

\$4,972,882 80

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office for January	\$3,165,904 42
Less not paid	115,091 47

Add paid on Outstanding Requisitions for the current year	\$3,050,812 95
	24,059 69

\$3,074,872 64

† Includes interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$353,196 13
On Cochituate Water Debt	70,097 50
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	9,624 48

\$432,918 11

‡ Includes Temporary Loan paid	\$1,159,900 00
--	----------------

† Also includes Debt paid as follows :

City Debt	\$1,617,099 79
---------------------	----------------

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4,972,882 80
Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :	
Allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk . . .	*\$79,934 38
Mayor's Special Drafts . . .	†16,664 06
Pay-roll Tailings . . .	16 12
Bounty for destruction of seals	6 00
County Fines to Complainant	43 20
	96,663 76
	\$5,069,546 56

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, January 1, 1894	\$4,596,458 02
Receipts in January, 1894	3,446,772 11
	\$8,043,230 13
Payments in January, 1894	5,069,546 56
Balance, January 31, 1894	\$2,973,683 57
*Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office for January	\$77,945 70
Add paid on Outstanding Requisitions for the current year	1,988 68
	\$79,934 38
†Includes interest on County Debt	\$11,150 00

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1893-94, beginning February 1, 1893, ending January 31, 1894.

Balance on hand February 1, 1893, from the
financial year 1892-93 \$2,218,918 67

RECEIPTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector . . . \$17,555,499 71

Board of Commissioners of

Sinking Funds :

For Redemp-
tion of
Debt, \$7,481,024 30

For Cancel-
lation of
Mystic
Water
Debt . 293,000 00

For Cost of
Redemp-
tion of
Debt . . 25,613 26

7,799,637 56

Temporary Loan :

Anticipation of Taxes . 6,000,000 00

City Loans :

Public parks,
4% . \$1,299,000 00

Various
Municipal
Purposes,
1893, 4% . 1,164,100 00

Various
Municipal
Purposes,
1892, 4% . 819,725 00

Library
Building,
Copley
Square,
4% . . 525,000 00

Carried forward,

\$3,807,825 00 \$31,355,137 27 \$2,218,918 67

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,807,825 00	\$31,355,137 27	\$2,218,918 67
Laying Out and Con- struction of Highways, 4% . . .	500,000 00		
Widening Essex and Lincoln sts., 4% . . .	260,500 00		
City Hos- pital, 4% .	178,500 00		
New Lunatic Hospital, 4% . . .	155,000 00		
Improved Sewerage, 4% . . .	150,000 00		
Common- wealth-ave. Extension, 4% . . .	50,000 00		
Stony Brook Damages, 4% . . .	30,000 00		
L-st. Bridge, 4% . . .	30,000 00		
		5,161,825 00	
Franklin Trades School Fund		329,300 48	
Cochituate Water Loans :			
Additional Supply of Water, 4% ,	\$221,500 00		
High Ser- vice, 4% . . .	75,000 00		
		296,500 00	
Premium on Loans negoti- ated :			
City Loans .	\$72,731 18		
Cochituate Water Loans . . .	14,621 75		
		87,352 93	
Interest on Bank Deposits .		65,518 17	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$37,295,633 85	\$2,218,918 67

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 7

<i>Brought forw'd,</i>	\$37,295,633 85		\$2,218,918 67
Pay-roll Tailings			
from Paymas-			
ters, settle-			
ments with			
Cashier, par-			
ties unpaid,	13,379 58		
Interest			
accrued			
on Loans			
negotiated,	9,465 84		
Tax Titles, etc.	403 93		
		\$37,318,883 20	
On account of the County			
of Suffolk:			
City Collec-			
tor .	\$173,371 42		
County			
Loans :			
Suffolk			
County			
Court-			
House,			
4 %	25,000 00		
Suffolk			
County			
Court-			
House,			
furnishing,			
4 % .	75,000 00		
Collateral			
Inheritance			
Tax .	4,545 00		
Premium on			
Loans ne-			
gotiated .	1,329 25		
Pay-roll			
Tailings .	850 22		
		280,095 89	
			37,598,979 09
			\$39,817,897 76

PAYMENTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$13,471,099 11
Pay-roll Drafts	8,206,592 13
Special Drafts	†11,895,657 82
	<u>‡\$33,573,349 06</u>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

State Tax	\$914,375 00
National Bank Taxes, 1893, ...	632,837 78
National Bank Taxes, 1892, ...	1,277 03
Liquor License Revenue, ...	265,709 50
Armory Loan Sinking Fund, ...	10,056 27
Interest on Armory Loan, ...	18,000 00
Metropolitan Sewer Loan Sinking Fund	5,987 48
Interest on Metropolitan Sewer Loan	9,279 90
Cost of Maintenance of Metropolitan System of Drainage	6,638 25
Corporation Tax, 1891	36 34
	<u>1,864,197 55</u>

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Premium on Loans negotiated, \$87,352 93	
Revenue collected, etc.	167,037 74
	<u>254,390 67</u>

Carried forward, \$35,691,937 28

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office from February 1, \$13,591,301 95
 Less not paid 120,202 84

\$13,471,099 11

† Includes Interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$1,608,264 05
On Cohituate Water Debt	826,077 88
On Mystic Water Debt	18,707 59
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	23,331 42

\$2,476,430 94

‡ Includes Debt paid as follows :

City Debt	\$7,369,024 30
Charlestown Debt	51,000 00
Mystic Water Debt	338,000 00
Cost of redemption of Debt paid	25,613 26

\$7,783,637 56‡ Also includes Temporary Loans paid \$5,897,150 00

Total Amount of Temporary Loan issued	\$6,000,000 00
Amount paid and cancelled to February 1, 1894	5,897,150 00

Outstanding February 1, 1894, matured, but not called for, and interest on which ceased at date of maturity \$102,850 00

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 9

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$35,691,937 28
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1893 .	95,000 00
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . .	13,069 07
Taxes refunded	4,234 42
Mount Hope Cemetery Trust Fund . .	3,700 00
Protested Taxes refunded	3,469 99
Cochituate Water Rates refunded . .	1,479 18
Residue Tax-sales	1,475 47
Old Harbor Parkway Betterments refunded,	1,008 90
Mystic Water Debt due prior to February 1, 1893	1,000 00
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund . .	800 00
Tax Titles, etc.	653 87
Old Claims, City Account	424 70
Protested Park Betterments refunded . .	153 90
Mystic Water Rates refunded	151 42
Tuition of Non-residents refunded . .	24 23
Duplicate and Overpayments to City Collector refunded	14 60
	\$35,818,597 03

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :

Allowed by Auditor of the	
County of Suffolk, ...	*\$800,821 19
Mayor's Special Drafts	†217,627 14
Collateral Inheritance Tax, ...	4,545 00
Premium on Loans negotiated	1,329 25
County fines to complainant, ...	602 40
Pay-roll Tailings	578 18
Bounty for destruction of seals	84 00
County fines awarded to wife, etc.	20 00
Old Claims	10 00
	‡1,025,617 16
	\$36,844,214 19

* Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office from February 1	\$800,839 19
Less amount not paid	18 00
	\$800,821 19

† Includes interest paid on County Debt	\$128,086 33
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‡ Includes County Debt paid	\$17,000 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Balance, February 1, 1894	.	.	.	\$2,218,918	67
Receipts	.	.	.	37,598,979	09
				\$39,817,897	76
Payments	.	.	.	36,844,214	19
Balance, January 31, 1894	.	.	.	\$2,973,683	57

Balance, January 31, 1894, per preceding statement, as follows :

Atlas National Bank	.	\$318,492	54
Globe National Bank	.	269,435	31
Howard National Bank	.	257,697	67
Market National Bank	.	261,202	23
National Bank of Redemption,		254,632	98
National Bank of the Republic,		228,502	94
National Revere Bank	.	305,127	52
Second National Bank	.	329,300	48
State National Bank	.	241,802	32
National Security Bank, Pay- roll Tailings account		9,282	93
Central National Bank	.	100,000	00
		\$2,575,476	92

Cash and cash vouchers in office, including payments made on Drafts of February 1, 1894, duly certified by the City Auditor, and approved by the Mayor and County Auditor, chargeable to the appropriations for the financial year 1894-95	.	398,206	65
		\$2,973,683	57

The above balance is held for the following purposes :

For General Appropriations	.	.	.	\$396,128	18
“ Special Appropriations, money derived from loans	.	.	.	2,051,537	65
“ Special and Trust Accounts	.	.	.	526,017	74
				\$2,973,683	57

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,

GIVING

LIST OF CLAIMS

ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE HAVE TAKEN ACTION

During the Month of January, 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 5, 1894.

The Committee on Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the joint rules, respectfully submit herewith a list of the claims upon which the committee have taken action during the month of January, 1894, viz. :

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
Jan. 20	Thomas Dolan	Damages from bursting of water-pipe .	\$125 00
" 20	Mary Ann Kelly	Damages from bursting of water-pipe .	25 00
" 20	John Gately	Damages from bursting of water-pipe .	15 00
" 20	John Fink	Damages from bursting of water-pipe .	10 00
" 20	Codman & Freeman .	Damages from bursting of water-pipe .	57 68
" 20	William Killion	Damages from bursting of water-pipe .	15 00
" 20	Ella L. Browne	Damage to dress	25 00
" 20	Edward Enslin	Damage by construction of sewer . . .	19 00

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
Jan. 23	Mary Lally	Personal injuries	\$125 00
" 23	John Rogers	Damage to estate by defective sewer . .	145 60
" 23	David S. Simpson . .	Damage to wagon	13 47
" 23	Walter B. Wood . .	Damage by bursting of water-pipe . .	35 00
" 26	Estate of M. Matherson	Damage by bursting of water-pipe . .	21 31
" 26	James Harrington . .	Damage by bursting of water-pipe . .	15 00
" 26	Daniel W. Ford . . .	Personal injuries	250 00
" 26	Mary McGrann	Personal injuries	100 00
" 26	James J. Mundy . . .	Personal injuries	100 00
" 26	William Whalley . .	Damage to coach	25 00
" 26	James Farrell	Personal injuries and damage to coupé .	65 00
" 26	Henry C. Derby . . .	Injury to horse	100 00
" 30	Dennis Murphy . . .	Damage to estate	150 00
" 30	Patrick Tobin	Damage to estate	75 00
" 30	Sarah E. Kenney . . .	Damage to estate	75 00

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
Jan. 20	Abel Goss	Injuries to horse	\$150 00
" 20	Annie J. Littlewood .	Personal injuries	2,000 00
" 20	Gordon McDowell . .	Personal injuries	100 00
" 20	Mary A. Russell . . .	Personal injuries	500 00
" 20	Ellen Carney	Personal injuries	1,000 00
" 20	John Stanton	Damage to estate by explosion	50 00

CLAIMS REPORTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Date of Vote.	Name.	VOTE.
Jan. 20	George W. Brown	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Arthur A. Clifford	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Delia Connors	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Patrick Connors	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	John W. Cox	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Margaret Daly	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	John Farley	Leave to withdraw.

Date of Vote.	Name.	VOTE.
Jan. 20	Jennie Good	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	William W. Harris	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Michael Kelly	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Mary A. D. Lewis	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Ellen Melledy	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Frederick R. Moore	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	David E. Morris and others	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	James J. Mulholland	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	N. Y. & N. E. R.R.	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Mrs. A. Rotfuchs	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	John M. Ward and others	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Abner J. Tower	To pay \$6,941
" 23	Silas Peirce, tax balance	To pay \$74.44
		} recommended by Law Department.
" 23	J. H. Besarick	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	William Besarick	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	George W. Cobleigh	No action necessary.
" 23	James F. Donnelly	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Catherine Duran	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Max Goodman	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Thomas H. Kerrigan	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Michael Lane, Adm'r	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Mary McLean	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Elmar A. Messinger	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Owners of the tug "Nellie"	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	S. M. Parsons	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Granville S. Seaverns	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Mary E. Wardner	Leave to withdraw.
" 23	Frederick G. Whitcomb	Leave to withdraw.
" 26	John Connerton	Leave to withdraw.
" 26	George E. Rogers	Leave to withdraw.
" 30	Elizabeth McKenna	Leave to withdraw.
" 30	Mary A. O'Rourke	Leave to withdraw.
" 30	James W. Stillman	Leave to withdraw.

For the Committee,

JOHN H. LEE,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 5, 1894.

Ordered to be printed. Accepted, and sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1894-95.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, February 13, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1894-95, as shown in the books in his office, February 1, 1894, including the February draft, — being one month's draft, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1893-94 the amounts drawn February 1, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, January 31, 1894.

The February draft comprises pay-rolls and bills payable February 1, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,

City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95. Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
Architect Department.	..	..	..	\$21,000 00	\$21,000 00	\$337 05	\$337 05	\$20,662 95	
Assessing Department.	..	..	..	140,000 00	140,000 00	5,482 21	5,482 21	134,517 79	
Auditing Department.	..	..	..	28,700 00	28,700 00	2,218 38	2,218 38	26,481 62	
Board of Aldermen.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salaries of Board.	..	..	..	18,000 00	18,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	16,500 00	
Contingent Expenses.	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	538 00	538 00	4,962 00	
Soldiers' Relief.	\$129,131 18	..	..	57,000 00	186,131 18	18,221 58	18,221 58	167,909 60	
City Clerk Department.	..	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	3,368 16	3,368 16	66,631 84	
City Council:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Contingent Fund, Joint Com- mittees.	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	424 00	424 00	5,076 00	
Incidental Expenses.	..	..	..	30,000 00	30,000 00	660 93	660 93	29,339 07	
City Debt Requirements:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
City Debt.	..	..	..	1,178,672 00	1,178,672 00	..	..	1,178,672 00	
Interest.	94,173 65	..	..	1,450,000 00	1,544,173 65	..	..	1,544,173 65	
City Loans, Redemption of. Payments to Date.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of City Debt Proper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cost of Redemption of Ma- tured Bonds.	..	..	..	26,730 00	26,730 00	1,116 62	1,116 62	25,613 38	
City Messenger Department. Clerk of Committees Depart- ment.	..	..	..	12,200 00	12,200 00	996 49	996 49	11,203 51	
Collecting Department.	..	..	..	88,500 00	88,500 00	7,704 49	7,704 49	80,795 51	
Carried forward.	\$225,304 83	..	..	\$3,131,802 00	\$3,355,106 83	\$42,507 91	\$42,507 91	\$3,312,598 92	

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

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APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$223,304 83			\$3,131,802 00	\$3,355,106 83	\$42,507 91	\$42,507 91	\$3,312,598 92	
Common Council:									
Clerk's expenses				4,600 00	4,600 00	325 00	325 00	4,275 00	
Contingent expenses				5,500 00	5,500 00	222 00	222 00	5,578 00	
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									
Damages by Dogs, etc.		\$4 00			4 00	4 00	4 00		\$50,000 00
Engineering Department									
Ferry Department:				35,000 00	35,000 00	2,784 01	2,784 01	32,215 99	
Department Expenses									
Ferry-boat "East Boston," remodelled				214,000 00	214,000 00	4,095 61	4,095 61	209,904 39	
Rebuilding one drop									
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses									
Fire-boat No. 2				1,035,000 00	1,035,000 00	20,113 72	20,113 72	1,014,886 28	
Franklin Trades School Fund	329,300 48				329,300 48			329,300 48	
Health Department				142,000 00	142,000 00	4,861 49	4,861 49	137,138 51	
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses				260,000 00	260,000 00	18,565 13	18,565 13	241,434 87	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
New Buildings, City Hospital, Improved Sewerage	112,746 18 15,344 10				112,746 18 15,344 10	241 70 1,740 22	241 70 1,740 22	112,504 48 13,603 88	355,000 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:									
Department Expenses				68,500 00	68,500 00	5,639 45	5,639 45	62,860 55	
Board of Appeal				2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department				12,500 00	12,500 00	940 79	940 79	11,559 21	
Inspection of Provisions Department				3,225 00	3,225 00	275 37	275 37	2,949 63	
Lamp Department				582,500 00	582,500 00	41,755 13	41,755 13	540,744 87	
Law Department				31,000 00	31,000 00	2,566 28	2,566 28	28,433 72	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$684,665 59	\$4 00		\$5,327,927 00	\$6,212,626 59	\$146,637 81	\$146,637 81	\$6,065,988 78	\$472,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropri- ations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$684,695 59	\$4 00		\$5,527,927 00	\$6,212,626 59	\$146,637 81	\$146,637 81	\$6,065,988 78	\$172,000 00
Laying out and construction of Highways	162,208 58				162,208 58		18,012 87	144,195 71	500,000 00
Payments to date, Board of Survey . \$5,143.62						5,143 62			
Sewer Construc- tion 12,869 25						12,869 25			
Street Construction, Land Damages . .									
Interest on Debt.									
Library Department:									
Department Expenses	6,708 90			155,000 00	161,708 90	5,540 14	5,540 14	156,168 76	
Branch Library, West End . .	4,944 00				4,944 00			4,944 00	
Market Department				12,450 00	12,450 00	1,100 31	1,100 31	11,349 69	
Mayor				31,000 00	31,000 00	1,654 76	1,654 76	29,345 24	
Mount Hope Cemetery Depart- ment						1,601 39	1,601 39	(\$1,001.39 to be provided for.)	
Overseeing of the Poor Depart- ment				110,000 00	110,000 00	11,683 33	11,683 33	98,316 67	
Park Department:									
Department Expenses				100,000 00	100,000 00	1,162 27	1,162 27	98,837 73	
Public Parks	29,552 48				29,552 48	8,740 85	8,740 85	20,811 63	1,000,000 00
Public Parks, Charlestown . .	101,661 96				101,661 96			101,661 96	
Public Park Lands	131 75				131 75			131 75	
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7 . .									350,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton . .									25,000 00
Phillips Street Fund, Income .	7,561 46				7,561 46			7,561 46	
Police Department:									
Department Expenses				1,280,000 00	1,280,000 00	20,580 02	20,580 02	1,259,419 98	
Police Charitable Fund, In- come	2,942 78				2,942 78	770 00	770 00	2,172 78	
Printing Department				45,000 00	45,000 00	1,668 24	1,668 24	43,331 76	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,000,407 50	\$4 00		\$7,271,377 00	\$8,271,788 50	\$219,151 99	\$219,151 99	\$8,054,227 50	\$2,647,000 00

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

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APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,000,407 50	\$4 00		\$7,271,377 00	\$8,271,788 50	\$219,151 99	\$219,151 99	\$8,054,237 90	\$2,347,000 00
Public Buildings Department:									
Department Expenses				146,000 00	146,000 00	16,129 38	16,129 36	129,870 64	
Public Buildings, Schools				190,000 00	190,000 00	14,965 69	14,965 69	175,034 31	
City Building, Dorchester st., cor. Fourth street	12,000 00				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Engine-house, Ashmont	6,319 87				6,319 87	26 00	26 00	6,293 87	
End									
Engine-house and site, North									
Engine-house No. 7	35,000 00				35,000 00			35,000 00	
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston									
Fire Department, Headquarters, etc.	317 70								10,000 00
Fire Department, Hospital for horses	45,193 87								
Ladder-house No. 1	9,970 49				9,970 49			9,970 49	
Library Building, Dartmouth street	22,956 90				22,956 90	114 00	114 00	22,842 90	
Police-station house 13, land and addition to	312,286 48				312,286 48	18,830 50	18,830 50	293,455 98	300,000 00
Ward-room, Ward 2, enlargement of	7,434 09				7,434 09			7,434 09	
Public Celebrations	35 00				35 00			35 00	
Public Grounds Department:				25,000 00	25,000 00				
Department Expenses									
City nursery and green-houses	2,997 76				2,997 76	1,939 77	1,939 77	(\$1,059.77 to be provided for.)	
Concreting walks, Common Tudor Bequest	4,000 00				4,000 00	210 34	210 34	2,787 42	25,000 00
Public Institutions Department:	296 84				296 84			296 84	
Department Expenses				610,000 00	610,000 00	63,493 54	63,493 54	546,506 46	
Barn, Long Island	1,312 99				1,312 99			1,312 99	
New Buildings, Long Island	13,858 73				13,858 73	269 59	269 59	13,589 14	80,000 00
New Lunatic Hospital	49,819 34				49,819 34	1,463 41	1,463 41	48,355 93	60,000 00
Parental School for Boys	47,950 53				47,950 53	61 50	61 50	47,889 03	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,572,158 09	\$4 00		\$8,242,377 00	\$9,814,539 09	\$336,770 69	\$336,770 69	\$9,481,309 56	\$2,822,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropri- ations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Registration of Voters Depart- ment	\$1,572,158 09	\$4 00		\$8,242,377 00	\$9,814,539 09	\$336,770 69	\$336,770 69	\$9,481,309 56	\$2,822,000 00
Registry Department				45,000 00	45,000 00	1,804 40	1,804 40	43,195 60	
School Committee:				33,000 00	33,000 00	1,207 91	1,207 91	31,792 09	
Department expenses:									
Gibson School Fund, Income,	1,881 91			1,840,000 00	1,840,000 00	154,332 81	154,332 81	1,685,667 19	
Agassiz School-house, etc. .	1,627 75				1,881 91	55 03	55 03	1,826 88	
Austin Primary School-house	32,894 54				1,627 75			1,627 75	
Brighton High School-house					32,894 54			32,894 54	
site and building	67,147 15								15,000 00
Dorchester High School- house, land	12,000 00				67,147 15			67,147 15	
Frothingham School-house, wall	3,987 50				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Grammar School-house, Bow- doin District, site and build- ing					3,987 50			3,987 50	
Grammar School-house, Gib- son District	29,924 23								100,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton	27 31				29,924 23			29,924 23	60,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School .	17,307 61				27 31			27 31	
Mechanic Arts High School, tools, etc.	4,000 00				17,307 61	327 00	327 00	16,980 61	
Primary School-house, Can- terbury and Sharon streets,	9,984 29				4,000 00			4,000 00	30,000 00
Primary School-house, Emer- son District	272 89				9,984 29	52 08	52 08	9,932 21	
Primary School-house, Eus- tis street, new building . .	19,981 50				272 89			272 89	20,000 00
					19,981 50	53 83	53 83	19,927 67	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$4 00		\$10,160,377 00	\$11,933,575 77	\$494,603 75	\$494,603 75	\$11,442,513 18	\$3,047,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$4 00		\$10,160,377 00	\$11,833,375 77	\$494,603 75	\$494,603 75	\$11,442,513 18	\$3,047,000 00
Primary School-house, General Street								
Primary School-house, Morton Street				5,982 66	65 93	65 93	5,916 73	22,500 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street				27,481 25	49 18	49 18	27,432 07	6,000 00
Primary School-house, North of Broadway				19,982 15	27 25	27 25	19,954 90	27,500 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.				5,969 06	60 18	60 18	5,908 88	5,000 00
Sales of School Property				13,670 82			13,670 82	6,000 00
Scaling of Weights and Measures Department								
Sinking Funds Department			19,950 00	19,950 00	244 18	244 18	19,705 82	
Statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut			2,500 00	2,500 00	174 00	174 00	2,326 00	
Street Department:								
Central Office				12,789 80			12,789 80	
Bridge Division			20,000 00	20,000 00	1,686 10	1,686 10	18,313 90	
Cambridge Bridges Division, Paving Division			125,000 00	125,000 00	2,723 97	2,723 97	122,276 03	
Sanitary Division			12,000 00	12,000 00	746 14	746 14	11,253 86	
Sewer Division			800,000 00	800,000 00	18,894 21	18,894 21	781,105 79	
Street Cleaning Division			450,000 00	450,000 00	14,464 84	14,464 84	435,535 63	
Watering Division			320,000 00	320,000 00	10,379 88	10,379 88	309,620 62	
Abolishment of Grade Crossings			273,000 00	273,000 00	7,569 40	7,569 40	265,430 60	
Allston Bridge			100,000 00	100,000 00			100,000 00	
Berwick Park, Footbridge					69 65	69 65	(\$69.65 to be provided for.)	
Boylston-street Bridge				4,926 24			4,926 24	
Broadway Bridge				6,000 00			6,000 00	
Rebuilding Bridges to Watertown				1,432 82			1,432 82	
				1,001 14			1,001 14	
				7,026 67			7,026 67	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$4 00		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,162,288 88	\$551,757 66	\$551,757 66	\$13,614,141 53	\$3,114,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropria- tions, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$1,870,457 38	\$4 00		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,162,288 38	\$551,767 66	\$551,767 66	\$13,614,141 53	\$3,114,000 00
Baker St., Ward 23	1,350 40				1,350 40			1,350 40	
Bellflower St.	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
Blue Hill Ave., Paving	25,000 00				25,000 00			25,000 00	
Blakeville St.	1,500 00				1,500 00			1,500 00	
Burney St., Ward 22	7,500 00				7,500 00			7,500 00	
Bushnell St.	2,000 00				2,000 00			2,000 00	
Commonwealth Ave.	54,815 55				54,815 55	3,200 79	3,200 79	51,614 76	247,000 00
Congress and L Sts.	14,700 00				14,700 00	276 00	276 00	14,424 00	
Crawston St., Ward 25	1,841 80				1,841 80	36 00	36 00	1,805 80	
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Bennet St., Asphalting Mill St.	3,900 00				3,900 00			3,900 00	
Mt. Vernon St., Ward 24, Grade Damages	2,000 00				2,000 00			2,000 00	
Newport St.	1,325 00				1,325 00			1,325 00	
Preston St.	2,500 00				2,500 00			2,500 00	
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 1	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 2									14,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 2	3,685 75				3,685 75			3,685 75	13,500 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 3	1,115 98				1,115 98			1,115 98	
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 4	4,037 43				4,037 43			4,037 43	11,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 5									
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 5	537 82				537 82	22 88	22 88	514 94	
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 6	3,453 44				3,453 44			3,453 44	33,550 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 7	3,346 29				3,346 29			3,346 29	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,022,066 84	\$4 00		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,304,897 84	\$555,293 33	\$555,293 33	\$13,753,215 82	\$3,433,050 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,022,065 84	\$4 00		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,304,897 84	\$555,293 33	\$555,293 33	\$13,753,215 32	\$3,433,050 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 8	5,169 29				5,169 29			5,169 29	5,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9	3,513 88				3,513 88			3,513 88	29,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 11	267 04				267 04	48 30	48 30	218 74	15,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 12	1,890 69				1,890 69			1,890 69	
Street Improvements, Ward 6	13,000 00				13,000 00			13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 7	18,668 54				18,668 54			18,668 54	
Street Improvements, Ward 8	13,000 00				13,000 00			13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 9	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 10	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 14	14,500 00				14,500 00			14,500 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 15	11,500 00				11,500 00			11,500 00	
Street Improvements, Wards 17 and 18	15,000 00				15,000 00			15,000 00	
Thetford St.	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
Tunnel, Franklin Street, Brighton									10,000 00
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St.	7,000 00				7,000 00			7,000 00	
Van Rensselaer place, Paving, Whiting St., Ward 21	450 00				450 00			450 00	
Sewer bet. Roslindale and West Roxbury	3,900 00				3,900 00			3,900 00	
Sewers, Brighton	280 00				280 00			280 00	
Sewers, South Boston	2,486 47				2,486 47			2,486 47	
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.	2,348 05				2,348 05			2,348 05	
Stony Brook Damages	591 29				591 29			591 29	
	5,433 43				5,433 43			5,433 43	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$4 00		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,436,896 57	\$555,341 63	\$555,341 63	\$13,885,165 75	\$3,492,050 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$2,154,055 57	\$4 00		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,436,896 57	\$555,341 63	\$555,341 63	\$13,885,155 75	\$3,492,050 00
Street, Laying-out Department:									
Department Expenses	20,178 91			17,500 00	37,678 91	1,546 49	1,546 49	55,132 42	4,450 00
Arklow Street									5,500 00
Burnstead lane, widening and extending	21,640 00				21,640 00			21,640 00	
Bunker Hill Street, between Tifts and Moulton Streets, Chambers Street, Ashland St.	16,000 00				16,000 00			16,000 00	10,000 00
Essex and Livingston Street	16,557 57				16,557 57			16,557 57	
Han's Court Extension	182,617 46				182,617 46			182,617 46	
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets	8,500 00				8,500 00			8,500 00	
Harvard Street	71,500 00				71,500 00			71,500 00	200,000 00
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	2,421 00				2,421 00			2,421 00	
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing, ...	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,200 00	
Ruth Street Extension	2,631 98				2,631 98			2,631 98	
Talbot Avenue	7,600 00				7,600 00			7,600 00	
Washington Street, Ward 25, ...	34,372 00				34,372 00	251 42	251 42	34,120 58	
Surveying Department	20,000 00				20,000 00			20,000 00	38,000 00
Treasury Department				35,000 00	35,000 00	2,905 73	2,905 73	32,094 27	
Water Works:				39,250 00	39,250 00	3,053 50	3,053 50	36,196 50	
Cochituate Water Works 1						14,432 98	14,432 98	(\$14,432 98 to be provided for.)	
Additional Supply of Water, Extension of Mains, etc.	35,747 84				35,747 84	666 85	666 85	35,080 99	2,505,000 00
High Service						1,960 65	1,960 65	(\$1,960 65 to be provided for.)	
Protection of Water Supply	48,524 89				48,524 89	200 00	200 00	48,324 89	
Mystic Water Works 2	30,000 00				30,000 00			30,000 00	
						7,816 51	7,816 51	(\$7,816 51 to be provided for.)	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$2,673,557 22	\$4 00		\$12,374,577 00	\$15,048,138 22	\$588,175 75	\$588,175 75	\$14,487,783 41	\$6,256,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$2,673,557 22	\$4 00		\$12,374,577 00	\$15,048,138 22	\$588,175 76	\$588,175 76	\$14,487,783 41	\$6,256,000 00
County of Suffolk:									
County of Suffolk:									
County Debt				570,000 00	570,000 00	39,485 26	39,485 26	530,514 74	
County Interest				66,676 00	66,676 00			66,676 00	
House of Correction	754 10			130,720 00	131,474 10			131,474 10	
Suffolk County Court-House,				100,000 00	100,000 00	6,340 53	6,340 53	93,659 47	
Suffolk County Court-House,	10,882 45				10,882 45	7,789 33	7,789 33	3,093 12	
Furnishing	16,221 09				16,221 09	952 08	952 08	15,269 01	
	\$2,701,414 86	\$4 00		\$13,241,973 00	\$15,943,391 86	\$642,742 06	\$642,742 06 Less to be provided for	\$13,328,469 85 27,820 95	\$6,256,000 00

1 COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.

2 MYSTIC WATER-WORKS.

	Appropriations for 1894-95.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.		Appropriations for 1894-95.	February Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.
Income Department	\$50,620 00	\$3,284 78	\$3,284 78	\$47,335 22	Income Department	\$18,430 00	\$753 51	\$753 51	\$12,676 49
Supply Department	390,000 00	11,148 20	11,148 20	378,851 80	Supply Department	128,000 00	7,963 90	7,063 90	120,937 00
Interest	839,117 00			839,117 00	Interest	2,550 00			2,550 00
Sinking-Fund	229,380 00			229,380 00					
Extension of Mains, etc.	250,000 00			250,000 00					
	\$1,759,111 00	\$14,432 98	\$14,432 98	\$1,744,684 02		\$143,980 00	\$7,816 51	\$7,816 51	\$136,163 49

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	203,000 00
	\$56,034,635 15
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	1,633,099 79
Gross debt, January 31, 1894	\$54,401,535 36
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	\$21,700,894 82
Receipts during 1894	414,502 37
	\$22,115,397 19
Payments during 1894	1,633,099 79
	\$20,482,297 40
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:	
Bonds	\$3,587 00
Betterments, etc.	113,851 44
Street construction assess- ments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	16,265 07
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	144,501 60
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	125,776 43
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	5,581 64
	409,563 18
Total redemption means, January 31, 1894	20,891,860 58
Net debt, January 31, 1894	\$33,509,674 78
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Gross debt, January 31, 1894	54,401,535 36
Decrease	\$1,430,099 79
Net debt, December 31, 1893	\$33,720,111 93
Net debt, January 31, 1894	33,509,674 78
Decrease	\$210,437 15
City debt	\$33,585,261 38
County debt	3,659,000 00
Cochituate water debt	17,055,273 98
Mystic water debt	102,000 00
	\$54,401,535 36

BORROWING CAPACITY.

January 31, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$54,401,535 36
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit)	\$9,650,000 00	
Cochituate Water Debt, ...	17,055,273 98	
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00	
County Debt (Outside of limit)	<u>2,881,000 00</u>	
		29,688,273 98
		<u>\$24,713,261 38</u>
Sinking-Funds	\$20,482,297 40	
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$7,649,504 87	
Mystic Water Sinking-Fund	265,210 26	
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	473,208 73	
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	556,225 80	
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	<u>208,619 43</u>	
	9,152,769 09	
		<u>11,329,528 31</u>
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		<u>\$13,383,733 07</u>
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24
Debt as above		<u>13,383,733 07</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 178, Acts of 1885, January 31, 1894		\$3,617,792 17
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>1,950,000 00</u>
		<u>\$1,667,792 17</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, January 31, 1894, estimated		\$4,876,852 00
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>1,950,000 00</u>
		<u>\$2,926,852 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

January 31, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
Nov. 13, 1889 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		\$6,000 00
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,500,000 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	¹ \$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,350,000 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Dec. 30, 1893 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		500,000 00
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
		<u>\$1,950,000 00</u>	<u>\$4,306,000 00</u>
Inside Debt Limit	\$1,950,000 00		
Outside Debt Limit	<u>4,306,000 00</u>		
	<u>\$6,256,000 00</u>		

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



REPORT OF BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS

GIVING

REASONS AND AUTHORITY FOR OPPOS-
ING STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING
THE CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, February 1, 1894.

Ordered, That the Fire Commissioners be requested to inform the Common Council by what authority they appeared at the State House to oppose legislation affecting the city of Boston, in direct violation of Chapter 10, Section 1, of the Revised Ordinances.

Passed in Common Council, February 1, 1894.

A true copy.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,

Clerk of the Common Council.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
OLD COURT-HOUSE, BOSTON, February 7, 1894.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the enclosed order of February 1, the Fire Commissioners are happy to give your honorable body both their reasons and their authority for appearing at the State House and opposing legislation affecting the city of Boston.

From its context in the general reports they understand the order to point to the bill before the Committee on Cities,

January 31, granting the members of the Boston Fire Department one day off in every seven without loss of pay, this leave to be absolute, no matter what the exigencies of the service might be at a particular time.

The Commissioners considered this bill unreasonable, unjust, and dangerous, opposed to the best interests of the city of Boston, its Fire Department, and, in the not very long run, the members themselves. Therefore, it was the plain duty of some one to antagonize the measure, and as they understood the situation, both absolutely and relatively, better than any one else could, the Commissioners accepted the duty as belonging to them.

The bill is unreasonable because it demands for the Boston Fire Department larger rewards and privileges than are enjoyed by the members of any other department in the world. The salaries of the men in this service are on a par with those given the firemen of the city of New York, and these are larger salaries than are paid by any other cities in the world. The privileges enjoyed by the men of the two cities are also virtually the same. The permanent men of Boston are far ahead in pay and privilege of the permanent men in any other city of Massachusetts; still the cry for more applies to this city only, and asks the Legislature of the State to make the discrimination against nearly thirty other cities much more marked than it is at present. The root of this evil lies in the fact that the increases in pay, pensions, leaves of absence, and other benefits have been so rapid and so considerable during the last six or seven years, as to turn the heads of some in the department, who do not realize that there is a limit to public patience. The golden eggs have been dropping into their baskets so plentifully that the more reckless and greedy are spending all their spare time and energy sharpening their knives for the life of the goose that laid them.

The bill is unjust, because it proposes a draft upon public generosity, both prodigal and unprecedented, at a time when the city treasury is in no condition to meet even the common and legitimate demands upon it for the enlargement and reënforcement of the service. For almost a decade there has been a yearly recommendation that the department be made permanent. The necessity for it is generally recognized, and the lack of money is the only thing that prevents it. Not only that, but in several other respects we are behind what the needs of the hour require. The proper time for the inauguration of a policy of extraordinary liberality will not arrive until the demand of certain portions of the public for more ample protection are more nearly satisfied than now.

But a still more pernicious feature of the bill than either its injustice or unreason, is that which absolutely removes every day one-seventh of the force from the control of those whom the law holds responsible for their service. No matter what the emergency might be, no matter what the immediate or subsequent demands of a great conflagration, the firemen whose days off struck that date could stand with folded arms and look on, even though outside aid had to be summoned to meet the situation. It is no answer to say that few would be likely to do this. The only safeguard of efficient control of this department lies in the power to demand the services of every man in it at any time when they are imperatively needed. Any legislation that invaded that power or that right would be a serious, if not fatal, weakening of a system of discipline that is now producing the best results. It is an undeniable proposition that discipline cannot be enforced without authority. Such a bill as the one proposed, crude and extravagant in all its features, can hardly fail to alarm the tax-paying portion of the public; and if successful, it will hasten a reaction, the intensity of whose recalcitrant force the members of this department would be the first to feel.

To carry out the terms of the bill with respect to extra leaves of absence would require an additional annual appropriation of nearly \$50,000 to keep the department upon its present basis of strength and efficiency, or half as much as it would cost to put it on a strong permanent basis all over the city. If the mandatory feature should be insisted upon, it would cost considerably more.

For these reasons, and others that might be cited, the Commissioners felt that they would be faithless to their trust if they made no attempt to open the eyes of the Legislature and the public to the demerits of the bill. They, therefore, asked His Honor the Mayor for permission to appear before the Committee on Cities when the hearing was given, and the permission was granted.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Board,

ROBERT G. FITCH,

Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, February 8, 1894.

Ordered to be printed and placed on file.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,

Clerk of the Common Council.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

VETOING

CERTAIN ITEMS IN THE APPROPRIATION
ORDERS,

AND

TRANSMITTING COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE OVERSEERS
OF THE POOR, TRUSTEES OF THE BOSTON CITY
HOSPITAL, PARK COMMISSIONERS, AND
SCHOOL COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THEIR
DEPARTMENTS.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, February 12, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day approved all the items in the appropriation order sent to me last week except the following:

1. "For providing one day's leave of absence per week to each permanent member of the Fire Department, \$15,000."

This sum is wholly inadequate for the purpose, as the estimate of the Fire Commissioners of the amount required is \$50,000.

2. "Mt. Hope Cemetery Department, \$10,000."

3. "Public Grounds Department, \$90,000."

I think that the appropriations for the last two items are excessive, in view of the needs of other departments.

The School Committee, the Trustees of the City Hospital,

the Overseers of the Poor, and the Park Commissioners all represent that their departments are in need of larger appropriations than those contained in this order; and I am inclined to think that it will be better to grant their requests, in part at least, rather than to insist upon the three items which are returned without approval.

I enclose communications from the departments last mentioned, to which I would direct your attention.

I would suggest that these items and communications be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to confer with the heads of departments named.

Whatever be the final decision of the City Council, the duty of the executive will be to see that the expenditures of the departments do not exceed the sums appropriated. The responsibility for the appropriations themselves rests with the City Council; but the protests of the departments named have seemed to me so reasonable that I venture to ask your honorable bodies to reconsider their action in the premises.

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

BOSTON, February 6, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor of City of Boston:*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of February 6, 1894, asking me what I have to say about the appropriation of \$110,000 for my department, Overseeing of the Poor. In reply I would say that the amount appropriated is much too small for the expenses of my department during the current year. The estimate which I submitted to you was for \$127,950, and this was a very careful estimate, upon which much time was spent by the secretary and clerks, by myself personally, and it was also considered by the full Board. Owing to the hard times we have been called upon to aid a great many more cases than last winter, and our expenditures have been very largely increased. I therefore think it absolutely necessary that we should expend a much larger sum than \$110,000 during the present year.

I give you a few figures showing something of the increase in my department. In December, 1892, 85 new cases applied to us for aid, as against 310 new cases applying for aid in December, 1893. The total number of cases aided by us, both new and old, during December, 1892, was 1,351; in December, 1893, the total number of cases aided was

1,866. The amount of money expended by us in January, 1893, was \$11,336.16; in January of this year, we have expended \$13,799.35. I cannot give you a comparison of cases aided, as they have not yet been counted. This increase in the number of applications at the office and to our visitors has been continuous, and most of the new cases aided will have to be aided through February and March. The increase asked for by us was mostly for money to be expended in actual relief.

I will call upon you at any time, if you desire it. I telephoned this afternoon to your office, but ascertained that you were out, and therefore send you this written communication.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM P. FOWLER,
Chairman Overseers of the Poor.

BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL,
HARRISON AVE., OPP. WORCESTER SQ.,

BOSTON, February 9, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor of Boston:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 6, in which you ask my judgment in regard to the appropriation of \$260,000 for the Hospital Department for the coming fiscal year.

The trustees estimated and reported to the City Auditor that the sum of \$274,950 would be required to meet the expenses of this department for the present fiscal year. This estimate was made after a long and careful study of the finances of the department. The estimate was made from two points of view: first, from a careful estimate of the various subdivisions of expenditure according to classes; second, the actual cost of present year, plus the average yearly increase in the number of patients during the last four years.

The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$260,000. By reference to previous letters received from the trustees, you will remember that they estimated at the end of the ninth month that there would be a deficiency. The Auditor's accounts show that it was necessary by transfers to increase the appropriation by \$5,763.62. The yearly average increase of patients during the last four years is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and for the past month of January a still further increase, viz., 5 per cent. For the last fiscal year there were treated 693 patients more than the previous year.

The daily average in the wards for the entire year was twenty-four patients more in number. The number of weeks' board furnished to patients was 1,206 more; the number of accident cases was larger; the number of deaths notably larger, as well as the number of surgical operations. All these things, at an average weekly cost per capita, say, of \$10.19, mean a larger expenditure, and the annual increase, it will again be noted, is constant for the last four or five years.

The only methods by which the appropriation for the present fiscal year can be kept down to the amount appropriated by the City Council, must be: First, the cutting off of all ordinary repairs in the subdivision known as "Buildings and grounds;" this, the trustees believe your Honor will not deem a wise method of management. Second, either by cutting down wages, or by deteriorating the quality of the service by the employment of a less number of people. Third, by a reduction of the quality of service given to patients in the way of general and medical supplies, appliances, and methods of treatment, and otherwise reduce the cost of the medical and surgical department. Fourth, by rejecting a sufficient number of patients to make the cost come within the amount of appropriation allowed.

As your Honor is fully aware, all the wards are now already crowded beyond the proper bed capacity of the Hospital, and still many are rejected who ordinarily should receive the benefits of the Hospital. To reduce the number of patients treated by closing one or more wards, in order to live within the present appropriation, would create a responsibility which the trustees are unwilling to assume. There will be a considerable expenditure required on account of labor and work incident to the disturbed condition of the Surgical Department during the alterations of the operating building, that are not chargeable to the special appropriation of new buildings, and must also be paid out of the regular expenditures of the Hospital, and it will cost at least \$6,000 to conduct the Epidemic Hospital, in addition to what was expended last year.

These, and other reasons, if amplified, bring the trustees to the conclusion that \$260,000, which is \$5,763 less than actually expended last year, would be unequal to meet the requirements for the coming year, and therefore the trustees request that \$14,950 be restored to the Hospital Department to complete the sum asked for, viz., \$274,950.

Yours truly,

A. SHUMAN,
President Board of Trustees.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
CITY OF BOSTON, February 7, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

DEAR SIR: With respect to your inquiry of the sixth inst., as to what the appropriation of \$100,000 for this department, as passed by the City Council, will enable the Board to do, and whether any public service that will be expected from the department will have to be omitted for lack of money, we beg to submit the following statement of the items of expenditures which, in our opinion, can best be omitted to keep within the sum named, and at the same time to conserve the interests of the department:

The appropriation asked for, namely, \$128,500, included items for electric lighting at the Back Bay Fens, \$6,200; Charlesbank, \$1,200; Castle Island Bridge, \$1,500; a total of \$8,900. If all this lighting can be done by the Lamp Department it would reduce the estimates by this amount to \$119,600.

The estimates for police were increased over last year's expenditures by \$6,400, a careful inquiry showing that additional men would be required to properly patrol the parks and parkways. Foregoing this increase and maintaining the police force at its present strength will further reduce the estimates to the sum of \$113,200.

To further reduce expenditures to the sum appropriated will necessitate retrenchment in one of two directions: 1st, in the care of roads and plantations; 2d, in the arrangements for the recreation, health, and comfort of the public provided for in the gymnasiums and the several houses erected for public use. The first of these, though susceptible to some degree of retrenchment at one time, if it is made up at another, cannot on the whole be neglected without serious loss and impairment which no subsequent care can retrieve or make good. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that any further reduction from the sum last named must largely come from the second class of services, above mentioned, provided for the personal enjoyment of those who frequent the parks.

The amount asked for in the estimates for these purposes includes the following:

Ellicott House and Overlook, Franklin Park . . .	\$3,500
Charlesbank Gymnasiums	5,900
Care of Shelter, Charlestown Heights	1,000
Care of buildings, Wood Island Park	600
Care of buildings and pier at Marine Park	1,800
Care of grounds and bridge to Castle Island	1,500
	\$14,300

The exclusion of these items would reduce the estimates to the sum appropriated by the City Council, and we cannot well avoid the conclusion that this service will, in large measure, have to be dispensed with unless further provision for park maintenance can be made.

The estimates did not include the cost of maintaining the proposed gymnasium to be erected at Wood Island Park. If this were to be provided for it would increase the estimates by \$3,400.

We therefore hope that the electric lighting will be provided for by the Lamp Department, and the appropriation for this department will be increased to \$120,000, as being the least sum which will enable the Board to fulfil the expectations of the public referred to in your communication.

Respectfully, for the Board,

PAUL H. KENDRICKEN,

Chairman.

ROOMS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

MASON STREET, February 6, 1894.

HIS HONOR NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

DEAR SIR: A letter from your office under date of yesterday, referring to the appropriation for expenditures of the School Committee, is just received at noon to-day, and in reply to the question as to what changes must be made in the administration of this department to bring its expenditures for the current year within the amount granted by the Council, — \$1,840,000, — I have to say, that I cannot, of course, give definite information upon that matter, because any changes in the method of expenditure must be decided upon by the Board.

In my judgment, however, it will be necessary to make one or more of the following-named changes in order to keep the expenses within that amount, viz.: to make a general reduction in salaries; to lessen materially the term of the evening schools; to close the Mechanic Arts High School; or to discontinue the instruction in manual training in all the schools.

I have the honor to be,

Yours truly,

FRED. G. PETTIGROVE.

CITY OF BOSTON,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS, February 10, 1894.

HIS HONOR N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 8th inst., concerning the salaries of teachers, I have to say that the preparation of the detailed statement you request would take so long a time that I fear it could not be completed early enough to be of any service to you. I therefore give you such information upon this subject as is immediately available.

Replying directly to your question as to whether the additional amount for salaries is needed for increased compensation to teachers already in the service or to pay additional teachers, I have to say that the greater part of it is to pay additional teachers where new classes are formed owing to the larger school population. Some of the increase is due to the fact that certain teachers have advanced in grade by length of service and become entitled to more compensation. For example, in the High schools there are twenty-five junior-masters who will receive the present year \$144 each more than they were paid last year, and thirty-five other instructors who will receive \$48 per annum in advance of what was paid last year. The same principle applies to all other teachers in the service who have not reached the maximum.

Referring to your request for information as to what additional teachers it is proposed to employ in 1894, I can only say that it is impossible to state now just how many such teachers will be needed. In making up the estimates, the committee was guided by the experience of former years, and if the growth in the school population is about the average for several years past the estimates will meet the requirements. The amount expended for salaries last year was about one-half per cent. above the estimates.

I enclose for the information of your Honor the last report of the Committee on Salaries, showing the manner in which the salaries of teachers are ascertained. This is substantially the same schedule that has been adopted each year for a long time.

I shall be glad to give you any further information upon this subject if it is in my power to do so, upon receiving your request therefor.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,

FRED. G. PETTIGROVE.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 12, 1894.

The foregoing message and communications were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1894.

BOSTON, February 15, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

I beg leave to make the following report of the finances of this department, as the detailed account of the work cannot be completed for several weeks.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash on hand February 1, 1893 (City Doc.

No. 31, p. 10)	\$396 00
Appropriation for 1893	33,500 00
	\$33,896 00

RECEIPTS.

Received for Marriage Licenses, from
February 1, 1893, to January 30, 1894,
inclusive :

* Nos. 536 @ 6,564, of 1893, = 6,028 certificates

Nos. 1 @ 515, of 1894, = 515 "

6,543 " @ 50c. = 3,271 50

\$37,167 50

* No. 3,531 was never issued.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, regular employees	\$18,043 60
Collecting births of 1892	3,347 50
Extra work on Consolidated Indexes . .	6,511 32
Binding old records in office	1,984 12
Printing and stationery	2,141 61
Sundries	576 37

 \$32,604 52

Transfer by Auditor February 1, 1894 895 48

 \$33,500 00

Paid physicians for 10,838 births at 25c., reported from January 19, 1893, to February 1, 1894, as per vouchers paid in by me to the Auditor, viz.:

January 19 @ May 20, '93	\$809 25
May 22 @ August 21, '93	615 50
August 20, '93 @ February 1, '94, . .	1,284 75
	2,709 50

Cash paid City Collector, per vouchers 800 00

 \$37,009 50

Cash balance February 1, 1894 158 00

 \$37,167 50

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,
City Registrar.



REPORT
OF
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS

RELATIVE TO

ADVISABILITY OF REMOVING A TREE ON
WASHINGTON STREET, ROXBURY, IN
FRONT OF HOTEL DUNBAR.

CITY OF BOSTON, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS,
CITY GREENHOUSES, EAST CHESTER PARK, February 18, 1894.

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE."

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request "to report to the Board as to the advisability of removing a tree located on Washington street, near Dudley street, in front of Hotel Dunbar," I beg to say that I have examined this tree and can see no special reason for its removal. Considering its great age, it is in a very healthy condition, but like hundreds of trees throughout the city, it needs proper trimming.

This tree is regarded by the Roxbury residents as a historical landmark, and I am sure that any attempt on the part of the Superintendent of Public Grounds to remove it would raise a violent storm. Some thirty years ago such an attempt was made, but it created so much opposition that the City Council of Roxbury was constrained to purchase the land on which the tree stands, and surrounded it with an iron fence. Having recently called upon a number of prom-

inent citizens of the Roxbury district in reference to this subject, I am in a position to assert confidently that this tree is still regarded with veneration, and its destruction would be deeply deplored by a large majority of the citizens.

I beg to enclose herewith a communication on the subject from L. Foster Morse, Esq., which fully corroborates my own opinion.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DOOGUE,
Superintendent.

BOSTON, February 14, 1894.

WILLIAM DOOGUE, ESQ. :

DEAR SIR : I have been informed that an order has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen to remove that beautiful tree on the corner of Washington and Dudley streets. It is one of the finest trees in the city of Boston. Money could not replace it. This is the second time that parties have desired its removal. Thirty-three years ago, where the tree stands was private property ; the owner of the same desired to build, but, thanks to the action of the City Council of Roxbury, the tree was saved, an order was passed to widen the street (plan at City Hall), and the land purchased for the sum of \$1,470.67, which was the only widening done that year, all money being required to furnish volunteers and aid to the many families whose husbands and sons were engaged in the great struggle of 1861 to 1865.

I am, respectfully,

L. FOSTER MORSE.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 19, 1894.

Read, ordered to be printed and sent down.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR

VETOING

AN ORDER FORBIDDING THE ISSUING OF
PERMITS FOR OPENING STREETS

FOR

LAYING, MAINTAINING, OR USING WIRES, CON-
DUITS, ETC., WITHOUT THE APPROVAL
OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
February 16, 1894.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my signature an order passed by your honorable body on February 5, as follows:

"Ordered, That on and after the date of the passage of this order no permits be issued for the opening of any portions of the public streets for the purpose of laying, maintaining, and using wires and conduits for wires under the surface thereof, or for the purpose of laying gas mains, without the approval of the Board of Aldermen. All orders or regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby rescinded."

If this order refers to the actual papers or written permits issued for street openings, it must mean either that all such

are to be issued by the Board itself, or be approved by the Board after having been issued in the first instance by the Superintendent of Streets. In either aspect of this assumption the order is inoperative; for "all the executive powers" formerly (that is, prior to the passage of Chap. 266 of the Acts of 1885) "vested in the Board of Aldermen as such, as surveyors of highways, county commissioners, or otherwise," were by Sect. 6 of that act "vested in the Mayor, to be exercised through the several officers and boards of the city in their respective departments, under his general supervision and control." Among the duties of the surveyors of highways thus vested in the Mayor and heads of departments is the obligation to keep the streets of the city "reasonably safe and convenient for travel;" and if any other body than the Executive Department of the city can give permits to dig holes in the streets, these statutory duties cannot be performed. As I understand the law, all permits to open the streets for any purpose must proceed from the Executive, and cannot be granted, amended, or approved by any other body. These permits are sometimes confounded with the orders, locations, rights, or permits which every individual or corporation seeking to occupy any portion of the streets must procure; either directly from the Legislature by special charter, or more commonly from the Mayor and Aldermen (acting under authority from the Legislature), before application is made to the Superintendent of Streets for an opening permit. The right or duty of the Executive Department to issue permits for street openings is derived from the act of 1885, and not from the regulations of the Board of Aldermen or the ordinances of the City Council. The legislative power over the streets still vested in the Mayor and Aldermen undoubtedly includes a certain control of the dimensions and character of the roadway, sidewalks, etc., and the right to regulate in a general way, subject to the limitations hereinafter referred to, the extent to which the surface of the streets shall be disturbed; but everything that relates to the time or manner in which the work shall be done is executive in character, and rests with the Executive Department. The actual permits to do the work can only be issued by the Mayor, through the department which is charged by the ordinances with the care of the streets. These permits cannot be issued by the Board of Aldermen itself, or by any person claiming authority from the Board; whereas the other class of permits — *i.e.*, the rights, licenses, or "locations" to occupy certain portions of the streets for poles, pipes, conduits, tracks, etc., etc. — can only be granted by the Board of Aldermen (acting under the author-

ity of the Legislature), and must be procured from the Board before a permit to open the streets can be issued by the Executive Department to any person or corporation, except to such as have rights direct from the Legislature, or where the opening is required for public safety or by the terms of contracts with the city.

It may, perhaps, be contended that this order does not refer to the actual permits for street openings, but is to be construed as an exercise by the Board of Aldermen of the legislative powers still retained by them as surveyors of highways, and to amount virtually to a prohibition until further order of all street openings for the purposes named. It might be contended that an order that no more permits for street openings should be granted until further order would be good except as to work necessary to enable the different individuals and corporations having contracts with the city to execute the same, and also as to such openings as might be absolutely necessary in order to keep the streets safe and convenient for travel. As to all openings of this necessary character, and as to all required by the terms of any public contracts, there can be no question that the Street Department would be bound to issue such permits as might be required, regardless of any general order of the Board of the nature suggested; but it might be argued as to all other street openings that it is within the power of the Board of Aldermen and Mayor to prohibit them for a season, or altogether, or until further order. I express no opinion upon this point.

If, however, this construction is to be placed upon the order, and the power exists to pass such an order, it still seems to me objectionable.

The city has contracts with five gas companies for prices less than those fixed by the Gas Commissioners for the general public; the annual value of these contracts — that is to say, the difference between the cost of the lamps at the contract price and at the Gas Commissioners' price — being \$29,082.32; and the appropriation for the Lamp Department for the current year has been fixed by the City Council upon the basis of these special prices. Besides this, a very large reduction, amounting to \$500,000 per annum, has recently been effected in the prices charged to private consumers by these and other gas companies doing business in this city. Some of these reductions have been brought about by contracts with the city, others by order of the Gas Commission. Now, the main consideration or inducement for fixing these low prices for the general consumer, and the still lower prices for the city, has been, of course, the opportunity for

securing private business. The result of these contracts and decisions is that the city of Boston as a corporation and its citizens as gas consumers secure to-day, all things considered, the lowest prices charged for gas in any city in the country; and I think that to interfere in any manner with the opportunities these companies enjoy for securing private business would not only be a breach of faith, if not of contract, on the part of the city, but would seriously jeopardize the permanency of the present prices. The only way to deal with gas companies is at arm's length, and nothing whatever should be done by the municipal authorities which would give to the companies with whom we have these valuable contracts the slightest ground for attempting to avoid them.

For these various reasons, I feel constrained to withhold my approval of the order in question.

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 19, 1894.

Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

J. M. GALVIN,

City Clerk.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

DEPARTMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF
THE POOR,

ON EXAMINATION OF SECURITIES FOR TRUST FUNDS IN
THEIR HANDS, WITH DETAILED STATEMENT OF SAID
FUNDS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 26, 1894.

The Committee on Overseeing of the Poor Department, who were instructed by the City Council to make the annual examination of the securities for trust funds in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor, respectfully report that they have made the examination and find that the funds are properly invested and managed. The examination by the committee shows that the amount of trust funds invested February 1, 1894, was \$710,806.32; cash on hand at same date, \$2,388.13; total, \$713,194.45. The title to the real estate held by the Overseers is clear, and the property is valued at \$50,266.32.

The accompanying statement of the Treasurer is submitted as a correct statement regarding the said funds.

For the Committee,

CHARLES H. BRYANT,
Chairman.

Ordered to be printed with the said statement. Accepted.
Sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1894-95.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, March 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1894-95, as shown in the books in his office, March 1, 1894, including the March draft, — being two months' drafts, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1893-94 the amounts drawn March 1, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, February 28, 1894.

The March draft comprises special payments and weekly pay-rolls during the month of February, and pay-rolls and bills payable March 1, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
Architect Department.				\$21,000 00	\$21,000 00	\$2,453 24	\$2,790 29	\$18,209 71	
Assessing Department.				140,000 00	140,000 00	4,035 43	9,517 64	130,482 36	
Auditing Department.				28,700 00	28,700 00	2,206 16	4,424 54	24,275 46	
Board of Aldermen:									
Salaries of Board.				18,000 00	18,000 00	1,500 00	3,000 00	15,000 00	
Contingent Expenses.				5,500 00	5,500 00	660 27	1,198 27	4,301 73	
Soldiers' Relief.	\$129,131 18			57,000 00	186,131 18	16,212 80	34,434 38	151,696 80	
City Clerk Department.				70,000 00	70,000 00	4,299 85	7,608 01	62,391 99	
City Council:									
Contingent Fund, Joint Com- mittees.				5,500 00	5,500 00	206 13	630 13	4,869 87	
Incidental Expenses.				30,000 00	30,000 00	5,895 98	6,496 91	23,503 09	
City Debt Requirements:									
City Debt.				1,178,672 00	1,178,672 00			1,178,672 00	
Interest.	94,173 65			1,450,000 00	1,544,173 65	5,031 82	5,031 82	1,539,141 83	
City Loans, Redemption of.									
Payments to Date.									
Redemption of City Debt Proper.									
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt.									
Cost of Redemption of Ma- tured Bonds.				28,730 00	28,730 00	1,812 45	2,929 07	23,800 93	
City Messenger Department.									
Clerk of Committees Depart- ment.				12,200 00	12,200 00	1,055 04	2,051 53	10,148 47	
Collecting Department.				88,500 00	88,500 00	6,921 16	14,625 65	73,874 35	
Carried forward.	\$223,304 83			\$3,131,802 00	\$3,355,106 83	\$52,230 33	\$94,738 24	\$3,260,368 59	

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$223,304 83			\$3,131,802 00	\$3,355,106 83	\$52,239 33	\$94,738 24	\$3,260,368 59	
Common Council:									
Clerk's expenses				4,600 00	4,600 00	378 72	703 72	3,896 28	
Contingent expenses				5,800 00	5,800 00	623 44	845 44	4,954 56	
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									\$50,000 00
Damages by Dogs, etc.		\$135 00			135 00	131 00	135 00		
Engineering Department				35,000 00	35,000 00	3,459 74	6,243 75	28,756 25	
Ferry Department:									
Department Expenses				214,000 00	214,000 00	14,896 71	18,992 32	195,007 08	
Ferry-boat "East Boston,"									
renovating						150 00	150 00	(\$150 to be provided for.)	7,000 00
Rebuilding one drop									10,000 00
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses				1,035,000 00	1,035,000 00	75,349 77	95,463 49	935,536 51	50,000 00
Fire-boat No. 2					329,638 80			329,638 80	
Franklin Trades School Fund	329,300 48	338 32						114,617 28	
Health Department				142,000 00	142,000 00	22,521 23	27,382 72		
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses				260,000 00	260,000 00	25,042 00	43,607 13	216,392 87	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
New Buildings, City Hospital, ...	112,746 18				112,746 18	31,329 30	31,571 00	81,175 18	655,000 00
Improved Sewerage	15,344 10				15,344 10	4,681 53	6,421 75	8,922 35	
Inspection of Buildings Department:									
Department Expenses				68,500 00	68,500 00	5,696 40	11,335 85	57,164 15	
Board of Appeal				2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department				12,500 00	12,500 00	1,245 19	2,185 98	10,314 02	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$684,605 59	\$473 32		\$4,911,202 00	\$5,506,370 91	\$237,735 36	\$339,776 39	\$5,256,744 52	\$772,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Inspection of Provisions Department	\$684,605 59	\$473 32		\$4,911,292 00	\$5,396,370 91	\$237,735 36	\$330,776 39	\$5,256,744 52	\$772,000 00
Lamp Department				3,225 00	3,225 00	274 19	549 56	2,675 44	
Law Department				582,500 00	582,500 00	45,523 10	90,278 23	492,221 77	
Laying out and construction of Highways				31,000 00	31,000 00	2,420 97	4,987 25	26,012 75	
Payments to date, Board of Survey, \$10,844.79	162,208 58				162,208 58		65,003 67	99,204 91	500,000 00
Sewer Construction						5,701 17			
Street Construction, Land Damages						39,280 63			
Library Department: Department Expenses					3,339 29	120 00	120 00	3,219 29	
Branch Library, West End	6,708 90			155,000 00	161,708 90	12,353 81	17,893 95	143,814 95	
Market Department	4,944 00				4,944 00			4,944 00	
Mayor				12,450 00	12,450 00	1,138 96	2,239 30	10,210 70	
Mount Hope Cemetery Department				31,000 00	31,000 00	2,220 39	3,875 15	27,124 85	
Overseeing of the Poor Department		988 50			988 50	2,185 85	3,787 24	(\$2,798.74 to be provided for.)	
Park Department: Department Expenses				110,000 00	110,000 00	14,695 79	26,379 12	83,620 88	
Public Parks	29,552 48			100,000 00	100,000 00	6,521 53	7,683 80	92,316 20	1,500,000 00
Public Parks, Charlestown					29,552 48	74,760 65	83,501 50	(\$53,940.02 to be provided for.)	
Public Park Lands	101,661 96				101,661 96			101,661 96	
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	131 75				131 75			131 75	350,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton									25,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$989,903 26	\$4,801 11		\$5,936,377 00	\$6,931,081 37	\$447,941 43	\$644,075 16	\$6,343,903 97	\$8,147,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropria- tions, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$989,003 25	\$4,801 11		\$5,936,377 00	\$6,931,081 37	\$447,941 43	\$644,075 16	\$6,343,903 97	\$3,147,000 00
Phillips Street Fund, Income	7,561 46				7,561 46			7,561 46	
Police Department									
Department Expenses									
Police Charitable Fund, In- come	2,942 78			1,280,000 00	1,280,000 00	97,513 17	118,093 19	1,171,906 81	
Printing Department					2,942 78	770 00	1,540 00	1,402 78	
Public Buildings Department: Public Buildings Expenses		449 88		45,449 86	45,449 86	4,561 62	6,229 86	39,220 00	
Public Buildings, Schools				146,000 00	146,000 00	10,959 45	27,088 81	118,911 19	
City Building, Dorchester st., cor. Fourth street				190,000 00	190,000 00	10,995 77	25,561 46	164,438 54	
Engine-house, Ashmont	12,000 00				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Engine-house and site, North End	6,319 87				6,319 87	4,752 00	4,775 00	1,541 87	
Engine-house No. 7	35,000 00				35,000 00			35,000 00	10,000 00
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston	317 70				317 70			317 70	
Fire Department, Headquar- ters, etc.	45,193 87				45,193 87	18,250 00	18,365 00	26,828 87	
Fire Department, Hospital for horses	9,970 49				9,970 49			9,970 49	
Ladder-house No. 1	22,956 90				22,956 90		114 00	22,842 90	
Library Building, Dartmouth street	312,286 48				312,286 48	21,731 49	40,561 99	271,724 49	300,000 00
Police-station house 13, land and addition to	7,434 09				7,434 09			7,434 09	
Ward-room, Ward 2, enlarge- ment of	35 00				35 00			35 00	
Public Celebrations				25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00	
Public Grounds Department: Depaictment Expenses						5,957 81	7,897 58	(\$7,897.58 to be provided for.)	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,451,921 90	\$5,250 97		\$7,652,377 00	\$9,089,549 87	\$623,032 74	\$894,305 65	\$8,260,040 16	\$3,457,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,451,921 90	\$5,250 97		\$7,632,377 00	\$9,089,549 87	\$623,032 74	\$89,505 05	\$8,263,040 16	\$3,457,000 00
City nursery and greenhouses, ...	2,937 76				2,937 76		210 84	2,787 42	25,000 00
Concreting walks, Common	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
Tudor Bequest	236 84				236 84			236 84	
Public Institutions Department:									
Department Expenses				610,000 00	610,000 00	49,735 85	113,229 39	496,770 61	
Barn, Long Island	1,312 99				1,312 99			1,312 99	
New Buildings, Long Island	13,858 73				13,858 73	1,681 25	1,950 84	11,907 89	80,000 00
New Lunatic Hospital	49,819 34				49,819 34	28,023 03	29,487 34	20,332 00	60,000 00
Parental School for Boys	47,950 53				47,950 53	54 50	116 00	47,834 53	
Registration of Voters Depart- ment				45,000 00	45,000 00	1,693 30	3,497 70	41,502 30	
Registry Department				33,000 00	33,000 00	3,235 65	4,443 56	28,556 44	
Reserved Fund.									
School Committee:									
Department expenses		588 29		1,840,000 00	1,840,588 29	158,487 90	312,820 71	1,527,767 58	
Gibson School Fund, Income, ...	1,881 91	68 75			1,950 66	37 20	92 23	1,858 43	
Agassiz School-house, etc.	1,627 75				1,627 75	900 00	900 00	727 75	9,000 00
Agassiz School-house, fur- nishing	8,000 00				8,000 00	7,595 70	7,595 70	404 30	5,000 00
Austin Primary School-house	32,894 54				32,894 54	54 50	54 50	32,840 04	
Brighton High School-house, site and building	67,147 15				67,147 15			67,147 15	50,000 00
Cushman School-house, en- largement									36,000 00
Dorchester High School- house, land	12,000 00				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Frothingham School-house, wall	3,987 50				3,987 50	800 00	800 00	3,187 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,699,696 94	\$5,908 01		\$10,160,377 00	\$11,865,981 95	\$875,332 52	\$1,360,503 36	\$10,561,273 93	\$3,722,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,699,696 94	\$5,908 01		\$10,160,377 00	\$11,865,981 95	\$875,332 52	\$1,369,503 36	\$10,561,273 93	\$3,722,000 00
Grammar School-house, Bowdoin District, site and building									
Grammar School-house, Gibson District	29,924 23				29,924 23			29,924 23	130,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton	27 31				27 31			27 31	70,000 00
Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, building									
Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, site	17,307 61				17,307 61	2,000 00	2,827 00	14,980 61	15,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, tools, etc.	4,000 00				4,000 00	3,555 42	3,555 42	444 58	
Primary School-house, Canterbury and Sharon streets, Primary School house, Dillaway District, furnishing	9,984 29				9,984 29		52 08	9,932 21	30,000 00
Primary School-house, Emerson District	4,000 00				4,000 00	1,826 84	1,826 84	2,173 16	
Primary School-house, Eustis street, new building	272 89				272 89	100 00	100 00	172 89	
Primary School-house, Genee street	19,981 50				19,981 50		53 83	19,927 67	20,000 00
Primary School-house, Morton Street	5,982 66				5,982 66				22,500 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street	27,481 25				27,481 25		65 93	5,916 73	15,000 00
							49 18	27,432 07	27,500 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,818,658 68	\$5,908 01		\$10,160,377 00	\$11,984,943 69	\$882,814 78	\$1,377,533 64	\$10,672,205 39	\$4,142,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,818,658 68	\$5,908 01		\$10,160,377 00	\$11,984,945 69	\$882,814 78	\$1,377,533 64	\$10,672,205 39	\$4,142,000 00
Primary School-house, North of Broadway	19,982 15				19,982 15	464 25	491 50	19,490 65	13,000 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.	5,969 06				5,969 06		60 18	5,908 88	9,000 00
Sales of School Property	1,670 82				1,670 82			1,670 82	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department				19,950 00	19,950 00	1,512 38	1,756 56	18,193 44	
Stinking Funds Department				2,560 00	2,560 00	190 00	364 00	2,136 00	
Statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut	12,780 90								
Street Department:					12,789 80			12,789 80	
Central Office				20,000 00	20,000 00	1,781 35	3,467 45	16,532 55	
Bridge Division				125,000 00	125,000 00	8,211 06	10,935 03	114,084 97	
Cambridge Bridges Division, Paving Division				12,000 00	12,000 00	740 67	1,486 81	10,513 19	
Sanitary Division		248 78		800,000 00	800,248 78	50,773 68	69,687 89	730,560 89	
Sewer Division				450,000 00	450,000 00	32,248 33	46,710 67	467,259 33	
Street Cleaning Division				320,000 00	320,000 00	22,148 24	32,525 62	287,474 33	
Waerung Division				273,000 00	273,000 00	20,313 82	27,883 22	245,116 78	
Abolishment of Grade Crossings				100,000 00	100,000 00	241 44	241 44	99,758 56	
Alston Bridge	4,926 24				4,926 24	375 00	444 65	(\$444.65 to be provided for.)	
Berwick Park, Footbridge	6,000 00				6,000 00	4,500 00	4,500 00	426 24	
Boylston-street Bridge	1,432 82				1,432 82			6,000 00	
Broadway Bridge	1,001 14				1,001 14			1,432 82	
Charlestown Bridge								1,001 14	
Rebuilding Bridges to Watertown	7,026 67				7,026 67				750,000 00
Baker St., Ward 23	1,350 40				1,350 40	10 31	10 31	7,016 36	
Bellflower St.	3,000 00				3,000 00			1,350 40	
								3,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,883,807 78	\$6,156 79		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,172,791 57	\$1,026,321 31	\$1,578,078 97	\$12,659,952 59	\$4,914,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,883,807 78	\$6,156 79	.....	\$12,282,827 00	\$14,172,701 57	\$1,026,321 31	\$1,573,078 97	\$12,659,952 59	\$4,914,000 00
Blue Hill Ave., Paving	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....
Blakeville St.	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
Burney St., Ward 22	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....	7,500 00	.....
Rushnell St.	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Commonwealth Ave.	54,815 55	.....	.....	.....	54,815 55	17,300 33	20,501 18	34,314 37	247,000 00
Congress and L. Sts.	14,700 00	.....	.....	.....	14,700 00	282 00	558 00	14,142 00	.....
Granston St., Ward 25	1,841 80	.....	.....	.....	1,841 80	84 25	120 25	1,721 55	.....
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Beunet St., Asphalting	3,900 00	.....	.....	.....	3,900 00	.....	.....	3,900 00	.....
Mill St.	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Mt. Vernon St., Ward 24, Grade Damages	1,325 00	.....	.....	.....	1,325 00	.....	.....	1,325 00	.....
Newport St.	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....
Preston St.	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 1 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 2	3,685 75	.....	.....	.....	3,685 75	.....	.....	3,685 75	13,500 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 3	1,115 98	.....	.....	.....	1,115 98	.....	.....	1,115 98	.....
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 4	4,037 43	.....	.....	.....	4,037 43	.....	.....	4,037 43	11,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 5	537 82	.....	.....	.....	537 82	34 00	56 88	480 94	.....
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 6	3,453 44	.....	.....	.....	3,453 44	.....	.....	3,453 44	33,550 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 7	3,346 29	.....	.....	.....	3,346 29	.....	.....	3,346 29	.....
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 8	5,169 29	.....	.....	.....	5,169 29	.....	.....	5,169 29	5,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,027 236 13	\$6,156 79	.....	\$12,282,827 00	\$14,316,219 92	\$1,044,021 65	\$1,599,315 28	\$12,782,144 63	\$5,238,030 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,027,236 13	\$6,156 79		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,316,219 92	\$1,044,021 95	\$1,599,315 28	\$12,782,144 63	\$5,238,050 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9	3,513 88				3,513 88			3,513 88	29,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 11	267 04				267 04	193 20	241 50	25 54	15,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 12	1,890 69				1,890 69			1,890 69	
Street Improvements, Ward 6	13,000 00				13,000 00			13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 7	18,668 54				18,668 54			18,668 54	
Street Improvements, Ward 8	13,000 00				13,000 00			13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 9	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 10	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 14	14,500 00				14,500 00			14,500 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 15	11,500 00				11,500 00	426 80	426 80	11,073 20	
Street Improvements, Wards 11 and 18	15,000 00				15,000 00			15,000 00	
Thetford St.	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
Tunnel, Franklin Street, Brighton									10,000 00
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St.	7,000 00				7,000 00			7,000 00	
Vau Rensselaer place, Paving, Whiting St., Ward 21	450 00				450 00			450 00	
Sewer bet. Roslindale and West Roxbury	3,900 00				3,900 00			3,900 00	
Sewers, Brighton	280 00				280 00	280 00	280 00		
Sewers, South Boston	2,486 47				2,486 47			2,486 47	
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.	2,348 05				2,348 05			2,348 05	
Stony Brook Damages	591 29				591 29	61 30	61 30	529 99	
	5,433 48				5,433 48			5,433 48	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$6,156 79		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,443,049 36	\$1,044,983 25	\$1,600,324 88	\$12,907,964 47	\$5,292,050 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$6,156 79		\$12,282,827 00	\$14,443,049 36	\$1,044,983 25	\$1,600,324 88	\$12,807,964 47	\$5,292,050 00
Street, laying-out Department	20,178 91			17,500 00	37,678 91	6,925 71	8,472 20	29,206 71	4,450 00
Department Expenses									5,500 00
Arklow Street									
Bumstead lane, widening and extending	21,640 00				21,640 00	12,633 00	12,633 00	9,007 00	
Banker Hill Street, between Tufts and Moulton Streets, Chambers Street, Ashland St.	16,000 00				16,000 00			16,000 00	10,000 00
to Livingston Street	16,557 57				16,557 57			16,557 57	
Essex and Lincoln Streets	182,617 46				182,617 46			182,617 46	
Hann's Court Extension	8,500 00				8,500 00			8,500 00	
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets	71,500 00				71,500 00	11,500 00	11,500 00	60,000 00	200,000 00
Harvard Street	2,421 00				2,421 00	560 00	560 00	1,861 00	
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,200 00	
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing, Ruth Street Extension	2,631 98				2,631 98			2,631 98	
Talbot Avenue	7,600 00				7,600 00			7,600 00	
Washington Street, Ward 25, Surveying Department	34,372 00				34,372 00	1,903 71	2,155 13	32,218 87	
Treasury Department	20,000 00				20,000 00	12,900 00	12,900 00	7,100 00	38,000 00
Water Works				35,000 00	35,000 00	3,627 69	6,533 42	28,466 58	
Cochimute Water Works 1		432,543 19		39,250 00	39,250 00	3,081 14	6,134 64	33,115 35	
Additional Supply of Water, Extension of Mains, etc.	35,747 84				35,747 84	3,912 08	4,578 93	31,168 91	2,506,000 00
High Service						7,073 06	9,033 71	(\$9,033 71 to be provided for.)	
Protection of Water Supply	48,524 89				48,524 89	200 00	400 00	48,124 89	
	30,000 00				30,000 00			30,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,673,557 22	\$438,699 98		\$12,374,577 00	\$15,486,834 20	\$1,142,917 13	\$1,723,276 43	\$13,837,831 47	\$8,056,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

1 COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.					2 MYSTIC WATER-WORKS.				
	Appropriations for 1894-95.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.		Appropriations for 1894-95.	March Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.
Income Department . .	\$50,820 00	\$3,916 50	\$7,201 28	\$43,418 72	Income Department . .	\$13,430 00	\$700 00	\$1,453 51	\$11,976 49
Supply Department . .	330,000 00	28,609 04	33,757 24	350,242 76	Supply Department . .	128,000 00	8,231 14	15,294 14	112,705 86
Interest	833,117 00	1,015 00	1,015 00	838,102 00	Interest	2,550 00	.....	.....	2,550 00
Sinking-Fund	229,380 00	.....	.....	229,380 00					
Extension of Mains, etc.	250,000 00	7,073 06	9,033 71	240,966 29					
						\$143,980 00	\$8,931 14	\$16,747 65	\$127,232 35
	\$1,759,117 00	\$40,613 60	\$57,007 23	\$1,702,109 77	Proportions paid under contracts . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunded . . . . .	.....	\$77 00	\$77 00		Refunded . . . . .	.....	\$2 00	\$2 00	.....
							\$8,933 14	\$16,749 65	

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.	.	\$55,831,635 15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	.	.	.	.	203,000 00
					<u>\$56,034,635 15</u>
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	.	.	.	.	1,633,099 79
					<u>\$54,401,535 36</u>
Gross debt, February 28, 1894	.	.	.	.	
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	.	\$21,700,894	82		
Receipts during 1894	.	422,815	56		
					<u>\$22,123,710 38</u>
Payments during 1894	.	1,633,099	79		
					<u>\$20,490,610 59</u>
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:					
Bonds	.	\$3,587	00		
Betterments, etc.	.	79,363	77		
Street construction assessments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	.	16,265	07		
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	.	143,747	07		
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	.	122,896	80		
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	.	2,803	90		
				368,663	61
Total redemption means, February 28, 1894	.	.	.		20,859,274 20
Net debt, February 28, 1894	.	.	.		<u>\$33,542,261 16</u>
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.	.	\$55,831,635 15
Gross debt, February 28, 1894	.	.	.	.	54,401,535 36
Decrease	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,430,099 79</u>
Net debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.	.	\$33,720,111 93
Net debt, February 28, 1894	.	.	.	.	33,542,261 16
Decrease	.	.	.	.	<u>\$177,850 77</u>
City debt	.	.	.	.	\$33,585,261 38
County debt	.	.	.	.	3,659,000 00
Cochituate water debt	.	.	.	.	17,055,273 98
Mystic water debt	.	.	.	.	102,000 00
					<u>\$54,401,535 36</u>

BORROWING CAPACITY.

February 28, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$54,401,535 36
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit)	\$9,650,000 00	
Cochituate Water Debt, ...	17,055,273 98	
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00	
County Debt (Outside of limit)	2,881,000 00	
		<u>29,688,273 98</u>
		\$24,713,261 38
Sinking-Funds	\$20,490,610 59	
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$7,651,992 12	
Mystic Water Sinking-Fund	265,440 88	
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	473,216 38	
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	556,475 61	
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	208,712 03	
	<u>9,155,837 02</u>	
		<u>11,334,773 57</u>
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		<u>\$13,378,487 81</u>
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24
Debt as above		<u>13,378,487 81</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 178, Acts of 1885, February 28, 1894		\$3,623,037 43
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>3,750,000 00</u>
In excess, ...		<u>\$126,962 57</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, February 28, 1894, estimated		\$4,876,852 00
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>3,750,000 00</u>
		<u>\$1,126,852 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

February 28, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
Nov. 13, 1889 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		\$6,000 00
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,500,000 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	¹ \$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,350,000 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Dec. 30, 1893 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		500,000 00
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Public Parks	500,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	New Buildings, City Hospital	300,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Schools	250,000 00	
Feb. 12, 1894 . . .	Charlestown Bridge	750,000 00	
		<u>\$3,750,000 00</u>	<u>\$4,306,000 00</u>
Inside Debt Limit	\$3,750,000 00		
Outside Debt Limit	<u>4,306,000 00</u>		
		<u>\$8,056,000 00</u>	

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF THE
CITY TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, March 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the month of February, 1894, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury February 28, 1894, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, February 1, 1894 . . . \$2,973,683 57

RECEIPTS IN FEBRUARY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector \$747,515 68

Temporary Loan, 1894-95, an-
ticipation of Taxes, 3% . . 1,750,000 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . . . 6,457 79

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with

Cashier, parties unpaid . . . 1,350 55

 — 2,505,324 02

On account of the County of Suffolk :

City Collector 17,949 44

 —
\$5,496,957 03

PAYMENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$322,052 57
Pay-roll Drafts	781,739 06
Special Drafts	†236,420 02

 \$1,340,211 65

Temporary Loan, 1893-94	67,850 00
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894	9,000 00
Old Claims, City account	1,257 11
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	504 06
Tax Titles, etc.	368 80
Taxes refunded	174 08
Park Betterments refunded	139 50
Residue Tax Sales, etc.	74 44
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	17 00
Mystic Water-rates refunded	2 00

 \$1,419,598 64

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :

Allowed by Auditor of the

County of Suffolk †\$54,380 28

Pay-roll Tailings 72 84

County Fines to Complain-
ant 43 00

Old claims 3 00

 54,499 12

 \$1,474,097 76

 *Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office for February \$326,771 89
 Less not paid 4,719 32

 \$322,052 57

† Includes interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$5,031 82
On Cochituate Water Debt	1,015 00
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	120 00

 \$6,166 82

 †Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office for
 February \$54,567 20
 Less not paid 186 92

 \$54,380 28

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, February 1, 1894	.	.	.	\$2,973,683	57
Receipts in February, 1894	.	.	.	2,523,273	46
				<u>\$5,496,957</u>	03
Payments in February, 1894	.	.	.	1,474,097	76
				<u>\$4,022,859</u>	27

Balance, February 28, 1894, per preceding statement, as follows :

Atlas National Bank	.	\$406,953	90	
Globe National Bank	.	393,649	34	
Howard National Bank	.	361,772	39	
Market National Bank	.	306,818	47	
National Bank of Redemption,		361,521	19	
National Bank of the Republic,		367,494	51	
National Revere Bank	.	467,463	46	
Second National Bank, general account		300,000	00	
Second National Bank, special account		329,638	80	
State National Bank . .		473,265	98	
National Security Bank, Pay- roll Tailings account .		10,076	08	
Central National Bank .		125,102	74	
National Security Bank .		50,000	00	
				\$3,953,756 86
Cash and cash vouchers in office, includ- ing advances made on March Drafts duly certified by the City Auditor, and ap- proved by the Mayor and County Auditor,				69,102 41
				\$4,022,859 27

The above balance is held for the following purposes :

For General Appropriations	.	.	.	\$1,846,756	05
“ Special Appropriations, money derived from loans	.	.	.	1,734,306	83
“ Special and Trust Accounts	.	.	.	441,796	39
				<u>\$4,022,859</u>	27

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.



CITY COLLECTOR'S

MONTHLY STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

FEBRUARY, 1894.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, March 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts in this department on account of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the month ending February 28, 1894, and the several accounts to which said receipts have been credited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

	Receipts in February, 1894.		Total Receipts for one month ending February 28, 1894.	
REVENUE TO BE CREDITED TO:				
APPROPRIATIONS.				
Cemeteries:				
Mount Hope Cemetery	\$988	50	\$988	50
Cochituate Water-Works . . .	432,543	19	432,543	19
Gibson School Fund Income . .	68	75	68	75
Mystic Water-Works	165,899	77	165,899	77
Printing Department	449	86	449	86
Street Department:				
Paving Division	248	78	248	78
School Committee:				
School Expenses, School Com- mittee	588	29	588	29
		\$600,787 14	\$600,787 14	
SINKING-FUNDS.				
Parkway, Old Harbor	\$315	90	\$315	90
Parkway, Muddy River	258	49	258	49
Public Lands	400	00	400	00
Street Department:				
Paving Division	2,777	74	2,777	74
Interest on Paving Division .	3	50	3	50
Laying out and Construction of Highways:				
Sidewalk Assessments	754	53	754	53
Sewer Assessments	2,879	63	2,879	63
Interest on Sidewalk Assess- ments	41	97	41	97
Interest on Sewer Assessments,	136	06	136	06
		7,567 82	7,567 82	
TRUST FUNDS.				
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund,		40 00		40 00
GENERAL REVENUE.				
Collecting Department, fees and charges	\$564	80	\$564	80
Ferry Department	9,050	00	9,050	00
Fire Department	16	67	16	67
Carried forward	\$9,631	47	\$9,631	47
		\$608,394 96	\$608,394 96	

	Receipts in February, 1894.		Total Receipts for one month ending February 28, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$9,631 47	\$608,394 96	\$9,631 47	\$608,394 96
Hay Scales	22 00		22 00	
Health Department:				
Quarantine	560 75		560 75	
Lamp Department	17 50		17 50	
Liquor Licenses	5,208 00		5,208 00	
Market Department	48 00		48 00	
Park Department	72 03		72 03	
Police Department	526 64		526 64	
Public Buildings	26 00		26 00	
Public Institutions:				
Almshouse, Charlestown . . .	5 38		5 38	
House of Industry	1,936 67		1,936 67	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island	72 75		72 75	
Home for Paupers, Long Island	199 07		199 07	
Lunatic Hospital	1,060 32		1,060 32	
Marcella-Street Home	391 03		391 03	
Pauper Expenses	127 67		127 67	
Rents	892 25		892 25	
Sealing of Weights and Meas- ures	407 28		407 28	
School Committee:				
School Instructors:				
Tuition	51 51		51 51	
Dog Licenses	36 60		36 60	
Street Department:				
Bridge Division	300 00		300 00	
Paving Division:				
Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	1,748 37		1,748 37	
Interest on Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments .	3 17		3 17	
Sanitary Division	2,640 96		2,640 96	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$25,985 42	\$608,394 96	\$25,985 42	\$608,394 96

	Receipts in February, 1894.		Total Receipts for one month ending February 28, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$25,985 42	\$608,394 96	\$25,985 42	\$608,394 96
Sewer Division :				
Miscellaneous	10 32		10 32	
Assessments	938 96		938 96	
Interest on Sewer Assess- ments	113 58		113 58	
Street-Cleaning Division . . .	14 33		14 33	
Taxes 1893	206,144 02		206,144 02	
Taxes 1892	671 18		671 18	
Taxes 1889	25 80		25 80	
Interest on Taxes	3,574 73		3,574 73	
		337,478 34		337,478 34
County of Suffolk :				
Fines, Fees, and Costs	\$13,230 02		\$13,230 02	
House of Correction :				
Labor, Sale of Material, etc.,	6,376 57		6,376 57	
Naturalization	4 00		4 00	
Peddlers	20 00		20 00	
		19,630 59		19,630 59
Total amount received and paid to City Treasurer		<u>\$865,503 89</u>		<u>\$865,503 89</u>



ORDERS

ESTABLISHING

THE SEVERAL APPROPRIATIONS

AND

LEVYING A SPECIFIC TAX

FOR THE

Financial Year ending January 31, 1895.

Boston, March 3, 1894.

The following orders, making specific appropriations for the several departments of the city government for the current financial year, and levying a specific tax for the same, are hereby transmitted to said departments, and their especial attention is called to said orders.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

APPROPRIATION ORDERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1895.

Ordered, That to meet the expenses of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk, payable during the year which will commence with the first day of February, 1894, and end with the last day of January, 1895, the following sums of money be and the same are hereby respectively appropriated for the several departments, and for the objects and purposes hereinafter specified.

Ordered, That all sums of money which may be subscribed or contributed to promote the objects of any of the said appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the city, shall be credited to such appropriations accordingly, and be strictly applied according to the intention of the contributors.

Ordered, That the several officers and boards of the city in charge of departments, under the general supervision and control of His Honor the Mayor, expend the said appropriations made for their several departments, and the persons or boards authorized by law to expend the other appropriations, expend the same all in accordance with the laws and ordinances.

Ordered, That, to meet the appropriations herein made, the moneys received from the income and taxes of the past year not otherwise disposed of, the balances of the appropriations in excess of expenditures remaining in the treasury at the close of the last day of January, 1894, taxes to the amount of \$10,901,754, and the income of the current year, other than the income from the water supplies, be used; that the expenses and charges of distribution of the water supplies, the interest and sinking-funds of the debts incurred for said supplies, and the purchase and laying of water-pipes, be met with the income received from said supplies; and that all expenses of the Board of Survey shall be met with the proceeds of the loans issued for that purpose.

Ordered, That at any time or times between December 1, 1894, and February 1, 1895, the City Auditor may, with the approval of the Mayor, make such transfers from appropriations or surplus income as may be necessary in closing the accounts of the financial year, and may with such

approval use such income or the proceeds of any lands sold during the year as part of the general income or revenue of the city for the year, or pay the same to the Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds.

Ordered, That the Board of Street Commissioners may, with the approval of the Mayor, sell, in the manner provided by the ordinances, any land or building not in use by any department, or held for any special purpose under the requirements of any statute, and the proceeds of any and all such sales shall be applied as provided in the preceding order.

ARCHITECT DEPARTMENT: Twenty-one thousand dollars . . .	\$21,000 00
ASSESSING DEPARTMENT: One hundred and forty thousand dollars . . .	140,000 00
AUDITING DEPARTMENT: Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars .	28,700 00
BOARD OF ALDERMEN: Eighty thousand five hundred dollars:	
Salaries of Board . . .	\$18,000 00
Contingent expenses . . .	5,500 00
Soldiers' Relief . . .	57,000 00
	80,500 00
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT: Seventy thousand dollars . . .	70,000 00
CITY COUNCIL: Thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars:	
Contingent expenses, Joint	
Committees . . .	\$5,500 00
Incidental expenses . . .	30,000 00
	35,500 00
CITY MESSENGER DEPARTMENT:	
Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars . . .	26,730 00
CLERK OF COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT: Twelve thousand two hundred dollars . . .	12,200 00
COLLECTING DEPARTMENT: Eighty-eight thousand five hundred dollars .	88,500 00
COMMON COUNCIL: Ten thousand four hundred dollars:	
Clerk's expenses . . .	\$4,600 00
Contingent expenses . . .	5,800 00
	10,400 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	
	\$513,530 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$513,530 00
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Thirty-five thousand dollars	35,000 00
FERRY DEPARTMENT: Two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars	214,000 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT: One million and fifty thousand dollars:	
For current expenses . . . \$1,002,000 00	
For pensions 33,000 00	
For providing one day's leave of absence per week to each permanent member of the Fire Department	15,000 00
	1,050,000 00
HEALTH DEPARTMENT: One hundred and forty-two thousand dollars	142,000 00
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT: Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars	260,000 00
INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT: Sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars	68,500 00
BOARD OF APPEAL: Two thousand dollars	2,000 00
INSPECTION OF MILK AND VINEGAR, DEPARTMENT FOR THE: Twelve thousand five hundred dollars,	12,500 00
INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT: Three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars	3,225 00
LAMP DEPARTMENT: Five hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars	582,500 00
LAW DEPARTMENT: Thirty-one thousand dollars	31,000 00
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT: One hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars	155,000 00
MARKET DEPARTMENT: Twelve thousand four hundred and fifty dollars	12,450 00
MAYOR:	
Including department expenses, entertainment of guests, and contingent expenses	31,000 00
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY DEPARTMENT: Ten thousand dollars	10,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,122,705 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,122,705 00
OVERSEEING OF THE POOR DEPARTMENT: One hundred and ten thousand dollars	110,000 00
PARK DEPARTMENT: One hundred thousand dollars	100,000 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT: One million two hundred and ninety thousand dollars :	
For current expenses, including House of Detention and police matrons, expenses in enforcing the liquor-license law, and of the maintenance of the police-signal system	\$1,221,900 00
Pensions	68,100 00
	1,290,000 00
PRINTING DEPARTMENT: Forty-five thousand dollars	45,000 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT: One hundred and forty-six thousand dollars	146,000 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS: One hundred and ninety thousand dollars .	190,000 00
PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS: Twenty-five thousand dollars: May 30, 1894; June 18, 1894; July 4, 1894; Labor's Holiday, 1894	25,000 00
PUBLIC GROUNDS DEPARTMENT: Ninety thousand dollars	90,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT: Six hundred and ten thousand dollars	610,000 00
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS DEPARTMENT: Forty-five thousand dollars	45,000 00
REGISTRY DEPARTMENT: Thirty-three thousand dollars	33,000 00
RESERVED FUND: thirty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars .	34,781 00
And the City Auditor is hereby authorized to transfer from this fund for current expenses only, as the Mayor may designate, with the approval of the Committee on Finance.	

Carried forward,

\$5,841,486 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,841,486 00
SCHOOL COMMITTEE: One million eight hundred and forty thousand dol- lars	1,840,000 00
SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEAS- URES DEPARTMENT: Nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars,	19,950 00
SINKING-FUNDS DEPARTMENT: Two thousand five hundred dollars . . .	2,500 00
STREET DEPARTMENT: Two million one hundred thousand dollars:	
Central office	\$20,000 00
Bridge division	125,000 00
Cambridge bridges division,	12,000 00
Paving division	800,000 00
Sanitary division	450,000 00
Sewer division	320,000 00
Street-cleaning division	273,000 00
Watering division	100,000 00
	2,100,000 00

And the City Auditor is hereby authorized to transfer from time to time, upon the request of the Superintendent of Streets, with the approval of the Mayor, such sums as may be needed from any one of the appropriations above named for current expenses of the Street Department to any other appropriation for current expenses in the same department.

STREET LAYING OUT DEPART- MENT: Seventeen thousand five hun- dred dollars	17,500 00
SURVEYING DEPARTMENT: Thirty- five thousand dollars	35,000 00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT: Thirty- nine thousand two hundred and fifty dol- lars	39,250 00
CITY DEBT REQUIREMENTS:	
For sinking-funds	\$1,178,672 00
Interest	1,450,000 00
	2,628,672 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$12,524,358 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$12,524,358 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK: Eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hun- dred and ninety-six dollars:	
For sinking-funds and principal of debt	\$66,676 00
For interest	130,720 00
House of Correction	100,000 00
General expenses	570,000 00
	867,396 00
	<u>\$13,391,754 00</u>

WATER-INCOME DEPARTMENT:

Cochituate Water-works	\$50,620 00
Mystic Water-works	13,430 00
	\$64,050 00

WATER-SUPPLY DEPARTMENT:

Cochituate Water-Works:	
Current expenses	\$390,000 00
Interest	839,117 00
Sinking-fund requirements, 229,380 00	
Extension of mains, etc., 250,000 00	
	\$1,708,497 00

Mystic Water-works:

Current expenses	\$128,000 00
Interest	2,550 00
	\$130,550 00

BOARD OF SURVEY:

Expenses to the first day of May	\$16,000 00
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TAX-BILL, 1894.

ORDERS

Laying a Specific Tax to defray the expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk for the financial year 1894, and providing for interest on non-payment of same.

Ordered, That the sum of ten million nine hundred and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars (\$10,901,754) be raised on the polls and estates taxable in this city, according to law, to pay the current expenses of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk during the financial year which will commence with the first day of February, 1894, and end with the last day of January, 1895.

Ordered, That in pursuance of the authority of Chapter 11, Section 67, of the Public Statutes, all taxes assessed for the purpose of providing for the expenditures of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk for the financial year 1894, and for paying the city's proportion of the State tax of 1894, shall be due and payable on the first day of October, 1894, and, if the same shall remain unpaid November 1, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be charged upon all such taxes as shall not be paid at that date; and upon all taxes that shall remain unpaid on the first day of January, 1895, there shall be charged interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; and all the interest that shall have become due from and after the above-named dates shall be added to and be a part of such taxes; *provided, however*, that the taxes assessed, by authority of Chapter 13 of the Public Statutes, upon the shares of National Banks and of other corporations, shall be due and payable on the first day of November, 1894, and interest shall be charged, as provided in said chapter, upon all such taxes as remain unpaid after that date, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

CITY OF BOSTON, March 3, 1894.

True copies of appropriation orders and orders levying city and county tax, etc., for the financial year ending January 31, 1895. Said orders were passed by the City Council February 5, 1894, and all the items in said appropriation orders, excepting the items "For providing one day's leave of absence per week to each permanent member

of the Fire Department, \$15,000.00," " Mt. Hope Cemetery Department, \$10,000.00," and " Public Grounds Department, \$90,000.00," were approved by the Mayor February 12, 1894; said specified items were vetoed by the Mayor and were again passed by the City Council, notwithstanding his objections, March 1, 1894.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



Jos. H. O'Neil

ORATION

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

CITY COUNCIL AND CITIZENS

OF

BOSTON

ON THE

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

JULY 4, 1894

BY

HON. JOSEPH H. O'NEIL

[DOCUMENT 68 — 1894]



BOSTON

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL

1894

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 5, 1894.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the City Council be and hereby are extended to Hon. JOSEPH H. O'NEIL for the eloquent and patriotic oration delivered by him on the Fourth of July, in commemoration of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Anniversary of American Independence, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication, and a portrait of himself, to be inserted in said volume.

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, July 19, 1894.
Concurred unanimously by a rising vote.

CHRISTOPHER F. O'BRIEN,
President.

Approved July 23, 1894.

NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

A true copy.

Attest :

JOHN M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

ORATION.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS :

We meet to-day to celebrate the Nation's birthday, to congratulate ourselves and the world on the blessings we enjoy ; to send forth greeting to the people of other lands with the heart-felt wish and hope that they, too, may enjoy the blessings of a free government of the people.

It is a wise custom of the people of this country to hold these yearly meetings, to bring to mind the blessings of a free government ; to call attention to the hardships endured before these blessings became our heritage ; to revive these recollections in order that these rights may be the better appreciated ; to ensure their continuance in the path laid out by the great men who blazed the way, by keeping up the high standard raised by them and transmitted to us, so that we in turn may say to those who are to follow : Behold the standard of the fathers, pure and unsullied as when placed in our hands, we give it to you with no stain upon its folds ; look to it that it be transmitted in like purity to those who come after.

It would be difficult to discover when public meetings were not held in the city of Boston to discuss public measures, because it was believed that a proper understanding among men and nations brings about an opportunity for agreement. It has been believed in all times that a calm discussion of public questions and a commemoration of great events result in a better understanding amongst the people ; so that in this city of ours men were wont to meet to consult together, and to protest together, against any infringement of their rights. These meetings, however, had no fixed time for gathering and no great events to commemorate, until the Boston massacre of 1770, when five citizens were killed on King street, now State street, by the British troops stationed in the town. Each recurring anniversary of the massacre was commemorated by the people, to incite them to a realization of their rights and powers. Each year, for thirteen years, this anniversary was celebrated, until in 1783 it gave place to a greater one—that of the day we now celebrate.

The War of the Revolution was over. All-powerful England had been obliged to conclude a treaty of peace with the colonies on the terms proposed by the colonists themselves. The effect of the public meetings called to protest against and denounce the odious writs of assistance to aid the customs officers to collect the imposts of the King, calling forth as they did all

the fire, eloquence, and indignation of an outraged people, constantly grew in effect and force until the whole people felt as one individual in their opposition to the oppression of England. This fire, intensified by the massacre of 1770, culminated at Lexington, where the blood of the people was shed in the cause of human liberty ; Concord and Lexington became sacred ground to the lover of freedom and the people, and a new star of hope appeared in the heavens for the enlightenment of the world, where it shines as a Mecca of hope, bringing welcome to those who choose to come to enjoy its beneficent light. But, more than that, it taught the world's ruler to tremble before the wrath of an outraged people ; and freedom for the world began to don its holiday garb, — for a great blow at human slavery had been struck when American independence was announced.

From the time of the acknowledgment of our independence, to the present day, no break has occurred in the programme of our good city in the celebration of the Nation's birthday as each July 4th comes around ; and each recurring year but adds to the fervent love and veneration we all hold for this the best land under the sun. The best, not alone in what it has done for us, but in the good effect it has had on other lands.

One hundred years ago to-day John Phillips (father of Wendell Phillips, one of Boston's great orators), who

afterwards became the first Mayor of this beloved city, was selected by the town authorities to deliver the annual oration, and in that address he said :

“ The effects of the event we this day commemorate were not confined to our own country, but soon extended across the Atlantic.”

And so its effects have gone rumbling on, shaking the thrones of tyrants, awakening the hearts and lifting up to a higher plane of freedom all civilized people.

From the date of our independence until to-day the world has never seen such progress. Our people, the most intelligent on earth ; our shores, three thousand miles apart, tied by bands of steel and traversed by water arteries ; while the telegraph conducts our thought with almost the rapidity of the mind itself, and the telephone enables us to talk with people one thousand miles away, so that the tales of the Arabian Nights, the wonders of Monte Cristo, and the vivid imaginings of Jules Verne seem but commonplace when viewed in the light of current events.

It was a noble heritage handed down to us ; it should be none the less noble when it leaves our hands and is deposited with those who come after us. The question which should impress itself upon our minds is, How can we best transmit this great heritage to our descendants ?

A distinguished orator has said that “ he knew no

light to guide his footsteps in the future but the light of past experience," and it does seem that, on this day of days to us Americans, nothing better can be done by us than to turn back and examine the lives of the great men who preceded us, and gather wisdom from their acts. Especially is this true to-day, when some people seem to forget the fundamental principles on which this Government rests, and are endeavoring to cure by legislation all the ills which man is heir to, and, instead of relying upon themselves, demanding of the Government the relief which it was never intended it should give. It is true that the friends of a republican form of government may look with fear and trembling at the vast accumulations of wealth which we see being created in this country, and the thought must force itself on reflecting minds, whether the predictions of those who were opposed to a republican form of government in the last century are to become true, when they said "that soon the poor in the United States, worse than another inroad of the Goths and Vandals, would begin a general plunder of the rich;" and it might seem from some of the demands for legislation which are now being made that the great principles on which this Government was created are to be swept away.

The men who framed the Constitution under which we live were opposed then, as we should be opposed now, to too much government. They believed then,

as we should believe now, in the freedom and the independence of the individual under the law. They believed that this independence was the bulwark of the State and the country. It was on that basis they built up the structure we now enjoy, and we should see to it that no addition is made which destroys its harmony or disturbs its foundation.

One hundred and eleven years have rolled away since the acknowledgment of our independence by the world, and during that time many changes have taken place. You have heard the Declaration of Independence read; every school-boy should know it by heart; every school-boy should study the lives of Jefferson, its author: of Sam Adams, its father; of John Adams, the Colossus on the floor of the Continental Congress during its preparation; — and a careful perusal of their lives will make all better citizens and better men.

Read the inaugural address of Jefferson, when he explained the principles of the Constitution to be “equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religion or politics.” Let the men who are to-day engaged in un-American attempts to foster any kind of strife between different classes or creeds in our community post up, where they can be constantly before them, these words of Jefferson, and remember that civil and religious liberty must go hand in hand. One cannot exist without the other, for the death of the one means the destruction of the other.

Let them remember that in the same inaugural address he declared one of the vital principles of our system to be "absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

Let them ponder on the life of Sam Adams, the father of the Revolution, the indefatigable worker, to whom more is due than to any one man; a man of the people, who believed in the people, and whose faith in them never faltered. He believed then, as we should believe now, that the people should support the Government, and not, as some would have it, the Government the people. A man of the people himself, a firm believer in them, frowned on by the possessors of wealth, and denounced by the colonial governor of the Commonwealth as belonging to a committee composed of "black-hearted fellows whom he would not choose to meet in the dark."

Despite calumny and poverty, despite the price which was set upon his head, spurning the munificent offers made by the emissaries of the English Government, he never wavered in his fight for the rights of the people; and while he was doing his share in Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson was doing the same for the people in Virginia. Jefferson, on whose tombstone is written: "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute of Virginia for

religious freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." Independence, civil and religious liberty, education for the people, what greater monument could mortal wish?

There never has been any difference amongst the great minds of this land as to the importance and the necessity of freedom, both civil and religious. It was so declared by Lord Baltimore in the Catholic colony of Maryland, where religious freedom was first tolerated in this country, — tolerated at a time when religious prejudices ran high in Europe, and higher still in this country.

The more we study the lives of these men the more we are convinced that they must have been inspired by God to do the work they did, for except we believe in such inspirations how else can we view these remarkable words written by Sam Adams in September, 1773, when he said :

“As the colonies are blessed with the richest treasures of nature, art will never be idle for want of stores to work upon ; and that being instructed by the experience, the wisdom, and even the errors of all ages and all countries, will undoubtedly rise superior to them all in the scale of human dignity, and give to the world new and bright examples of everything which can add lustre to humanity. No people that ever trod the stage of the world have had so glorious prospects as now rise before the Americans ;” and only three

years later Jefferson said: "No age will ever come when it will cease to be seen and felt on either continent that a mighty step, a great advance, not only in American affairs, but in human affairs, was made on the 4th of July, 1776."

How well the prophecies of these famous men have been fulfilled, let us who stand here more than a century afterwards tell. A country at that time of scarcely three million souls, now numbers sixty-eight millions. A narrow strip of land on the Atlantic coast, our country then, now stretching from ocean to ocean, and from lake to gulf. This, too, in spite of the fact that great men who have come after them, — men whom we are taught to revere, and do revere, — have protested over and over again against the acquisition of territory. Webster protested against the addition of Texas because the country was already large enough. Benton, and most of the statesmen of his day, against the extension of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, "for," said he, "God in His wisdom has erected those mountains as a natural boundary for the Republic;" and yet we have gone on extending our territory, lifting up our people, educating them, growing in wealth and population, notwithstanding the doleful tones we hear from those who would try and profit by the misfortunes of their Government. In spite of the depression of the times, we are in better financial condition and more prosperous to-day than any nation on earth.

So that it is our duty to see what can be done to add to the structure handed down. If any dangers exist to the body politic, remove them; if any evils exist, remedy them. That dangers exist, no one doubts; danger exists to man as well as to nations. A gust of wind may blow a portion of the roof of a building down on our heads as we walk the streets, and may prostrate us on the ground; something may happen in this great Republic of ours which human mind cannot foresee which might destroy the structure of a century, but we all know the experience of the past, — hope for the future, and, trusting in God, believe in the future glory of the Republic. We do not believe that present dangers seriously threaten a country which withstood the jealousies that originated after a seven years' war with the most powerful nation on earth; which has prospered, notwithstanding violent party dissensions in the past; which has withstood two foreign wars and one great civil war; which has seen a President of the United States elected by Congress and not by the people, and two Presidents die by the hand of assassins. We do not believe that the words of Montesquieu will become true of this country, that "if a republic is small, it is destroyed by a foreign power; if it is large, it is destroyed by internal disorder." No people on earth have ever shown in the time of trial and tribulation the great moral courage and good sense which has been time and again shown

by the American people; and experience has proven this wonderful courage and good sense by the fact that no party and no man in this country can take the wrong side of a moral question and not meet sooner or later certain defeat and condemnation by the people. The people mean to be right, — they are not always right, but are seldom wrong, — and bound to remedy a mistake when they see it.

Who does not remember the words of Webster put into the mouth of John Adams? “The people, if we are true to them, will be true to us, and will carry us gloriously through this struggle;” and in these days, when we see some signs of internal disorder, caused by industrial depression, it may worry some people and cause them to believe that these signs presage danger to, if not the dissolution of, the Republic.

Those who remember the trying times of '61 and '62, when the people of the North were unwilling to believe that real war was upon them, — but when they found that it was on, how grandly and nobly they rallied, forgetting party affiliations, for the defence of the general Government, — will feel assured that the good sense and love of law and order shown by the people in '61, will be displayed again to-day whenever they believe that the country is really in danger. That the country is in an unsettled condition no one can deny, but that it is in a dangerous condition no real American will admit.

It is true that the people are disturbed when they see

vast fortunes accumulated almost in a day. When they see corporations with capitalizations going up into the hundreds of millions, until the figures appall the ordinary mind. That something must be done to remedy this great increase of fictitious wealth,—for much of it is fictitious,—to remedy the power of corporate interests, is unquestionably one of the problems of the times. It is claimed by some that this can only be done by Government ownership of these vast corporations; but once this step is taken, where will it stop? What will become of the boasted independence of the individual? It is true that these things ought not exist, and yet the cause of them is not hard to find. We have gone through a period in the history of this country which threatened the entire dissolution of our fabric of government. We found one section of the country arrayed in civil war against the other section. The times called for men of strong character and powerful determination; men of action rather than of thought; men who were not called upon to carefully measure the future consequences of their acts, except so far as they aided for the time being in preserving the unity of the Government. These strong men, used as they were to manage the Government, began to manage their private concerns in the same way, and being in position to call the Government to their aid, by its assistance were enabled to receive vast profits on their accumulated wealth. The times called for rapid

development, and enormous advantages were given to capitalists by means of which the most fabulous fortunes were accumulated. No one denies the necessity by legislation to curtail the powers of corporate wealth, and yet he who believes in the good sense of the American people cannot but think that a short time will remedy these evils. Our people, the most intelligent on earth, are already discussing these questions; and the result of their deliberations will unquestionably crystallize into laws, that corporations may be placed on the same plane of business on which the individual stands. But it is only by law and by orderly methods it can be done, by respecting the maxim laid down by Jefferson : of absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot-box, and nowhere else. No one doubts that we have too many corporations in our ordinary business affairs. No one doubts that this evil is spreading rather than diminishing. Men who have been enabled by the conditions of the times to amass vast fortunes in this country which are the wonder of the civilized world, find themselves to-day anxious to preserve that property and transmit it to their children. They are unwilling to risk it as they do in individual enterprises, so that every day we see the incorporation of business houses with limited capital, rather than the preservation of the individual effort. While this is a step in the wrong direction, yet in these private corporations it remedies

itself; for if the enterprise be capitalized in excess of its proper valuation, competition enters in and compels a reduction of the capitalization, a reduction of the profits, or else bankruptcy.

Again, it is a well-known fact that the incorporating of these business concerns, while prosperous for a day, does not last in competition with the private concerns; for the man who wishes to avoid the risk of losing all his money, and forms a stock company of his business, in which he places part of his capital and elects himself to a lucrative position, gives four hours a day where he was in the habit of giving eight when run by him personally; elegant leisure takes the place of diligent attendance; a few years of apparent prosperity, and the bubble bursts, and the creditors are settled with at a fraction for each dollar of indebtedness. So it is with the great trusts and corporations which we are told menace the safety of the Republic to-day. The men who manage these gigantic corporations are the same class of men, brought forward by the necessity of war to take great risks and manage great enterprises. The history of the world shows that energy and enterprise cannot be transmitted from generation to generation. The necessity of the occasion which compels these men to put the energy and the vitality into the organization and construction of so large a business disappears with the next generation, which finds it already created. The individual attention and individual interest

of the merchant is not given to it; again the bubble bursts, and the general results that have accrued from this vast amalgamated capital in the invention and introduction of the machinery which reduces the cost of manufacture to a minimum is thrust on the markets of the world, and once more individual competition has an opportunity of contesting for the business of the world; good has come once more out of evil, and the wealth accumulated by one generation is distributed by the succeeding one. If, however, legislation can reach these gigantic corporations it should be had. Some means should be taken which would squeeze the water out of their capitalizations; and if these gigantic monopolies are to be tolerated at all, they should only be tolerated on the basis of actual cash paid in for the construction of their enterprises. We have seen great railroad enterprises financiered in such a way as to call for the admiration of all men in the railroad world; yet an investigation of this financiering will show that it has only been done by scaling down the fixed charges, reducing the interest on its debt, and offering as a bonus increased burdens upon the road itself in the shape of additional stock, though the value of the road has not been increased. Our railroads all over the country are capitalized away and beyond their actual value to-day. This is a proper subject for legislation. This is one of the problems that ought be met, — this is an object

worthy of the enlightened understanding of the best statesmen in the land. Let the water be squeezed out. Capital is entitled to a fair return on the money invested; it is not entitled to increase the capitalization of any of its projects beyond its actual value to a point which it is hoped will pay by the growth of the country in the years to come. This is a menace; it is not a danger. It is a question which the good sense of the American people will remedy in time, and if, as is claimed, they control legislation, make that impossible.

People are apt to talk too loosely about corruption in our public affairs. Some of it does exist, but not nearly so much as is talked of. Judas was bribed centuries ago to betray the Saviour of the world. Men who have come on earth since his day are no less human, and while man peoples the earth there will always be sin and sorrow. If anything can be done to cure this corruption it should be done; but it never can be while the law makes the giver and the taker of a bribe equally guilty, for it creates a bond of mutual protection which defeats the very object of the law. Make the law against bribery applicable only to the giver of the bribe, holding the taker harmless,—the bond is severed, and bribery will almost totally cease; for no one will take the risk not only of losing the corruption money but his liberty as well.

Nor is that other problem held up by some — immi-

gration — a real danger to this country. Immigration in all times has been held to be a healthy stimulus to the growth of the country. We are not like some countries of the world, so crowded that increased population becomes dangerous. This great country of ours is in fact hardly settled, and it would be well in this connection to remember that in the Declaration of Independence read to you to-day one of the causes of the revolt against the English king was, as set forth in that declaration, “that he had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.” So that when the fathers made this declaration they were not opposed to, nor did they fear, immigration from the Old World. And in order that it might be the better understood by the civilized world, after they had issued their embargo against any trade or commerce with England or her possessions, and to set themselves right in regard to this question of immigration, they issued on the 28th of July, 1775, an address to the people of Ireland, in which they said :

“You have ever been friendly to the rights of mankind, and we acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude that your nation has produced men of very noble distinction themselves in the cause of humanity and

America. On the other hand, we are aware that the labor and manufacture of Ireland, like those of the silk-worm, are of little moment to herself, but serve only to give luxury to those who neither toil nor spin.

“We perceived that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Great Britain would be fruitless, and were therefore compelled to adopt a measure to which nothing but absolute necessity would have reconciled us. It gave us, however, some consolation to reflect, that should it occasion much distress, the fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty, and in time from oppression also; an asylum in which thousands of your countrymen have found hospitality, peace, and affluence, and become united to us by all the ties of consanguinity, mutual interest, and affection.”

Just as they were not opposed to immigration then, so should we be not opposed to proper immigration now. If all the population of the United States were put into the great State of Texas there would, according to the Census of 1890, be but 260 people to the square mile, allowing about two and one-half acres to each man, woman, and child; while in England and Wales there are 498, in Belgium, 548, and in Saxony, 600 people to the square mile. In the United States there were but 21 people to the square mile by the last census, while on the whole continent of Europe there were 101.

Even at the rate we are going on with immigration, centuries must elapse before our population can reach anywhere near the crowded condition of some of the European countries; but, long before that time has come, let us hope that we shall see the North American continent, with the great area of Canada on the north and Mexico on the south, united under one flag as one people.

All people agree that criminal immigration should not be tolerated, that we ought not allow paupers to be transported to our shores, and that those who are not mentally sound should be prohibited from coming here.

But this country was settled by immigrants from other lands. Not from one country alone, for we must not forget that in these several colonies we had in these early days the French to the north of us, and the Dutch to the south of us; that we had the Scotch in North Carolina, the French in Georgia, and the Spanish in Florida.

We have grown up together until it has been well said that this country has become the smelting furnace of the world, into which the desirable immigration from all the other countries is placed — combining the perseverance of the Yankee with the commercial knowledge of the Israelite, the indomitable courage of the English and the enthusiasm of the Pole, the elegance of the Spaniard and the

eloquence of the Irish, the poetry of the Italian and the education of the German, the vivacity of the French and the common sense of the Scotch, the daring of the Scandinavian and the contentment of the Dutch, and coming out in the progress of time amalgamated into what we hope it may please God to be the perfect man.

Let us not forget that, when these cries are raised for more and more legislation to elevate our institutions, progress never yet came from the enactment of laws, but rather from their repeal; that reforms are demanded to remove barriers and not to construct them; that man should be taught to depend upon himself and not the Government. And again let it be repeated that the people should support the Government, and not the Government the people. It was against laws enacted by the British Parliament that the fathers of the Revolution protested, and it was the repeal of those laws which they demanded. So that to-day we need not more legislation, but a broader and more complete understanding of the principles on which this Government rests; a wider appreciation of the rapid growth which has taken place in this country within a hundred years. When one recollects that a hundred and eighteen years ago the Indians were used as allies by the English to subjugate the colonies, that one of the first acts of the Continental Congress was to establish trading-posts with the Indians at Albany

and Schenectady, in New York, some idea of the vast, rapid growth we have acquired may be appreciated by the people ; and as the overgrown child needs watchful care by the parent to preserve its health, so this great land of ours, outstripping in growth the wildest imaginings of men, needs to-day not a free rein, but rather a curb on legislation to prevent its growing in the wrong direction.

Let us welcome to our shores all those proper people who desire to become citizens of our country, for every immigrant that comes here and partakes of the blessings of our free institutions, no matter how ignorant he may be when he arrives, one 4th of July such as we have here to-day, opens his eyes to the blessings of a freedom which he can never have enjoyed across the water, and the next mail carries the message to the people across the sea of the greatness, grandeur, and glories of this Republic. That message circulated and distributed in the locality from whence he comes, educates and enlightens the people of that community, and the great effect of such beneficent institutions helps not here alone, but all over the civilized world. But while we welcome proper immigrants to our shores, notice should be served in unqualified terms on all foreign countries that we will not tolerate the unloading on our shores of their criminals, paupers, or idiots ; that this country is neither a penal colony, an almshouse, nor an idiotic asylum, but a land where honest,

law-abiding people, able to support themselves and appreciate and uphold our institutions, are welcome, and where none others are wanted, — nor will they be accepted. We are not a dumping-ground for the cast-off population of Europe, but our doors should be wide open to those who desire to enjoy the liberty denied them in the land of their birth.

Here in this great country, cosmopolitan in its character, we have no room for prejudice to govern, but broad, liberal, enlightened sentiment. Intolerance and intemperance have no room in this land of ours. They come like the summer showers, but they go like the mist before the sun. They are the mild diseases which affect the system of the Republic, just as the inclemency of the weather may affect the physical condition of the man ; but when the broad sunlight of God sheds its glorious light upon man or the people, intolerance and bigotry must give away before the doctrines of the men who, like Jefferson and Adams, demanded freedom, civil and religious liberty. Let us upon this day remember that this great Government of ours was founded on absolute confidence in the people. No man can succeed in public life who has not that great faith in them, nor can this government hope to prosper once it falters in its faith in the people. Let those sceptics who believe this immigration is dangerous — because they who have for one generation controlled public affairs have been compelled to give way to another

generation who have become more numerous — but attend a public theatre when a patriotic play is being performed, and they will find that any allusion to the name of Washington brings forth a tumult of applause, that the sight of the American flag causes the audience to shout with enthusiasm, and that the name of the martyred Lincoln is appreciated and honored by plaudits that make the welkin ring. From whom come these plaudits? From the wealthy occupants of the orchestra chairs, or the less wealthy occupants of the balcony? Not at all; but away up in the dome of the theatre, filled, if you please, with the gamins of the street, with the children of the poorer people, or, as some people would put it, the children of the dangerous classes, the children of the plain people, — these are the young patriots of to-day, who, when the flag of their country is in danger, will rally to its support and defend it with their lives. There is no danger to this Republic. Troubles there may be, but we have only to disseminate knowledge amongst the people, and there can be no danger. Let us never forget that knowledge is power; that truth sets men free, and that if we but take care of the education of the people, the people will take care of the perpetuity of the Republic. Some people think that we are in danger from the power of the press. There is no danger in this country from that. Time was when the editorial columns of the newspaper could control public opinion, but that day

has gone ; the strides which the people of this country have taken in education and intelligence have been so rapid that to-day's editorials in the newspapers are passed calmly by, or read only to see whether the opinions agree with those of the reader. The people read the news and judge for themselves, so that it is not now to the editor we need appeal to guard the interests of the people. But we have a right to demand such patriotism from those who furnish the news, that they shall realize the great responsibility which rests upon them ; that they see to it a high standard is maintained, for it is from what they publish in the paper to-day that people make up their verdict on public questions. They should see to it that patriotism should be their guiding star, and while unflinching in their determination to expose fraud, to punish corruption, and to do everything to elevate America and Americans, they should remember at the same time not to inculcate in the minds of their readers a feeling of contempt either for the Government or for the Government's servants, but rather a sentiment of love and loyalty for the institutions of the country, and respect for those who administer them.

Let us, then, not feel alarmed for the safety of the Republic or its prosperity. We are now suffering, it is true, from the weakness the nation inherited from its abnormal growth of the past thirty years ; that

weakness cannot be cured by additional legislation. It can only be cured by impressing on the people the lessons taught us by the great men of the Revolution, that freedom for the individual is the life of the nation. How many people have ever calculated the limit which is demanded by these people who demand governmental support? Have they ever thought how long a republic could last which was based on such a system? This Government is not, and should not be, a paternal government. When it becomes that, then the ambition of the individual and hope for the nation ceases; because if the Government is expected to support the people, man will not be compelled to labor, and need have no ambition to better his condition. If all the great enterprises of the land are to be maintained by the Government, and an enormous civil list thereby created, what opportunity for advancement is there for the boys of the coming generation? It is difficult now for a boy, even with some advantages, to make progress in the world. Take away from him the necessity for making his way, remove his ambition to rise to a higher sphere in life, and the decadence of this Government has already begun. The hope of advancement, the desire for a higher station, a broader field of usefulness, are the hope of this Republic in the future, just as they are the mainspring of the individual, and the cause of the wonderful prosperity and remarkable progress we have

made in the eleven decades of our national life. Take them away, remove all ambition from the mind of the young, endeavor to make this a paternal Government, progress and energy will cease, socialism and paternalism step in, and dissolution and disruption must inevitably follow. The man struggling for a livelihood becomes a better citizen when he owns a little home, takes a greater interest in the affairs of the Government, and helps lift up the average of his immediate neighborhood. There are those who live to decry our American institutions, who love to declare that things are not as they were; but when one reads the history of his country, and of the bickerings and jealousies that took place during the Revolution, which had to be conciliated in order to advance the welfare of the country; when we remember the party factions and bitter personal feuds that have existed during all these long years of the Republic, and remember that now the years of time have waved the clouds away from all these things, and look at the men as they stand exposed to view by their public acts, we are able to-day to love and venerate the memory of Jefferson and the Adamses, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, and all the great men who have gone before us in the earlier days of the Republic.

Let us, then, on this anniversary of our birth as a nation, resolve to do what we can to incite patriotism and love of country amongst our fellow-men.

Let us incite in them a love of country, coupled with respect for all our institutions. Let us educate the people to respect themselves by respecting those who represent them, and so lift up to a higher plane the people of our common country, confident, as we should be, that by so doing we are lifting up and elevating the whole civilized world.

Here in Massachusetts, where the first seeds of the Revolution were sown, where the first blood was shed, where the first common school was established, and universal education was insisted on as necessary for the preservation of the State, where the Father of the Revolution, Sam Adams, breathed again and again into the world his faith and belief in the people, let us resolve to imitate his example, and declare our firm faith and confidence in them also. In adversity and trial they have shown their patriotism in the past, and in the future they will not be found wanting.

Let us, then, lift up our hearts to God for all the blessings He has bestowed upon us. Let us beg of Him to pour forth His grace into the hearts of all our fellow-citizens, that as they love and venerate Him for His blessings, they may also love and respect the blessings themselves.

Then may we, too, welcome the advance of future generations with implicit confidence in the future of our country, and the belief that while we have had great trials in the past, and must have more in the

future, we should remember that, tried by fire and purified of low desire, our spirit shall but soar the higher ; and that all these things, let us hope, are but the preparations which God in His wisdom is making to bring about the day when the people of this continent, educated, enlightened, and advanced, may be united in love of America under one flag, having for their motto that hope of every lover of his land — “One Flag and One Country.”

A LIST
OF
BOSTON MUNICIPAL ORATORS.

By C. W. ERNST.

BOSTON ORATORS.

APPOINTED BY THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

For the Anniversary of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.

NOTE.—The Fifth-of-March orations were published in handsome quarto editions, now very scarce; also, collected in book form, in 1785, and again in 1807. The oration of 1776 was delivered in Watertown.

1771. — LOVELL, JAMES.
1772. — WARREN, JOSEPH.
1773. — CHURCH, BENJAMIN.
1774. — HANCOCK, JOHN.^a
1775. — WARREN, JOSEPH.
1776. — THACHER, PETER.
1777. — HICHBORN, BENJAMIN.
1778. — AUSTIN, JONATHAN WILLIAMS.
1779. — TUDOR, WILLIAM.
1780. — MASON, JONATHAN, JUN.
1781. — DAWES, THOMAS, JUN.
1782. — MINOT, GEORGE RICHARDS.
1783. — WELSH, THOMAS.
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For the Anniversary of National Independence, July 4, 1776.

NOTE.—A collected edition, or a full collection, of these orations has not been made. For the names of the orators, as officially printed on the title pages of the orations, see the Municipal Register of 1890.

1783. — WARREN, JOHN.¹
1784. — HICHBORN, BENJAMIN.
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^a Reprinted in Newport, R.I., 1774, 8vo, 19 pp.

¹ Reprinted in Warren's Life. The orations of 1783 to 1786 were published in large quarto; the oration of 1787 appeared in octavo; the oration of 1788 was printed in small quarto; all succeeding orations appeared in octavo, with the exceptions stated under 1863 and 1876.

1785. — GARDINER, JOHN.
1786. — AUSTIN, JONATHAN LORING.
1787. — DAWES, THOMAS, JUN.
1788. — OTIS, HARRISON GRAY.
1789. — STILLMAN, SAMUEL.
1790. — GRAY, EDWARD.
1791. — CRAFTS, THOMAS, JUN.
1792. — BLAKE, JOSEPH, JUN.²
1793. — ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY.²
1794. — PHILLIPS, JOHN.
1795. — BLAKE, GEORGE.
1796. — LATHROP, JOHN, JUN.
1797. — CALLENDER, JOHN.
1798. — QUINCY, JOSIAH.^{2, 3}
1799. — LOWELL, JOHN, JUN.²
1800. — HALL, JOSEPH.
1801. — PAINE, CHARLES.
1802. — EMERSON, WILLIAM.
1803. — SULLIVAN, WILLIAM.
1804. — DANFORTH, THOMAS.²
1805. — DUTTON, WARREN.
1806. — CHANNING, FRANCIS DANA.⁴
1807. — THACHER, PETER.^{2, 5}
1808. — RITCHIE, ANDREW, JUN.²
1809. — TUDOR, WILLIAM, JUN.²
1810. — TOWNSEND, ALEXANDER.
1811. — SAVAGE, JAMES.²

² Passed to a second edition.

³ Delivered another oration in 1826. Quincy's oration of 1798 was reprinted, also, in Philadelphia.

⁴ Not printed.

⁵ On February 26, 1811, Peter Thacher's name was changed to Peter Oxenbridge Thacher. (List of Persons whose Names have been Changed in Massachusetts, 1780-1892, p. 21.)

1812. — POLLARD, BENJAMIN.⁴
1813. — LIVERMORE, EDWARD ST. LOE.
1814. — WHITWELL, BENJAMIN.
1815. — SHAW, LEMUEL.
1816. — SULLIVAN, GEORGE.²
1817. — CHANNING, EDWARD TYRREL.
1818. — GRAY, FRANCIS CALLEY.
1819. — DEXTER, FRANKLIN.
1820. — LYMAN, THEODORE, JUN.
1821. — LORING, CHARLES GREELY.²
1822. — GRAY, JOHN CHIPMAN.
1823. — CURTIS, CHARLES PELHAM.²
1824. — BASSETT, FRANCIS.
1825. — SPRAGUE, CHARLES.⁶
1826. — QUINCY, JOSIAH.⁷
1827. — MASON, WILLIAM POWELL.
1828. — SUMNER, BRADFORD.
1829. — AUSTIN, JAMES TRECOTHICK.
1830. — EVERETT, ALEXANDER HILL.
1831. — PALFREY, JOHN GORHAM.
1832. — QUINCY, JOSIAH, JUN.
1833. — PRESCOTT, EDWARD GOLDSBOROUGH.
1834. — FAY, RICHARD SULLIVAN.
1835. — HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN.
1836. — KINSMAN, HENRY WILLIS.
1837. — CHAPMAN, JONATHAN.
1838. — WINSLOW, HUBBARD. "The Means of the Perpetuity and Prosperity of our Republic."
1839. — AUSTIN, IVERS JAMES.

⁶ Six editions up to 1831. Reprinted also in his *Life and Letters*.

⁷ Reprinted in his *Municipal History of Boston*. See 1798.

1840. — POWER, THOMAS.
 1841. — CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR. "The True Uses
 of American Revolutionary History."⁸
 1842. — MANN, HORACE.⁹
 1843. — ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS.
 1844. — CHANDLER, PELEG WHITMAN. "The Morals of
 Freedom."
 1845. — SUMNER, CHARLES.¹⁰ "The True Grandeur of
 Nations."
 1846. — WEBSTER, FLETCHER.
 1847. — CARY, THOMAS GREAVES.
 1848. — GILES, JOEL. "Practical Liberty."
 1849. — GREENOUGH, WILLIAM WHITWELL. "The Con-
 quering Republic."
 1850. — WHIPPLE, EDWIN PERCY.¹¹ "Washington and
 the Principles of the Revolution."
 1851. — RUSSELL, CHARLES THEODORE.
 1852. — KING, THOMAS STARR. "The Organization of
 Liberty on the Western Continent."¹²
 1853. — BIGELOW, TIMOTHY.¹³
 1854. — STONE, ANDREW LEETE.²
 1855. — MINER, ALONZO AMES.
 1856. — PARKER, EDWARD GRIFFIN. "The Lesson of
 '76 to the Men of '56."

⁸ Delivered another oration in 1862.

⁹ There are five editions; only one by the City.

¹⁰ Passed through three editions in Boston and one in London, and was answered in a pamphlet, *Remarks upon an Oration delivered by Charles Sumner . . .*, July 4th, 1845. By a Citizen of Boston. See *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner*, by Edward L. Pierce, vol. II. 337-384.

¹¹ There is a second edition. (Boston: Ticknor, Reed, and Fields. 1850. 49 pp. 12^o.)

¹² First published by the City in 1892.

¹³ This and a number of the succeeding orations, up to 1861, contain the speeches, toasts, etc., of the City dinner usually given in Faneuil Hall on the Fourth of July.

1857. — ALGER, WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE.¹⁴ "The Genius and Posture of America."
1858. — HOLMES, JOHN SOMERS.²
1859. — SUMNER, GEORGE.¹⁵
1860. — EVERETT, EDWARD.
1861. — PARSONS, THEOPHILUS.
1862. — CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR.⁸
1863. — HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL.¹⁶
1864. — RUSSELL, THOMAS.
1865. — MANNING, JACOB MERRILL. "Peace under Liberty."
1866. — LOTHROP, SAMUEL KIRKLAND.
1867. — HEPWORTH, GEORGE HUGHES.
1868. — ELIOT, SAMUEL. "The Functions of a City."
1869. — MORTON, ELLIS WESLEY.
1870. — EVERETT, WILLIAM.
1871. — SARGENT, HORACE BINNEY.
1872. — ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, JUN.
1873. — WARE, JOHN FOTHERGILL WATERHOUSE.
1874. — FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD.
1875. — CLARKE, JAMES FREEMAN.

¹⁴ Probably four editions were printed in 1857. (Boston: Office Boston Daily Bee. 60 pp.) Not until November 22, 1864, was Mr. Alger asked by the City to furnish a copy for publication. He granted the request, and the first official edition (J. E. Farwell & Co., 1864. 53 pp.) was then issued. It lacks the interesting preface and appendix of the early editions.

¹⁵ There is another edition. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1859. 69 pp.) A third (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1882. 46 pp.) omits the dinner at Faneuil Hall, the correspondence and events of the celebration.

¹⁶ There is a preliminary edition of twelve copies. (J. E. Farwell & Co., 1863. (7), 71 pp.) It is "the first draft of the author's address, turned into larger, legible type, for the sole purpose of rendering easier its public delivery." It was done by "the liberality of the City Authorities," and is, typographically, the handsomest of these orations. This resulted in the large-paper 75-page edition, printed from the same type as the 71-page edition, but modified by the author. It is printed "by order of the Common Council." The regular edition is in 60 pp., octavo size.

1876. — WINTHROP, ROBERT CHARLES.¹⁷
1877. — WARREN, WILLIAM WIRT.
1878. — HEALY, JOSEPH.
1879. — LODGE, HENRY CABOT.
1880. — SMITH, ROBERT DICKSON.¹⁸
1881. — WARREN, GEORGE WASHINGTON. "Our Republic — Liberty and Equality Founded on Law."
1882. — LONG, JOHN DAVIS.
1883. — CARPENTER, HENRY BERNARD. "American Character and Influence."
1884. — SHEPARD, HARVEY NEWTON.
1885. — GARGAN, THOMAS JOHN.
1886. — WILLIAMS, GEORGE FREDERICK.
1887. — FITZGERALD, JOHN EDWARD.
1888. — DILLAWAY, WILLIAM EDWARD LOVELL.
1889. — SWIFT, JOHN LINDSAY.¹⁹ "The American Citizen."
1890. — PILLSBURY, ALBERT ENOCH. "Public Spirit."
1891. — QUINCY, JOSIAH.²⁰ "The Coming Peace."
1892. — MURPHY, JOHN ROBERT.
1893. — PUTNAM, HENRY WARE. "The Mission of our People."
1894. — O'NEIL, JOSEPH HENRY.

¹⁷ There is a large-paper edition of fifty copies printed from this type, and also an edition from the press of John Wilson & Son, 1876. 55 pp. ⁸⁰.

¹⁸ On Samuel Adams, a statue of whom, by Miss Anne Whitney, had just been completed for the City. A photograph of the statue is added.

¹⁹ Contains a bibliography of Boston Fourth of July orations, from 1783 to 1889, inclusive, compiled by Lindsay Swift, of the Boston Public Library.

²⁰ Reprinted by the American Peace Society.



STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONERS

• FOR THE

ERECTION OF A NEW COURT HOUSE FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY

OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE WORK UNDER THEIR CHARGE.

BOSTON, March 5, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

The Commissioners for the Erection of a New Court House for Suffolk County respectfully submit herewith a statement of the progress of the work under their charge :

FINANCIAL.

The bonds issued to provide for the pay-					
ment of the land taken for the site, the					
construction and furnishing of the build-					
ings have been					
Premium on the same	.	.	.	.	\$3,731,000 00
	.	.	.	.	58,253 00
					\$3,789,253 00

Under the laws authorizing the erection and furnishing of the building, this sum has been apportioned as follows :

For the site	\$1,056,469 69
For the construction of the building	2,557,783 31
For the furnishing of the building	175,000 00
	\$3,789,253 00

The payments to this date have been :

For the site in full, 85,764 square feet	\$1,056,469 69
“ “ construction of the building	2,474,246 59
“ “ furnishing “ “	160,452 61
“ “ running expenses of the building since the commencement of its occupation, January 1, 1891	83,108 72

\$3,774,277 61

Balance on hand 14,975 39

\$3,789,253 00

The amount authorized by the Legislature
for the construction of the building is

\$2,557,783 31

The amount paid on account of construction, ...

2,474,246 59

Balance available for construction \$83,536 72

From this balance has been paid, as stated,
for running expenses of the courts and
offices, since January 1, 1891

83,108 72

Balance \$428 00

Expenditure for Current Expenses of the Courts and Offices.

For the purpose of relieving the city of the expense incurred in providing accommodations for the three sessions of the Superior Court held in leased premises, so much of the new building as was intended for that court, as well as that for the sessions of the Municipal Court, was early completed and occupied. This made necessary an expenditure for the heating, lighting, and care of the rooms of these courts and the offices connected therewith. The expense so incurred, together with that for similar purposes for the Supreme Judicial Court and its offices, the Social Law Library, the Probate Court and Registry, since their removal to the new building, amounts, as already stated, since January, 1891, to \$83,108.72. This expenditure has been met from the appropriation made for the construction of the building and with the expectation that the same would be provided for if found necessary by a transfer to County of Suffolk expenses or otherwise.

While the balance of \$14,975.39 now on hand is sufficient to meet the contracts for metallic and other furniture which is being supplied for the Registry of Deeds, it will be seen from the following statement that to provide for the final payment for construction work, a restoration of a portion of the amount heretofore paid for current expenses will be required:

Statement of Bills Due for Construction Work.

E. F. Meany & Co., limestone work complete	\$2,685 80
Charles E. Hall & Co., marble work complete, ...	1,933 00
John Mack, stucco work complete	1,510 00
Thomas J. Lyons, mason work complete	1,300 00
Smith & Lovett, iron work complete	1,500 00
L. Haberstroh & Son, decoration work complete	2,200 00
E. C. Lewis, electric work nearly complete	1,396 00
Ira G. Hersey, carpenter work complete	7,600 00
J. I. Wingate, painting work complete	3,300 00

Work to be Done.

Bowker, Torrey, & Co., marble tiling, etc.	4,784 00
Estimate for paving sidewalk and constructing coal pocket	5,384 00
Grading Court Yard No. 2, removing ashes, dirt, etc.	600 00
Changes and additions required in the Registry of Deeds	2,238 00
Addition to the electric-light system in the Registry of Probate	800 00
Cutler letter chute	385 00
Additional plumbing required for men's prison, etc.	510 00
Taking down staging	350 00
Arthur Rotch, advisory architect	2,916 67

\$41,392 47

In addition to the foregoing there will be required the sum of nine thousand dollars for continued current expenses, unless by the passage of the proper order such expenses, commencing with the February draft, are charged to the county appropriation

9,000 00

\$50,292 47

Additions and Changes in the Registry of Deeds.

To meet some of the objections raised against the Registry of Deeds by those most interested in this department of county service, the Register has suggested a few changes and additions made in the Registry which seem proper, and the cost of which are included in the work to be done.

In this connection it is proper to refer to the application made to the Board of Aldermen of last year, and to the present Legislature, for such action as would enable the city to provide a Registry of Deeds and Probate separate from the new Court House. The grounds upon which such action is urged are that the rooms provided in the new building are not commodious and are not sufficiently fireproof in their construction. The reply to this criticism is that the location of the rooms was that selected by those most interested, and approved by the Committee of the Bar Association upon the subject of a new Court House. The Registry of Deeds and the Registry of Probate are as nearly fireproof as possible, and the former is easily reached by two elevators which land passengers directly at the door of the Registry, while the Probate offices are upon the first floor and accessible from two entrances to the building.

More Light in the Registry of Probate.

The combined gas and electric system for lighting the Registry of Probate has been found insufficient, and plans have been prepared for an addition to the electric supply at a cost as stated.

Plumbing for the Men's Prison.

The additional plumbing required in the men's prison is for the purpose of introducing a supply of hot water for washing the cells, thereby destroying the vermin with which they are infested.

Coal Pocket.

The experience of the past two winters has shown the urgent necessity for a coal pocket of sufficient size to contain a supply of coal ample for an emergency.

A recent writer in one of our daily newspapers expressed by way of criticism upon the accommodations furnished in the new building statements which were so at variance with the almost universal testimony of the justices of the courts, and of the officials connected therewith, that a letter was addressed to these gentlemen asking their judgment whether

" ample and convenient provision has not been made for the future as well as the present to enable the public, the justices, clerks, and other officials to transact properly such business as pertains to the courts held in this county." The replies received confirm the opinions previously expressed, and are of such public interest that portions of the letters are appended.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, Hon. Walbridge A. Field, says that in his judgment " the rooms provided for that court are ample, and have been found to be very well adapted to the transaction of the business of the court ; " and that " unless there shall be radical changes in the constitution or in the jurisdiction of the court, the rooms will be sufficient for an indefinite time in the future." He says further, " I can understand that if large parts of Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk counties should be added to Suffolk, and many of the sessions of the Superior Court now held in Salem, Lawrence, Lowell, East Cambridge, and Dedham should be held in the Court House in Boston, it might sometime prove inadequate, but I do not think such changes ought to be anticipated and provided for in advance." And adds, " So far as I am familiar with the interior construction and arrangement of the Court House, I think, in the main, that they deserve a good deal of praise."

The clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, Mr. Henry A. Clapp, says of the court-room and offices in which his official duties are performed, that " they are handsome, well warmed and lighted, convenient for bench and bar alike, and the furniture and fixtures all that could be desired."

The clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County, Mr. John Noble, says, " The provision made for the Supreme Judicial Court seems to me altogether convenient, sufficient, and satisfactory. They are ample for the present, and, in my judgment, adequate for the future, so far as such provision is possible and reasonable. All the rooms are well lighted, quiet, and convenient. The ventilation and heating are well-nigh perfect, and all acoustic properties satisfactory."

The Reporter of Decisions, Mr. George F. Tucker, says, " I desire to express my appreciation of the rooms which your Board has assigned to the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court. They are commodious and conveniently located, and indeed all the rooms which belong to the department of the Supreme Judicial Court seem to me to be sufficient for the needs of that tribunal for many years to come. It is a pleasure — almost an inspiration — to work

in rooms so well lighted and airy, and the contrast between them and the rooms in the Old Court House is very marked."

The senior justice of the Probate Court, Hon. John W. McKim, says, "The accommodations for the Probate Court and for the Registry are excellent, and I do not think the public or anybody else can find fault with them."

The Register of Probate, Mr. Elijah George, says, "Ample and convenient provision for the proper transaction of its business has been made in this office for the future as well as the present, and with the completion of the system of lighting, now under consideration, this office, in its appointments, will in my judgment be superior to any record office of which I have information or knowledge."

The clerk of the Superior Court for Criminal Sessions, Mr. John P. Manning, says, "My quarters are comfortable and convenient, and I have enjoyed every moment since I left the old Court House.

"You have been attentive to my wants and have supplied them, and I will say this here, and take the opportunity of thanking you for your courtesy. I think much complaint and criticism comes from those whose stay in the new building is but short, and who volunteer their criticism because it seems the usual thing to do on inspection of a new building; but to those who, like myself, had many years' existence in the old building, with its lack of comfort, etc., the new building is a palace free from faults and criticism.

"The court rooms of the Criminal Court are small, and I hear much fault-finding because of this; but those who are obliged to stay in a close court-room for nine hours daily would say that the smaller the room the less people in it, and consequently less impurity of the air, and to me this is a compensation for the room rather than a fault. It is impossible for human mind to please every one's taste.

"The jury rooms are large and airy and are much admired by the jurors, and the whole air of our side of the building is one of taste and neatness, and I am sure that the officers and all employed there realize the benefit and comforts of the new building.

"As far as the criminal part of the Superior Court is concerned, ample provision has been made for the future. There is an extra court room, a number of jury rooms, and record rooms for my office."

In the near conclusion of the trust confided to them by the Legislature and the City Council, the commission desire to express their appreciation of the timely aid rendered during the progress of the work by the committee of the Bar Association upon the subject of a new Court House. It

is a source of satisfaction to the commission and of congratulation to the public that the building will be completed within the limit of cost prescribed by the Legislature. Many of the delays which have been met with in the construction of the building are those which seem to be inseparable from public work. Other, and the principal, detentions have arisen from the numerous changes found necessary to be made as the work progressed.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE ERECTION OF A
NEW COURT HOUSE FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY,

By S. B. STEBBINS,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 5, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and specially assigned to the next meeting.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,

GIVING

LIST OF CLAIMS

ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE HAVE TAKEN ACTION

During the Month of February, 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 5, 1894.

The Committee on Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the joint rules, respectfully submit herewith a list of the claims upon which the committee have taken action during the month of February, 1894, viz. :

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
Feb. 2	Hawes Brothers . . .	Injuries to horse	\$19 00
" 2	Ann Ruth	Personal injuries	50 00
" 6	Thomas Clougherty .	Personal injuries	150 00
" 6	Peter Murphy	Personal injuries	50 00
" 9	Lila Warner	Personal injuries	150 00
" 13	John Ford	Personal injuries	300 00
" 16	Mary Neary	Personal injuries	500 00
" 20	Bridget Naughton . .	Personal injuries	50 00

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
Feb. 20	Isabella Norris	Personal injuries	\$350 00
" 20	Fred C. Finigan	Personal injuries	100 00
" 23	Albert M. Coy	Personal injuries	125 00
" 23	John Powers	Personal injuries	250 00
" 23	Seth Thaxter	Personal injuries	250 00
" 27	Margaret Ring	Personal injuries	100 00

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
Feb. 16	Sarah Piller	Personal injuries	\$150 00
" 20	Sarah Jordan	Personal injuries	500 00
" 20	James Purcell	Personal injuries	225 00
" 20	Joseph Churchill	Damages by construction of sewer . . .	100 00

CLAIMS REPORTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Date of Vote.	Name.	VOTE.
Feb. 2	Edwin A. Black	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Collins & Ham	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Fritz Franz	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	William G. Grundy	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	William Haley	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Garrett Moore	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Arthur L. Perry	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	F. Schneider	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Julius Stone	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Francis J. Dowd	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Alfred T. Hersee	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Honora Mahoney	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	James F. Murphy	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	James H. Quinlan	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Charles E. Redmund	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Addie Rogers	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Walter Ross	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Henry W. Putnam	Error in water-rates — to pay \$60.

LIST OF CLAIMS.

3

Date of Vote.		Name.	VOTE.
Feb.	9	Nettie Anushinsky	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	James E. Brennan	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Johanna Connors	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	John Corliss	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Mary A. Eagan	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	James Flynn	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	John M. Gaffney	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Winslow Green	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	George W. Haskell	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	James M. Herney	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Jane Jordan	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Joseph Kaiser	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Dennis McCarthy	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Catherine Morrison	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Timothy D. Mulrey	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Michael J. Nangle	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Mary O'Leary	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Mary E. Parmelee	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Elthia Profit	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Mary Regan	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Walter Sennott	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Katie Sheridan	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Meier A. Slobodkin	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Katie Sullivan	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Julia Sullivan	Leave to withdraw.
"	9	Timothy T. Toomey	Leave to withdraw.
"	13	Ann McDonold	Leave to withdraw.
"	13	Bridget Naughton	Leave to withdraw.
"	16	Susan E. Crocker	Leave to withdraw.
"	16	G. C. Robbins	Leave to withdraw.
"	16	Michael White	Leave to withdraw.
"	16	John J. Fallon, tax balance	Leave to withdraw.
"	20	Patrick Buckley	Leave to withdraw.
"	20	Thomas F. Bell	No action necessary.
"	20	Howard Clapp	No action necessary.
"	20	Mrs. G. Fischer	No action necessary.
"	20	Walter Sennott	Leave to withdraw.
"	20	Alfred Sorenson	Leave to withdraw.
"	20	Timothy T. Toomey	Leave to withdraw.

Date of Vote.		Name.	VOTE.
Feb.	23	George H. Ayer	Leave to withdraw.
"	23	Agnes L. Cochran	Leave to withdraw.
"	23	John M. Lowry	Leave to withdraw.
"	23	Mary A. McCarthy	Leave to withdraw.

RECOMMENDED BY LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date of Vote.		Name.	VOTE.
Feb.	9	Elmar A. Messinger	To pay \$1,646 97.
"	9	Frederick G. Whitcomb	" 1,598 45.
"	13	Wm. A. Davis, tax balance	" 17 00.
"	13	John Mullen, tax balance	" 296 55.
"	16	Joshua F. Baston, tax balance	" 6 84.
"	16	Betsey Greenfield, tax balance	" 288 59.
"	20	Francis J. Fitzgibbon, tax balance	" 47 59.

For the Committee,

JOHN H. LEE,
Chairman.

Ordered to be printed. Accepted, and sent down for concurrence.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON CITY MESSENGER DEPARTMENT

SUBMITTING

AN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR FREE CONCERTS
DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 5, 1894.

The Committee on City Messenger Department, to whom was referred the order providing for free concerts during the summer months, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the order in the accompanying new draft.

For the Committee,

JOHN H. LEE,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 5, 1894.

Accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 8, 1894.

Concurred.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

Ordered, That the City Messenger, under the direction of His Honor the Mayor, advertise or invite proposals for furnishing not less than the number of concerts hereinafter stated, during the summer months of the present year, viz. : eleven concerts on Boston Common on Sunday afternoons by a band consisting of not less than thirty musicians ; concerts in the several sections on week-days by a band consisting of at least twenty-one musicians, viz. : four concerts in South Boston and four in Roxbury ; three concerts in East Boston ; three in Charlestown ; three in Brighton ; three in Dorchester and three in West Roxbury ; two on the Charlebank and two in Franklin Park ; one at North square ; one at the junction of Albany and Lehigh streets ; one at the junction of Chapman and Middlesex streets ; and one on the square bounded by Union Park, Waltham street, and Harrison avenue, in the rear of the cathedral, Ward 17, — for the sum of four thousand dollars, including music, music-stands, cartage, lights, and all other expenses in connection with furnishing the same ; each proposal to state the name of the band (*A*) or bands, and, as accurately as possible, the names of the musicians who are to take part in the concerts ; (*B*) and that the said City Messenger, with the approval of the Mayor, be authorized to execute a contract for furnishing the above to the person offering to furnish the greatest number of concerts in said places for the said sum, whom he and the Mayor shall find to be responsible ; said sum to be charged to the appropriation for City Council, Incidental Expenses.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 5, 1894.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 8, 1894:

Mr. Robinson moved to amend the above order by inserting the following words in place of those between (*A*) and (*B*) : "and bandmaster, together with the names of the members of the band." The subject was then, on motion of Mr. Callahan, assigned to the next meeting and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

RELATIVE TO

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUING PERMITS FOR THE
OCCUPATION OF SIDEWALKS BY
VENDORS OF FRUIT.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
March 15, 1894.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I am requested to report to your honorable body under what authority the Superintendent of Streets issues permits for the occupying of sidewalks by vendors of fruit. If the Superintendent of Streets issues such permits, he issues them under orders of the Board of Aldermen, who still possess the legislative powers of surveyors of highways. I assume that by occupancy of sidewalks you mean a more or less permanent occupancy of them by such vendors with stands, shelves, or counters, and that the sidewalks are within the limits of public streets of the city. The sidewalks on the public streets are parts of the streets and belong as much to the public as any other part of the street, and the public have a right to free and unobstructed travel over all portions of the highway as laid out by the public authorities. The city holds the public streets in trust for the public, and, in my opinion, neither the City Council nor the Board of Aldermen nor the Superintendent of Streets have any power to grant special and exclusive privileges or rights in them. The Superintendent of Streets, therefore, in my opinion, has no authority to issue any permit to place any stand, counter, shelf, desk, or other obstruction in the line of travel which

would interrupt the free passage of persons to and fro on every part of the highway, and if such permits have been issued by mistake either of law or of fact, they would furnish no valid defence, in case of complaint, to a person who was obstructing travel in the public highway, as the Supreme Court says in *Morton v. Moore*, 15 Gray, p. 576: "The right of the public in a common highway is paramount and controlling. This right extends to the entire territory within its limits, and an obstruction placed upon any part of it constitutes a public nuisance."

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 15, 1894.

Placed on file, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF VETERANS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION EMPLOYED IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 15, 1894.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to consider and report some arrangement to provide for the protection of veterans of the war of the Rebellion, employed in the several divisions of the Street Department, having considered the subject, respectfully

REPORT :

That the Committee met on Tuesday, March 6, and representatives from G.A.R. Posts 2, 7, 26, 149, and 200, and the Union Veterans Union were present, and in an informal way presented the grievances of members of their organizations who had been employed in the Street Department, stating that these veterans had been subjected to a system of abuses resulting in their discharge, for no other reason than to make places for favored ones. The Committee considered the charges made important enough to warrant their giving a formal hearing on the subject, and on Friday evening, March 9, the Committee gave a public hearing in the Council Chamber. At this hearing, Grand Army Posts Nos. 2, 7, 15, 68, 92, 121, 134, 200, Joseph Hooker Command, Union

Veterans Union, and the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, were represented by the commander, or some other member authorized by the Post to present its case.

It appears that the veterans complained of having been discharged without cause, and of having been transferred from positions they had been filling that were satisfactory to themselves, and apparently satisfactory to their employers. It appeared in evidence that for some unknown reasons certain veterans were transferred to the Sewer Division, where the work is of such a laborious nature as to require strong, able-bodied men to perform, and even they accept the work only when not able to procure any other; and when these veterans were sent there, they felt that it was a mode of procedure to secure their discharge, in order to make places for others. The different Posts had, before coming to the government, investigated the cases of their members, and had gone into the inquiry very carefully, and satisfied themselves that such abuses did exist, and from their presentation of the case, and the evidence introduced at the hearing, your Committee are of the opinion that the veterans have just cause for complaint, and are entitled to reasonable protection. It was clearly proven that veterans were transferred to the Sewer Division, where the work is so laborious that they were unable to perform it, and the inevitable result was discharge.

Your Committee cannot too strongly condemn this method of discharge, and are of the opinion that these veterans, who are physically shattered from services in Southern swamps in defence of their country, are entitled to better treatment by the city authorities, and should be protected against persecution by foremen or sub-foremen, or any one in authority in the Street Department.

Your Committee believe that His Honor the Mayor had no knowledge of this practice, or it would have been remedied. It is reasonable to suppose that in such a large department as the Street Department, employing some two thousand men, with its corps of deputy superintendents, district foremen, bosses, and sub-bosses, abuses of this kind may creep in without the knowledge of the Mayor, whose time is wholly occupied in executive work, varied and manifold, and a positive remedy is simply to bring it to his attention.

The City Council, nor none of its committees, have any authority to reinstate or employ labor. This is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of His Honor the Mayor and the heads of departments. The Committee can only recommend, and will urge with all the power they have, the reinstatement of discharged veterans and the discontinuance

of the abuses complained of, and your Committee feel that they may assure the Grand Army Posts and other organizations, and the discharged veterans, that His Honor the Mayor will immediately, upon this matter being brought to his attention, have the veterans reinstated and the abuses corrected, and assist in every possible way to afford the veterans reasonable protection, and your Committee recommend the passage of the accompanying resolves.

JACOB FOTTLER, *Chairman*,
DAVID F. BARRY,
JOHN F. DEVER,
CHRISTOPHER F. O'BRIEN,
FREEMAN O. EMERSON,
JOSEPH L. BARTLETT,
HENRY S. FISHER,
JOHN J. BROWNE,

Committee on War Veterans in Street Department.

Whereas, Veterans of the late war of the Rebellion were discharged from the Street Department for no apparent cause, and

Whereas, Veterans have been transferred from suitable work that they had been performing satisfactorily to themselves, and apparently to the satisfaction of their employers, to work of such a laborious nature that they were unable to perform it, and were thereby discharged, and

Whereas, These veterans, who gave the best part of their life in defence of their country, are entitled to reasonable preference in the public works, therefore be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the members of the City Council, His Honor the Mayor should instruct the Superintendent of Streets to reinstate the veterans discharged from the Street Department.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the members of the City Council, His Honor the Mayor should instruct the Superintendent of Streets to protect the veterans employed in his department against the transfer abuse, and give them such preference as they are reasonably entitled to.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the members of the City Council, His Honor the Mayor should instruct the heads of departments to discharge or transfer no veteran without

the approval of the Mayor, after having submitted to him the name, together with the reason for such discharge or transfer.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 15, 1894.

The above report, preamble, and resolves were assigned to the next meeting, and, with the evidence, ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

APPENDIX.

CITY HALL, March 9, 1894.

HEARING BEFORE THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER AND REPORT WHAT ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE SO THAT EMPLOYÉES OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE PAVING AND SANITARY DIVISIONS, WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE G.A.R., OR ARE OTHER VETERANS OF THE LATE WAR, MAY BE ASSIGNED TO SUCH DUTIES AS THEY ARE BEST ADAPTED TO PERFORM.

Present, all the members of the Committee, as follows: Aldermen FOTTLER (Chairman), BARRY, and DEVER; Councilmen O'BRIEN, EMERSON, BARTLETT, FISHER, and BROWNE.

Clerk, Mr. DOYLE.

The meeting was called to order at 7.30 o'clock P.M.

Chairman FOTTLER, in calling the meeting to order, said: Gentlemen, I will first read the order under which we are assembled here to-night:

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN COMMON COUNCIL, February 1, 1894.

Ordered, That a special committee consisting of the president and four members of the Common Council, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be appointed to consider and report what arrangements can be made so that employés of the street department, especially those of the Paving and Sanitary Divisions, who are members of the Grand Army of the Republic, or are other veterans of the late war, may be assigned to such duties in the several divisions of said department as they are best adapted to perform, bearing in mind their age, and the infirmities which some of them suffer as the result of their hardships in the defence of the Union.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence. In Board of Aldermen, February 5, concurred.

A true copy. Attest:

JOHN T. PRIEST,

Asst. City Clerk.

Said Committee is constituted as follows: Alds. Fottler, Barry, and Dever; and Messrs. O'Brien, Emerson, Bartlett, Fisher, and Browne, on the part of the Common Council.

As I understand it, this order was introduced by a member of the Common Council, Mr. Emerson.

Gentlemen, as I understand the purpose of the gathering here to-night, we are to consider the subject referred to in this order. I also understand that there are committees here from the different posts in this city, and it might be well for me in starting this hearing to say that I trust all the speakers, or all who intend to say anything here to-night, will confine their remarks strictly within the scope of the order before us, so that we may proceed with dignity, and so that the public may know that the representation at this hearing is composed of gentlemen standing well in the city. That the hearing may be conducted in a strictly business-like manner, I think it may be well at first, as I under-

stand that different posts are represented here by committees, to call for a statement of the grievances from those committees representing the different posts. I don't know exactly what posts are here represented, whether they are all represented or not; but I would call now upon any gentleman who represents a committee from any post to stand up and state his grievance to this Committee.

Mr. CHARLES H. LOVIS. — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have something to say in this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. — What post do you represent?

Mr. LOVIS. — Post 7.

The CHAIRMAN. — I simply state at this time that it will perhaps be better for each gentleman, as he addresses the Committee, to state which post he represents. Now, Mr Lovis, will you please state to the Committee what you have to say in relation to this subject. We will be very glad to hear from you.

Mr. LOVIS. — Well, I come here to represent this post. I wasn't designated for the post in any way at all.

A VOICE. — Mr. Chairman, I object. He doesn't represent the post. The Commander of the post is here to represent it.

Another VOICE. — I second that objection, Mr. Chairman.

Ald. BARRY. — If I understand it, it makes but little difference who represents a post in this body, as long as we have a hearing here to-night to consider the general subject of grievances. But, of course, it would be far better to have a committee appointed by that post set forth the grievances that members of the post may have; and— with all due respect to the gentleman, who no doubt has the best wishes of his post and of his comrades at heart—it seems to me, where the power has been delegated to a sub-committee to represent the post, it would be proper to conduct the hearing in that direction, and would be wise to first take the statement of the committee.

Mr. LOVIS. — Well, I am willing to accept that. I didn't know as any one was here to represent the post, and that is why I came forward.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN WALTER S. SAMPSON.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to present the grievances of three different comrades. My eyesight being very poor, I beg the indulgence of the Committee to allow my adjutant to read this report.

The ADJUTANT. — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, we have here a list of five of the members of post 7 to whom it is proper to refer in connection with this hearing.

First, there is Comrade Thomas J. Swallow, who was employed in the Bridge Department, and was suspended from that department about June, 1891. There was a committee appointed from the post to go down and see the officials of that department in regard to the matter, and they were informed that he was not discharged, that he was simply suspended. He is in that position to-day — suspended.

Next there is Comrade David Rines, who worked six years in the Sanitary Department and was transferred to the Sewer Department February 8, 1894.

Next there is Comrade Robert Downing, who worked in the Sanitary Department since last June, and was transferred to the Sewer Department February 16, 1894.

Comrade James Flynn was suspended from the Public Grounds last July.

Then there is the following from Comrade P. O'Connor :

On or about May 16 was transferred to Paving Division, on or about November 8 was transferred to Sewer Division. The work was such, I was reported unfit for that kind of labor, and now if I can get back to my old

position I would be very thankful. Please see what you can do for me. My record will show for itself since I have been in the city employ. Would refer you to that.

P. O'CONNOR,
310 Chelsea street,
East Boston.

Mustered into service, June, 1861. Mustered out, June, 1864. Member of Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, in good standing.

Capt. SAMPSON. — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the post has made a thorough investigation in regard to the character and standing of these men, and we find them as comrades, in our opinion, in every way worthy of the confidence of the city, as employés. I don't think of anything more, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Committee would now like to hear from any other committee representing any other post. Perhaps Dr. G. F. Walker would like to address the Committee.

STATEMENT BY G. F. WALKER, M.D.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I represent Post 15. I have here the following:

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE LAMP DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, December 5, 1893.

Mr. C. VAUGHN:

SIR: On and after Thursday, December 14, inst., owing to a lack of money, you are hereby suspended from further work in this department until further notice.

Yours truly,
PATRICK O'SHEA,
Supt. of Lamps.

About this time Mrs. Vaughn, the wife of this comrade, called at my office in regard to this order from the Lamp Department. She made this statement, that this communication had been received from the Lamp Department, that she had been to that place and tried to have the head of the department give some reason why her husband was so discharged. She received no satisfaction. I have made an investigation, and other comrades of my post have also, and by the Superintendent's own statement there seems to be no reason at all whatever for his discharge from the department excepting for the lack of funds. This comrade that I speak of is an honorable and worthy comrade of our post, a past officer of Post 15, a man who served, as I have good and sufficient reasons to believe, more than three years during the war of the Rebellion in the 29th Massachusetts, was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain in 1863, has a large family of children, I think five small children; draws a small pension. — I cannot say how many dollars a month, — but it is at least small for the large family which he has upon his shoulders. He is troubled somewhat with rheumatism, and I have only to reiterate here that he is a man who has always borne the best reputation in the past. He served in the Lamp Department for five years.

There is another comrade of my post, Post 15, by the name of Benjamin F. Pease, who went into the Street-sweeping Department in the year 1874, and worked until January 9, 1894. He tells me, and by a thorough investigation of his case that I have made to the best of my ability it appears to be the fact, that without any cause of provocation on his part, he was transferred from that department to the Sewer Department, on Commonwealth avenue, near Cottage Farm. He was an

honorable and worthy soldier, served during the late Rebellion, got an honorable discharge, and is also a member of my post. He reported to the Sewer Department the next day after the transfer was requested, and he found that he could not do the work, and returned immediately to his home, and has been out of employment since that time. He is a man, also, with a family.

I will state that there is also a comrade by the name of Edward Thorp, who is a member of Post 15. I have been unable to find him to investigate the matter thoroughly, but I have good authority for stating here that eighteen months ago he was discharged from the Street Department and sent to the Sewer Department, worked there until he became so sick that he could not work any longer, and has been out of work ever since, and is in destitute circumstances. That is all that I have to report, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT BY H. A. KELLOGG.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I belong to Post 15, and I would like to refresh Colonel Walker's memory just a little mite.

Three years ago the second day of April I was suspended from the Street Department of the City of Boston, with no reason assigned. I tried, through the Mayor's private secretary and others, to find some cause or some reason for my suspension. The report to them was, that there never was a word of fault found with me in the world. They simply wanted another man in my place, and from that day—three years ago—until now I am out of work. It would be three years the second day of April. I worked for the City of Boston eight years, two years as foreman of the oldest gang of sweeping men on the street.

STATEMENT BY CHARLES H. LOVIS.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a statement to the Committee.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your name?

A. Charles H. Lovis—that is my name.

Q. What post do you represent?

A. Post 7.

Q. Commander Sampson has expressed himself in regard to the Post 7 men, and has not referred to your case.

Captain SAMPSON.—Mr. Chairman, that comrade has never presented his case to the post. We gave a hearing to all who had complaints to make, and that comrade I never heard from before, until I hear from him now.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Any statement you have to make, Mr. Lovis, of course it is perfectly proper for you to make, representing yourself.

A. Yes, sir. I am making this statement in behalf of my brother members of this post who have been suspended. I was sorry to think we didn't have somebody here who could express what they had to say for them. I want to see those members come up here and express their own feelings, just the same as I do. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have worked in this department until last year almost nine years. I have served in every branch of it. There is no part of it but what I have filled, and filled it satisfactorily. I have got the papers here which show that everything is satisfactory for me to come forward and receive another position. I went forward to the civil service, and the civil service said it was satisfied that I should receive it. The Superintendent says I am discharged. I would like to know what I am discharged on. The paper states that I am discharged for resigning. Now, let them produce their statements and see what it is. I resigned in September, 1893, and the papers will show that I left satisfactorily.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) Mr. Lovis, if I understand it, your grievance

is this, that you tendered your resignation and it was accepted and you resigned honorably?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what is your grievance that you wish to present to the Committee? What we want to get at is just those men who have been suspended or discharged. You are neither.

A. I am neither.

Q. Now, our orders simply are to investigate the causes why men have been suspended or discharged, and not for the purpose of putting men back again into employment if they have resigned. You acknowledge to this Committee that you resigned yourself?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, I would be pleased to listen, of course, with the other members of the Committee, to any grievance you may have. Your grievance must be, of course, that you cannot get back into the department.

A. Yes, sir; that is straight.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) When did you resign, Mr. Lovis?

A. In 1893 — September, 1893.

Q. Do you want to tell the Committee why you resigned?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell the Committee why you resigned.

A. I resigned because I felt as though I wanted to go down East and take a rest.

Q. And you went down East?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And got back here when?

A. April 1st.

Q. You weren't gone a full year?

A. No, only about six months. If I had known as much as I do now I would have got retained.

Q. Why didn't you ask for leave of absence?

A. Because I didn't know.

Q. And you thought that in order to go down there the only thing to do was to resign?

A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. Then you have no real grievance against the department?

A. None at all, not a particle. The only grievance is that when I wanted to get back he said "You are discharged," and I wanted to know what I was discharged on.

Q. Were you in the army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever in the militia?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, don't you know that when a man resigns, the government calls it a discharge when they accept his resignation?

A. Certainly they do — they call it a discharge. But for what?

Q. Why, because he resigned.

A. Yes, but I want to know what the reason is that I was discharged for. When I made application I was told that I was discharged for cause.

Q. It doesn't say anything of the kind here.

A. That is what he tells me.

Q. Who does?

A. Mr. Carter stated so to me to-day in City Hall.

Q. It doesn't state that here.

A. I know, but he stated it to me personally.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) Did you make application again to the civil service?

A. Yes, sir; and was refused.

Q. On what grounds?

A. That I was discharged.

Q. When did you make application to the civil service?

A. April 9. I went right down there and saw Mr. Johnson.

Q. (By Mr. O'BRIEN.) What year?

A. This year.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) March 9, 1893, the civil service examiners' records show that your name was removed from the list of those registered for city work.

A. Certainly.

Q. You say now that they refused to restore your name?

A. Yes, sir; because I am discharged.

Q. When did they refuse to restore the name?

A. A week ago.

Q. And the only reason they gave is that you are discharged?

A. Yes, sir; discharged.

Q. And they said discharged for cause?

A. Yes, sir; and I want to hear the cause. They didn't give me no cause.

Q. At the civil service?

A. No.

Ald. DEVER. — Is Mr. Johnson present here? (No response.)

Q. You don't know of any reason why you should be discharged, Mr. Lovis?

A. No, sir; I saw the district foreman to-day and he asked me if I was going back again.

Q. What kind of work did you do, Mr. Lovis?

A. All kinds.

Q. Laboring work?

A. Yes, sir; street-cleaning, sub-foreman.

Q. You are a temperate man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Never was called down for anything?

A. No, sir; in no way, shape, or manner.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) You were never reprimanded by Mr. Carter?

A. No, sir; Mr. Rowe, my district foreman, can tell you about me. I was in the department years ago, when it used to be under one head, under Forristall.

The CHAIRMAN. — I would like to state for the information of those present that at the first meeting we had on this subject we had a very small representation, because it seems that sufficient notice was not issued; and at that time the Committee stated that, while they had no power in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, or anything of that kind, they were willing to hear these complaints and might in their report make such recommendation as they saw proper in relation to this. It may not be understood by many that the City Council have so little power as they have regarding the employment of labor, but they do not have it.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Mr. Lovis, what post do you belong to?

A. Post 7.

Q. And have they no representation here?

A. I don't know. I will say that I have got my card, that my dues are paid, and you can ask Mr. Sampson, and I guess you will find that I am straight.

Q. I will ask if you ever entered a complaint to your post to look into your case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why didn't you do it?

A. I preferred to enter my own complaint myself.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BENJAMIN C. ATKINSON.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name, Captain?

A. Benjamin C. Atkinson.

Q. Now, will you please proceed?

A. As representing Post 200 in place of the Commander of our post, John R. Smith, who is at the bedside of his wife, who is hovering between life and death, I would say that at our previous meeting I stated that we had two comrades of our post whose cases we wished to present. We had a committee of five of our post at a meeting, and called those two comrades before us. We took their statements, and I filed a copy of those statements with your Clerk at our meeting on Tuesday, and perhaps it would save time, if you had those, to have them read. It would be more explicit than any explanations.

Q. I would state that the Committee are in possession of those papers that you refer to — the cases of Solomon Clarke and Harvey J. Flanders.

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — I will ask the Clerk to read the complaints, and they will appear in our evidence, appended to the report, later on.

The Clerk read the following:

"Solomon Clarke. Age 58. A man of good character and good habits; a veteran of the war; served 15 months. One of the first volunteers in the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, that fought through Baltimore in April, 1861. A member of Boston Post 200, G.A.R., in good standing. Is a competent and efficient teamster; has worked for city as such for fifteen years, in Street and Health Departments. Has been sick this winter with la grippe for six weeks, and is not able to do the work of laborer by reason of rheumatism and heart trouble. Has no income or means of support, except a small pension of \$6 per month. Has a wife to support. About Christmas time, December, 1893, was ordered to be transferred from Health Department to Sewer Department. No cause alleged, no reason given; his team turned over to another man. Being physically unable to work in the Sewer Department, considers his 'transfer' equal to a discharge, and asks for his old position, with rights of preference as a veteran of the war."

"Harvey J. Flanders. Age 69. A man of good character and good habits; a veteran of the war. Served 3 years in 15th Regiment N.H. Volunteer Infantry. Is an expert horse-shoer. Has been in service of city 27 years, shoeing horses in Health Department. Always gave satisfaction and no fault found. Never lost any time except by reason of sickness. Sick this winter with la grippe for six weeks. Has a wife. Not able to do hard work. Not able to do laborer's work himself by reason of rheumatism. Is in poor circumstances, and has no income or means of support, except a small pension of \$8 a month from the U.S. government. Has been a member of Boston Post 200, G.A.R., for two years. February, 1894, suspended indefinitely from city work, by order of Superintendent of Streets, Mr. Carter, promulgated via Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Jackson, and Foreman, Mr. Rowe. No reason given for suspension, and no promise of further employment. Thinks he should be reinstated and given work in preference as a veteran of the war, and in the spirit of the law relating to veterans."

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) I believe those cover the cases you refer to?

A. Yes, sir; I know of no others in our post — no others reported that I have heard of.

Q. Have you anything further to state in relation to any grievance?

A. I would say that Comrade Flanders is a very expert man, not only as a horse-shoer, but in the care of horses — disabled and sick horses. Mr. Forristall, I think, called upon him at some time when Mr. Forristall was in charge, and said, "Mr. Flanders, I am going to add a

little to your labor, and your pay will be increased in consequence. We are going to put in your charge all the disabled, lame, or sick horses, because of your knowledge of and experience with horses in former years;" and his pay was increased, and he was put in charge of the disabled or sick horses, those who picked up a nail or got a piece of glass in their foot, or were otherwise disabled or sick, and he continued in that position, as I understand it.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) I would like to ask the Captain if either of those gentlemen are present here to-night?

A. I don't see them.

Mr. BARTLETT. — Mr. Clarke is present.

Ald. DEVER. — I think it would be well for those gentlemen to come before the Committee and make their statements, letting the Committee ask them any questions they see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. — If Mr. Clarke is present and would like to state his grievance, the Committee would be very glad to hear it.

STATEMENT BY SOLOMON CLARKE.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Solomon Clarke.

Q. Now, Mr. Clarke, if you have anything to state to the Committee, they would be glad to hear it.

A. Well, all there is to it is that I have been transferred.

Q. From what department?

A. From the Street Department.

Q. To what department?

A. To the Sewer Department.

Q. You consider the work in the Sewer Department altogether too laborious?

A. Yes, sir; I do. I couldn't do it.

Q. You are physically unable to perform it?

A. Yes, sir; I am troubled with rheumatism and heart trouble.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) You worked for fifteen years in the Health Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were always driving a team in that time?

A. Yes, sir; always driving a team.

Q. And how long have you been sick during the past winter?

A. I was out sick about six weeks when I got my notice.

Q. Six weeks continuously or all together?

A. I was out six weeks sick this winter.

Q. Continuously?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the only sickness you have had this winter?

A. That is all this winter; yes, sir.

Q. And how large a family have you got, Mr. Clarke?

A. Myself and wife.

Q. And you have been working fifteen years for the department?

A. Yes, sir; off and on. I haven't worked right straight along all the time.

Q. Well, what do you mean by that — you have been employed by the city fifteen years?

A. Well, I would work sometimes two or three years, and then go away and come back.

Q. Where would you go to?

A. Other places.

Q. You haven't been a regular man, then, for fifteen years?

A. No, sir; I worked six years my last term.

Q. Without going away?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there ever any fault found with your work?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Mr. Rowe never found any fault with you?

A. No, sir; not that I knew of. Never heard of any.

Q. And you carried as many loads as any other healthy man?

A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) Mr. Clarke, how old are you?

A. I am fifty-eight last February.

Q. And the last time you were employed by the city of Boston you worked six years?

A. About six years, yes, sir.

Q. Do I understand you to say to the Committee that you worked in the Street Department?

A. In the Street Department, yes, sir.

Q. You worked in the Paving Department and the Street-sweeping Department?

A. No, I worked in the Street-sweeping Department.

Q. Now, you say to this Committee that you were transferred to the Sewer Department?

A. I was.

Q. Now, let me ask you this — the Sewer Department has different classes of work to do. What class of work were you supposed to do when you went into the Sewer Department?

A. I was ordered up on to Commonwealth avenue.

Q. What class of work were you supposed to do there? Were you supposed to go down into a ditch?

A. That is what I was supposed to do. I was sick at the time and didn't do it.

Q. Let us understand this, Mr. Clarke, — we want to get at just the class of work you were supposed to do. You were ordered down into the ditch?

A. Yes, and, as I tell you, I was sick at the time when I got the orders and didn't go there.

Q. Wait a moment — nevertheless, you didn't go. If you were well you would have had to have gone; you were supposed to do work in the ditch?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Exactly, and they dig those ditches somewheres from eight to ten feet deep, and oftentimes deeper, do they not?

A. I suppose so; I never worked in them.

Q. And that was a class of work that a man of your years could not have done?

A. It was on this account that I was sore with rheumatism.

Q. And the other work that you have been doing?

A. The other work I could do very well in spite of the rheumatism.

Q. Well, you couldn't do the work, and you didn't do it. Now, what is the next thing you did? You reported to whom?

A. I haven't reported to any one but the Committee.

Q. You do not understand me. You are not working there now?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you found that you could not do the work, to whom did you go to say that you couldn't do the work?

A. I haven't been to anybody.

Q. Didn't go to Mr. Carter?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or didn't say anything to your foreman?

A. No.

Q. Then you simply threw that part of the work up?

A. I did.

Q. And said to yourself, "I cannot do the work," and, without reporting to somebody in authority, Mr. Carter or the foreman that was on the works?

A. Yes.

Q. You didn't do either?

A. No, I didn't do either.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Made no complaint?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Mr. Clarke, if you didn't report to the foreman on that sewer work, and have not reported to Mr. Carter, how do you know that your name is still on the rolls of any department?

A. I don't know.

Q. Well, don't you know, or haven't you heard from any source, that the men who were ordered to work on the Sewer Department from the other departments, who did not report, that all their names were sent to the civil service as discharged?

A. Well, I saw the civil service and my name hadn't been taken off.

Q. It hadn't been sent down there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, probably they made an exception in your case, but I know of two or three cases where they have been discharged.

A. Didn't receive any notice from them, any way.

Q. (By Mr. BARTLETT.) Did you receive any notice from them of discharge?

A. No, sir.

Mr. BARTLETT. — Well, Mr. Chairman, some weeks ago I offered some resolutions. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Pease were the subject of those resolutions, if the Clerk will kindly read them.

The Clerk read the following:

"Mr. Bartlett, of Ward 19, offered the following:

"Whereas, It appears that Benjamin F. Pease and Solomon Clarke, soldiers of the Federal army in the late war of the Rebellion and late employees of the Street Department, have been unjustly transferred to a branch of the service of which duties they are physically unable to perform. They were accordingly discharged for this inability.

"Resolved, That this Council do condemn such action, and request the Superintendent of Streets, through His Honor the Mayor, to reinstate Benjamin F. Pease and Solomon Clarke to the positions formerly held by them.

"Referred to His Honor the Mayor."

Mr. BARTLETT. — Mr. Chairman, there has been nothing whatever done in regard to these resolutions. Mr. Pease I have known personally for a number of years, and if he will step forward I think he will corroborate everything that Mr. Clarke has said.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) Before Mr. Clarke retires I would like to ask him if, when he was transferred, any reason was given to him for the transfer?

A. No, not at all.

Q. You were simply notified that you were transferred?

A. Notified through the foreman over me.

STATEMENT BY BENJAMIN F. PEASE.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Will you please give your full name?

A. Yes, sir, I will — Benjamin F. Pease.

Q. Now proceed, please

A. Yes, sir. Well, on the 10th day of January, as near as my memory serves me, I was transferred to the Sewer Department from the Street-sweeping Department.

Q. (By Mr. O'BRIEN.) When was that, Mr. Pease, that you were transferred?

A. I think it was the 10th day of January, if my memory serves me right.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) January or February, Mr. Pease? Now get it right.

A. January, I think.

Q. (By Mr. O'BRIEN.) And you were transferred?

A. From the Street Department.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Now, let us understand this. You say "the Street Department." If it is the old Health Department, speak of it as "the old Health Department."

A. The Sanitary Division, Street-cleaning. I was in the Street-cleaning Department.

Q. That is it — street-cleaning, not paving?

A. Nothing to do with paving; nothing but just street-cleaning the last three years.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Now, Mr. Pease, proceed.

A. Well, I was transferred out there to Cottage Farm and Commonwealth avenue. I went out there, me and another man, and looked at the place and made up my mind that I couldn't perform the work, as I wasn't more than able to perform the work that I was doing. I was driving a street machine at the time. I didn't know anything about being transferred until Wednesday, until about 8 or 9 o'clock. I went down to John H. O'Brien — he was foreman — and he told me that I was transferred out to the Sewer Department. Well, I said to him I didn't know what it was for, and asked him if he knew anything about what it was for. Says he, "I don't," and there was three of us transferred at the time — a man by the name of Rich, and a man by the name of Hart.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Were they veterans?

A. One of them was in the army, but he doesn't belong in the Grand Army. He is a veteran.

Q. (By Mr. BARTLETT.) Who is that, Mr. Rich?

A. No, that is Mr. Hart. He is here to-night. Well, I will tell you right about this as near as I can. This was Wednesday that I was transferred to the Sewer Department work, and I went out there to see what kind of a place it was, and made up my mind that I couldn't do it and came back.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) What were you expected to do there?

A. I was expected to pick and shovel in the sewer. That is what the foreman told me. I came back home, and next day I wasn't fit to go out-doors. I was sick, any way.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Well, did you notify the department that you had given the work up?

A. No, I did not.

Q. (By Mr. O'BRIEN.) Did you tell the foreman?

A. Allow me to tell you, and I will go on and tell my story. The next Saturday following I was discharged. I received a discharge from Superintendent Carter for neglecting to obey orders. Since then I have, of course, been working to see if I can get back. I hope I shall succeed. I don't know how it will be. I never have got any reasons why I should be discharged or transferred. They transferred me in the first place, and of course the discharge followed.

Q. (By Mr. BARTLETT.) Well, Mr. Pease, were you transferred at the same time that Mr. Clarke was?

A. Well, I suppose at the same time. I wasn't working on the same division that he was. I was working in O'Brien's division, and he was working in Cutter's division.

Q. You were both driving machines?

A. No, he was driving a street team and I was driving a machine.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) You never had any fault found with your work?

A. No fault whatever, to my knowledge.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) Now, Mr. Pease, you say to this Committee that you were transferred from a team owned by the city of Boston known as a street-cleaning machine, or, in other words, a street-sweeper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you drove that street-sweeping machine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the Superintendent cause that machine to be put up, and put nobody else on the machine?

A. Well, the man that was put in my place was a man that was driving a single sweeper.

Q. Well, that is what I am trying to get at exactly. Now, then, you know that there was a man put on to that machine, the original machine you drove?

A. I do.

Q. How long did you drive that machine?

A. About a year and a half, I think.

Q. Now, then, do you know the gentleman's name?

A. The one who was put on my machine?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. His name is Paul Daley.

Q. How old a man is he?

A. Well, I should judge about 35 years old.

Q. How old are you, Mr. Pease?

A. Well, if I live until the twenty-second day of March I will be 65.

Q. They put a younger man on in an easy place, and put you in a harder place?

A. Yes, sir.

Ald. BARRY. — That is all I want to know.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Pease, what post do you belong to?

A. Fifteen, your Honor.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) How many years have you worked for the city, Mr. Pease?

A. Well, if my memory serves me right, nineteen or twenty years.

Q. Have you a large family?

A. I haven't at the present time that I have got to support; I have a wife.

Q. You have a pension?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much?

A. Well, \$12 a month.

Q. Do you draw any military aid?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) I understood you to state to the Committee that you worked one day when you went out there. You didn't do any work, did you?

A. I did not.

Q. I was going to ask you the class of work that you did on that day?

A. No, sir; I went out there and reported, and couldn't do the work.

Q. Were you told out there to swing a pick?

A. Well, of course that was the work we were transferred to do.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) I would like to ask Mr. Pease in relation to the statement made about lunch. Do you attribute your discharge to that?

A. Well, I will give you a little statement about what happened one night. I will tell you how it was. We used to have to hitch up in the afternoon. We used to have to eat our supper about half-past three, and go down and get ready, get our machines, horses, and everything

ready, — with a two-horse machine, it took quite a little while, — and report for work, go down to work, at half-past five. Well, when you eat supper at half-past three, and go without anything to eat until the next morning at two or half-past two o'clock, it is quite a long while. Well, there was one night that I felt a little hungry, and I was coming up High street, right opposite the engine-house on High street, a little ways from the narrow gauge, and there is a little restaurant there that I know the man well, and I saw some tomatoes in the window, and, thinks I, I will get off and get a tomato. I simply stopped the machine just long enough to get off and inside the door and take a tomato in my hand and come out, and Superintendent Carter came along and another man with him, I think. He said, "You drive that machine?" I said, "Yes, sir." Said he, "What is your number?" Well, I looked around to find the number and it was covered up so that I couldn't tell him. Well, he said, "What is your name?" I told him what my name was. He said, "You want to keep that machine going." Said I, "That is what I intend to do." I said, "I merely got off for a minute or so to get a tomato to eat; I ate my supper early." "That doesn't make any difference," says he, "you want to keep that machine going." Well, I got on to my machine, and he went off. Well, a short time after that, the next day, I think it was, O'Brien was up, — he used to go, of course, to Superintendent Jackson every day, — and when he saw me he says, "By the way," Mr. Jackson said to me to-day, "O'Brien, have you got a man named Pease working in your gang?" says he. O'Brien says, "Yes, sir." "Well," he says, "I caught him loafing down on High street, and I think you had better pull him off." "Well," O'Brien says, "now, Mr. Jackson, I have known that man for twelve years, to my knowledge, that he has worked here. He was here when I commenced working here, and I never knew that man to do anything out of the way." And, by the way, Mr. Jackson says, "And he had on a pretty good jag, too."

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) What did he mean by that, sir?

A. He meant I was half full, I suppose, — I don't know.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) He said this of you, did he?

A. He said that to the foreman.

Q. Said that you had a pretty good jag on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you?

A. Not a drop, for I was taking medicine at the time for rheumatism and I didn't drink anything; and O'Brien said, "Well, I have known Pease ever since I have worked here, twelve years, and I never knew the man to drink anything, to my knowledge." Well, of course I might take a glass of beer sometimes, but no man ever saw me intoxicated while I have worked for the city of Boston, and cannot come forward and say so. Morris Rowe will tell you, and he knows me well. Forristall could, if he was alive. I don't think I have anything more to say.

Q. Go ahead, you haven't finished. You were saying that O'Brien told Jackson that you were a good man; and what did Jackson finally say?

A. Well, Mr. Jackson didn't make any reply to it.

Q. He didn't suspend you, then, after that talk?

A. No, sir. He didn't pull me off, and this John H. O'Brien told me a day or two afterwards, "I saved your head from being pulled off." Says I, "How is that?" He says, "When Carter caught you getting something to eat up there on High street — you know about that?" Says I, "Yes." "Well," he said, "he told Jackson to pull you off, and I guess Jackson thought better of it and didn't pull you off, after I spoke to him." I wasn't pulled off, any way. That is the only time I ever spoke to Superintendent Carter, excepting once. There was one time,

when we used to sweep Rowe's wharf, and we were just getting off the wharf one day, and there was a man came along to me and said, "Who told you to go down and sweep that wharf?" "Well," I said, "the foreman, and I supposed that all three of us had to go down and sweep it." He said, "You might as well go down to my back yard and sweep that out, as this wharf." Well, I said it was customary for us to do it, you know; that we had done it all summer.

Q. What wharf was that? I didn't hear you.

A. Rowe's wharf. Of course, we had nothing to say about that. We had to obey the orders of the foreman. That is the only other time I ever spoke to Mr. Carter, Superintendent Carter.

Q. Well, did you continue to sweep Rowe's wharf after you were reprimanded at that time for doing it?

A. Yes, sir; for quite a while.

Q. Who caught you there?

A. Superintendent Carter caught us coming off the wharf and wanted to know what we were doing there. I said, "We were sweeping the wharf." He said, "You don't sweep the wharf, do you?" Said I, "Yes, sir." "Well, you might as well go into my back yard," he said, "and sweep that."

Q. Still you kept on doing it?

A. Had to, because that was orders. You have to obey orders if it breaks owners, you know.

Q. Who gave you the orders?

A. Our foreman.

Q. Did you tell him that Mr. Carter had called you down?

A. I told him that Mr. Carter spoke to us about it.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Did Mr. Carter forbid your sweeping it?

A. No, sir; didn't forbid us to sweep it, only asked us why we were down there sweeping that wharf. I suppose he didn't know anything about it.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) I would like to ask Mr. Pease if that is a rule of the department, that men on sweeping-machines shall have nothing to eat from the time they go to work until they quit?

A. By the way, I can give you a little pointer on that. The sweepers, you know, were allowed half an hour. The foreman allowed half an hour to eat a little bit of a lunch. That was a privilege given them. Of course, they have to work all night and it is hard to work from 5 o'clock until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning with nothing to eat, and he gave them half an hour for lunch. Superintendent Carter came along one night, and the men were around there, and some of them might be sitting down on the edge of the curbstone eating lunch, and he said, "What are all these men doing here?" Well, the foreman told him they were eating lunch. He says, "I won't allow this, don't want it done." After that they weren't allowed to eat any lunch or stop until they got through.

The CHAIRMAN. — I would like to inquire if there are any other committees present from the different posts, or from any posts, with cases that they desire to present?

Dr. WALKER. — I would like to call for a report from Post 134.

The CHAIRMAN. — I have a letter from some one representing Post 134, which I will ask the Clerk to read.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN BUTLER.

The Clerk read the statement referred to by the Chairman, as follows:

Boston, March 8, 1894.

To Whom it may Concern:

Benjamin Butler—the year of 1888 employed by the city of Boston. Served four years. Causes of dismissal from service unknown. Questions

have been asked why I have been dismissed from service, and also I have asked have there been any complaints found with me? Or was it on account of my color or politics, or not concerned with request of the gang I worked with? Rendered service for Mr. Armstord, and believing from Mr. Armstord's statement for two years I had given him perfect satisfaction.

Served eighteen months under Mr. Carson, dismissal without any satisfaction, and endeavored to see Mr. Carson personally to find out the cause why I was discharged. He positively said "That I was not ready to put you to work."

Passed through the civil service, and was qualified to fill the position which I occupied.

True statement of

BENJAMIN BUTLER,
5 Strong place.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is Mr. Butler present? (No response.)

Dr. WALKER. — That grievance was presented to me by the gentleman here on my left, who can give an explanation of it.

STATEMENT BY CHARLES LARKIN.

Mr. LARKIN. — That statement was handed to me by a member of my post.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Your name is what?

A. Charles Larkin.

Q. Proceed, Mr. Larkin.

A. Of course, I met this committee of Post 15 a week ago and heard what their intentions were — to find out the grievance of any members belonging to our post, of which there were three or four working on the city work. This is the only one who had been discharged, and I called upon him and he vouched for this statement, made this statement, and I told him I would present it here. He said that it was true.

Q. All you know about the matter is what is stated in substance in this letter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Well, Mr. Larkin, in his statement here he says he was employed in 1888?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And served four years.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then this is a complaint over two years old?

A. I didn't know about that, sir.

Ald. DEVER. — Well, are we going into complaints which go farther back than these recent transfers? If we are going to do so I would like to know it, because we may have to sit here for about two months; but if we are going to investigate the recent transfers, which I understand is what this Committee was appointed for, that is an entirely different matter. If we are going back two years or more, Mr. Chairman, we will never get through.

Mr. BARTLETT. — I think this case is worthy of consideration.

Ald. DEVER. — I don't know why we should investigate what occurred in past governments.

Mr. BARTLETT. — The order does not call for any limit of time in connection with the transfers. If transfers have been made in the past without good cause, I don't see why they shouldn't be investigated.

Ald. DEVER. — Well, I am opposed to going back, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. EMERSON. — I think that case is about a year old — not two years old, as Alderman Dever states.

Ald. DEVER. — Well, he was discharged in 1892, according to that, and that is certainly over a year ago, and whatever was done then I don't think this Committee has got anything at all to say about.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) I would like to ask Mr. Larkin if he knows whether that gentleman has been employed since by the city?

A. No, sir; he has not. I know that to be a fact.

The CHAIRMAN. — It does not seem to the Committee that they can sit here and take up cases two years old, or even much more than a year old, because they must be pretty nearly outlawed by this time; but any recent cases that can be reached I think come perfectly within the scope of the order. I trust that the persons here to-night will not bring up cases that are old.

Mr. LARKIN. — Well, he would have been working for the city to-day if he could have got employment. It was not because he was disabled, or anything of the kind, but after working under Mr. Carson for eighteen months he was dismissed without any satisfaction, and when he went to see Mr. Carson personally to find out the reason he was discharged, he was positively told that he was not ready to put him to work.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think the Committee wants to be understood in this matter. We do not desire to choke off any case, but it does seem almost useless to take up cases if they are too old. That is the idea I have of it. It will be some time even now, I am afraid, before we get this evidence and make a report and get everything straightened out, and if we consider cases that are very aged I am sure I don't know where we will land. Of course, we are willing to hear anything that any party may desire to say.

Mr. LARKIN. — Well, this is the first opportunity he has had to present his case, and consequently he takes this occasion to take advantage of it.

The CHAIRMAN. — We are willing to give all the latitude in the world.

Ald. DEVER. — I don't wish the gentleman to think that we desire to choke this matter off, but I suppose this order refers to recent transfers and suspensions. If that is so, I thought it would be a waste of time to go into old cases, as not coming within our jurisdiction.

Mr. FISHER. — That is not the case according to the order. The order is very comprehensive.

Mr. SPOONER. — I understand that the Committee has already gone into a case, the Flanders case, or some other case that has been mentioned here, which deal with cases two, three, or four years ago. I believe some such cases have been referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. — There may have been some such case — it escaped my attention.

Mr. SPOONER. — Well, it seems to me no more than right, as they are soldiers, men who stood up for this city and this country, that they should have some recognition. I certainly deem it a privilege to speak in their behalf.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, we may just as well finish up this man's case and take these cases up in their turn.

Ald. DEVER. — I would rather have Mr. Butler brought here, if he can be brought. I believe it is better for the people themselves to appear, and I suppose if there is another meeting he can be brought here.

Mr. LARKIN. — He will undoubtedly be here at the next meeting. He is sick — I can tell you that.

Q. (By Mr. BARTLETT.) Mr. Larkin, do you know anything about this Butler except from the statement?

A. No more than from the statement. He has told me dozens of times about it, but has not had an opportunity before to present it in this kind of a way.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) Did he make any effort to get back into the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And with what success?

A. None at all.

Q. I mean to say, how was he met?

A. Well, he went to see his foreman and also Mr. Carson, and Mr. Carson said he was not ready to put him to work. He took off three or four other men, veterans, at the same time, and reinstated them, but didn't him.

Q. Colored men, were they, all of them?

A. One a colored man and the other two white men.

Q. And all veterans?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the others were replaced?

A. Yes, sir; all of them excepting Butler.

Q. No reason was given for his discharge?

A. That is what he says. He says Mr. Carson told him that his services were perfectly satisfactory, that he had no fault to find.

Q. He would be a good man to bring before the Committee at its next meeting.

A. I will endeavor to do so, sir.

STATEMENT BY DAVID RINES.

Captain SAMPSON called David Rines, of Post 7.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. David Rines.

Q. Now, will you please state to the Committee what you have to say?

A. Well, I haven't a great deal to say. I have worked on the city works about fourteen years. I worked eight years in the Water Department. Through a friend of mine I got transferred into the Third Division.

Q. Through a friend of yours, at your own request, you were transferred?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) To what department?

A. It was called the Health Department then. It was under Mr. Forristall. I worked there until the consolidation — that was about, I think, three years ago. Mr. Jackson took charge of it then. I have worked there ever since. I was a little different from a good many. My duties were to work upon the streets; when I first went on there it was 10 hours a day, but the last two years or three years it has been 9 hours. After I got through my day's work I carried the boss home. I had a room over the city building there, 650 Albany street, and when I got through the day's work my duties were to carry the foremen home, and then nights I had to get up if there were any sick horses or cast horses, and help the watchman to get the horses up. Sometimes I was called up three or four times a night, and if it was necessary I would go for the doctor, the veterinary surgeon. Sometimes in cold weather I had to sweep nights there. If the man that drove the sweeping-machine didn't report at 12 o'clock I had to get up and get his team out and take it out and work in his place. A great many times I have got up and harnessed up the horse and team to go out with the sweeping-machine, and then the regular driver that drove the team would come and I would let him take the team and go back to my room.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Well, do I understand, or does the Committee understand, Mr. Rines, that all this work sprang from the place that you wished to be transferred to?

A. What is that?

Q. Does the Committee understand that all the work you are mentioning now was attached to the place you wished to be transferred to?

A. That was my work, besides doing my work upon the streets every day.

Q. Yes, but was that the work connected with the place that you wished to be transferred to, or wanted to go to?

A. Yes, that is the place I was working until the 8th day of last month.

Q. Where you wished to be transferred?

A. That is where I didn't know what I had to do. There was four of us when I went there to do that work, when I first went there, and they kept dropping off and they kept sending them off until the last 15 months I had to do it all alone, and I said to Mr. Rowe, "This is too much work for me, I get up too much nights." "Well," he says, "I want you to wait until I get somebody else to go in with you, to help you." So the 8th of the month — I didn't suppose they would know my name up to City Hall except from seeing it on the pay-roll — I got a notice. The foreman says to me, "Rines, I have got a transfer for you into the Sewer Department."

Q. From bad to worse?

A. Yes, sir. He said, "I hated to give it to you, I tried to get Fee" — that is one of the other bosses — "to give it to you." He says, "You are a good man and I have no fault to find with you, and," he says, "I don't understand it." And I said, "I don't understand it," but, I says, "I will go out and see what it is," and so I went out there and worked all I could. I have been put there, right at the bottom of the ditch, with young men 30 years old.

Q. Well, are you working there yet?

A. I am there yet.

Q. You are sticking to it?

A. I am sticking to it until I see what they are going to do.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) You are working there, then, Mr. Rines?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Rines, how long have you worked in the department, or how long have you worked for the city of Boston?

A. I think twelve or thirteen years.

Q. Your work has been divided up between the Water Department and what was called the old Health Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I want to get this right. You have stated what your duties were. We will confine ourselves to the Health Department, or what is called the Street-cleaning Department?

A. Yes, sir; exactly.

Q. Your duties there were to go upon the streets of Boston and do sweeping?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you were domiciled in a house on Albany street that belonged to the city of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at night you used to get up and assist the watchman there if the horses were sick, or cast so that he couldn't possibly get them up himself. In such cases he had to wake you and get your assistance?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you say to the Committee that there were frequently times when you got up three or four times in the night?

A. Yes, sir; and I have also taken out the street-sweeping machine when the man who ran the machine didn't report at twelve o'clock at night.

Q. You have taken out that machine when the man didn't report at twelve o'clock at night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is the man now doing that class of work that you originally did?

A. Well, there is a man —

Q. Well, first, is there somebody doing it now?

A. Well, there is no one in the room I was in. Mr. Craffy has taken the room for an office.

Q. Well, then, you cannot say that there is one particular man doing the work you were doing?

A. Oh, yes. There is a man shovelling — the work I did upon the streets.

Q. There is a man doing that work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old a man is he?

A. Well, I don't know how old he is.

Q. Well, roughly approximating, how old do you think he is?

A. Well, I came by there the other day and I saw —

Q. Is he thirty, thirty-five, or more?

A. Well, I should think forty or fifty.

Q. How old a man do you say you are?

A. Fifty-five.

Q. And you are still working in the sewers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far below ground are you supposed to work? What have you been doing to-day?

A. Well, I have been down about thirty feet to-day, and a rock weighing seventy-five pounds came down within five feet of me and smashed every plank there was, and knocked the dirt all over me.

Q. You have been working thirty feet below ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Water is running there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you have to work with rubber boots?

A. Yes, sir. My wrists are lame and I had to lay off one day, that is all.

Q. Then you want to leave the impression with this Committee, I presume, that you do not think that class of work, for a man of your years and a veteran, is the class of work that a veteran like you ought to be put at?

A. No, sir, I do not think it is. I enlisted in the service as one of the first seventy-five thousand, and came out one of the last, being discharged the 19th day of August, 1865, and I belong to Post 7. There has never been a boss, in the thirteen years I have worked for the city, that has ever said one word to me.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) When you worked in the Water Department, what sort of work did you do, Mr. Rines?

A. Well, I did bracing.

Q. Where they are laying main pipe?

A. Yes, sir; braced the ditches generally.

Q. Well, did you do the sawing of the plank and the placing of them in the ditches?

A. Yes, sir; sawing the plank and measuring them and all that, and helped build the pumping-station out there.

Q. Well, you worked all your time in the Water Department out at Chestnut Hill, did you?

A. Yes, sir; and worked some in here, and we laid this pipe all over around through the Common there, and out to Charles street.

Q. Did you ever work with pick and shovel in the Water Department?

A. Oh, yes, some — not a great deal.

Q. Then, this sewer work with pick and shovel wasn't new work for you?

A. Yes, sir; new work for me lately.

Q. Well, you did it some years ago?

A. Oh, yes; did it some years ago.

Q. Now, you just told Alderman Barry that you thought the man who took your place was a younger man than you. How could you pick out the man who took your place?

A. Well, I couldn't pick him out, only I saw him on the team. I was hired for teamster, but they never gave me a team.

Q. But you worked for the department?

A. I drove the sweeping-machine sometimes.

Q. When you were not driving the sweeping-machine, what work were you doing?

A. Shovelling, but it is hard for me to pick, as I have got rheumatism.

Q. Then you were a helper on a team?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there is a new helper on it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, is he a new man?

A. Well, he is a new man upon the team.

Q. Well, I want to know if he is a new man in the department?

A. No; the man driving the team was a helper on another team, and he was given the team in preference to me when Solomon Clarke — he is the man you had up here, he drove that team — was sick, laid off, or something. In place of giving me the team they gave it to somebody else, a man named John Lane, a helper on another team.

Q. Well, you were helper to Solomon Clarke when he worked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when Clarke went away they gave the team to Lane?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you help Lane?

A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. Now, who is helping Lane to-day?

A. I think his name is Jerry Candy.

Q. He is an old employé of the department?

A. About the same time — hasn't been there very long.

Q. I want to know whether a new man has been taken from the civil service or from any other department and put in your place. That is what I am trying to get at.

A. No; I don't know whether he has or not.

Q. Well, this Kennedy or Candy, or whatever name you call him, is an old employé of the Department, and had better luck than you. He was not suspended or transferred, and you were.

A. Well, he belonged on the broom-sweeper, what they call the piler, and I belonged on the team.

Q. Well, he was an old employé of the department—that is what I wanted to get at. I don't want you to say that a new man has been put in your place and has gone to work for the department, unless it is so.

A. Well, they are taking men off the brooms and putting them on there. They got extra men, what they call extra men, in place of some of the men that said they wouldn't go on the team shovelling, as helpers, and they have been laid off. About seven or eight of them have been sent up before Mr. Jackson for misdemeanors of one kind and another, and they didn't know my name.

ALD. DEVER. — Well, that is all right; I just wanted to find out all the facts.

Q. (By Mr. BROWNE.) It seems to me this is rather a hard case, and I take rather more than a passing interest in the gentleman's statement. I will ask the gentleman, if he has no objections, if he enlisted from Boston, and in what regiment?

A. No; I didn't enlist from Boston. I belonged to what they called the Portland Mechanic Blues, in 1858 and 1859, in Maine, and when the war broke out, all we had to do was, the same as would be the case with the militia here now, to be mustered into the United States service and go off. So I happened to be one of the first seventy-five thousand that was called on.

Q. I only asked that as a matter of record.

A. I went from Maine. I am a cooper by trade, but I got shot in the hand and I couldn't work at it any more. I was working for a man named Finney — Finney & Jackson — and I went to Buffalo, New York, and they were just raising the tenth New York Cavalry after I got back from three months' service and I enlisted in that tenth New York Cavalry and was there until the war closed. August 19, 1865, I was mustered out.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) You draw a pension?

A. No, sir; I have got the papers in my pocket to-night to go and appear before a doctor.

Q. You don't draw any military aid?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you a married man?

A. My wife is dead. My mother is alive, though, my mother and one child.

Q. You have to support your mother?

A. Yes, sir; and it costs more than it does to keep a family, for an old man like me.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) You say that you were shot in the hand and that your business is that of a cooper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the probability is that if you had not received that wound you would not now be working at that class of work?

A. I would not.

Q. You would be working at your trade?

A. I would.

Q. Does that class of work you are doing now interfere with your hand — that sewer work?

A. Certainly not, because I know a rebel soldier that works right there —

Q. You misunderstand my question. I ask you this question, If your hand interferes with the class of work that you are doing there now in the department?

A. Yes, sir; it hurts me when I take hold of the pick, you know. I do it, but it bothers me. I got transferred from the Water-Works.

Q. (By Mr. BARTLETT.) What were you going to say about a rebel soldier when Ald. Barry interrupted you?

A. I was going to say that I know a rebel soldier working on the works who has lost one hand.

Q. Will you tell his name?

A. No, sir; not unless I am obliged to.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) I thought you had buried that long ago?

A. Oh, yes; I wouldn't give his name unless I am obliged to.

Ald. BARRY. — The members of the Grand Army and others here to-night, representing different Posts, will recognize the fact that of course we will try to do the best we can for members of the Grand Army and other veterans, and do what is right. Of course, when we come down to the facts, we want statements in regard to the individuals themselves and not somebody else. We would prefer to have the men confine their statements to themselves and not go on the outside.

The WITNESS. — That is it exactly. That is outside, and I don't want to say anything about anybody else.

Q. (By Mr. O'BRIEN.) It has been stated here that work with the

pick or shovel wasn't new work to you, and I would just like to know, Mr. Rines, how long it has been since you did that class of work before?

A. Before I went on the works?

Q. Before you went into the old Health Department?

A. Oh, I never did it before, never did it before.

Q. Then it is altogether new work to you?

A. Altogether new. After I came home from the war I went out into Michigan and went into business out there, and through a company there, Paddock & Larkins, I lost all my money, every cent of it, and my wife got sick and died and I had my little child and had to come home.

STATEMENT BY THOMAS J. SWALLOW.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Thomas J. Swallow.

Q. Of what Post?

A. Post 7.

Q. Now, Mr. Swallow, will you please state in as concise a manner as possible what you have got to state?

A. I will state that in 1889 I was connected with the Bridge Department as assistant draw-tender. In July, 1891, I received a letter stating, "Suspended until further notice." Here I am.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) When was that?

A. 1891.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) And have you ever made application since to the department asking to be reinstated?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you asked what the cause was?

A. Well, there was a paper, I understood, sent to Post 7 stating that I was suspended for the good of the service; that is all.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) What draw were you assistant draw-tender on, Mr. Swallow?

A. Mt. Washington, Broadway Extension.

Q. Well, you couldn't be assistant on both at one time?

A. Well, on Mt. Washington first and on Broadway Extension when I was suspended.

Q. Who was the draw-tender on Broadway Extension?

A. Mr. Poole at that time; I don't know whether he is now or not; I think he is.

Q. Was there any fault found with your work?

A. Never, sir. After reading my suspension I passed it to Mr. Poole, and he stated that he had never made any complaint, that no charges were ever preferred against me.

Q. Did you ever go to City Hall and see the Superintendent of Streets?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never came near him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Ever ask anybody to go near him?

A. Yes, sir; the gentleman on my right.

Q. What answer did the Superintendent make?

A. The Superintendent said I was suspended for the good of the service.

Q. Was there any accident happened while you were on duty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you a drinking man?

A. No, sir.

Q. There was never any complaint?

A. Never had a bit of complaint.

Q. How long had you been in the service as assistant draw-tender?

A. Two years.

Q. Did the gentleman on Mt. Washington bridge ever find fault with you?

A. No, sir.

Q. How old are you?

A. Forty-six years old the fourth day of next month.

Q. How much service did you see?

A. One hundred days.

Q. What Post do you belong to?

A. Post 7.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) You must have been a very young man at the time of the war?

A. I was between 15 and 16. I was 16 when the war closed.

Q. (By Mr. BARTLETT.) Were you employed in any other department of the city before you went into the Bridge Department?

A. No, sir.

Q. And you were in that department two years, you say?

A. Two years.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) Did you have any theory of your own why you were discharged?

A. Well, I passed the letter of suspension to Mr. Poole and he said he never preferred charges against me and, says he, "You are suspended by a higher authority than mine." That was all the information I could find out.

Q. But you didn't understand my question. I said, did you have any theory of your own why you were discharged?

A. Well, no more than that. That was communicated to me in that way.

Q. You couldn't think of any reason?

A. No, oh, no. That is all I can say — nothing that I had done myself, sir.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Was that after the consolidation of the departments that you were suspended?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) And you never knew any reason?

A. Never knew any reason, sir, only what I have stated.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Did you ever go to Civil Service and register?

A. No, sir.

Q. I suppose you knew you could have found a reason if you had gone there to re-register?

A. Well, I don't know whether I could or not. It is pretty hard for a man to find out about that sometimes.

Q. From Mr. Johnson?

A. No, Superintendent McLaughlin.

Q. No, I am talking about the Civil Service. You never registered again for a place of that kind?

A. I understood there was no need of it. I understood that my name was carried right on.

Q. How do you mean carried right on?

A. Carried right on the rolls of the Bridge Department. I am a suspended man, not discharged.

Q. You never was discharged?

A. Never was discharged. I am suspended.

Q. Since 1891?

A. Since 1891, July, I think. July 1 or 2, 1891.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) You received verbal notice of suspension, or was it in writing?

A. I received a written suspension.

Q. You have that written suspension?

A. No, I haven't it, but I received it.

Q. You did receive it?

A. I received it; yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. BROWNE.) I will ask Mr. Swallow if he knows any reason why he was suspended?

A. No, sir; I could not give any reason. I never was reported for any.

STATEMENT BY JOHN E. E. GOWARD.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Your name is John E. Goward?

A. Yes, sir; and I represent Post 68.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) We might as well have your name right, your name is John E. E. Goward, as I understand it?

A. Yes, sir; John Edward Everett Goward. Now, we have a man in our post by the name of Patrick McDonald who worked in Mt. Hope Cemetery in 1892, and in 1883 was unable to obtain work there. I know the man and know that he is a first-class workman and a man that doesn't drink — never saw anything out of the way about him in my life. And we have a comrade — not a comrade but a veteran in our jurisdiction — N. B. Whittier, who worked at one time under myself, and he was discharged for cause, I guess, unbeknown to himself.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) From Mt. Hope, Mr. Goward?

A. No, from the Street Department.

Q. From the Paving Division?

A. Yes, the Paving Division, and unfortunately I came under the same head. I was discharged — for political reasons. So that is about all I have got to say. Mr. Whittier is here. I can say this for him, that he worked there two years while I had charge of the district, District 5, and he is a thorough mechanic. He was discharged, and went to ask for the cause and was sent first to Mr. Cutter, then to Mr. Carter, then from Mr. Carter to Mr. Cutter, then from Mr. Cutter to Mr. Logan, then from Mr. Logan to Mr. Cutter again, and then I told him that I thought he had better stop, and I advised him to get up a petition. He got up the petition, and went and got 12 signatures of parties that he had formerly worked for and brought it in here and tried to see the honorable Mayor. He went into the office and was told that the Mayor was busy, that he could see him in about half an hour. He waited three-quarters of an hour and asked one of the clerks if the Mayor was at leisure — he had gone out the side door. So he was unable to see him. After that I saw him there in the corridor myself, and he gave the petition to Alderman Lee. Whatever became of the petition I never knew, but Mr. Whittier is here and will speak for himself, and I am ready to speak for myself.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) Mr. Goward, you say you were discharged for political reasons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Well, I cannot prove it any better than by documents, and I think that is enough to confirm it. I may say that this is the first opportunity I have ever had to bring it before any committee. This is dated March 26, 18 — well, the date is not filled out, but 1891 it should be:

OFFICE OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, March 26, 1891.

J. E. E. GOWARD:

DEAR SIR: Your services will no longer be required after March 26, 1881. I consider that by the appointment of a new foreman in District No. 5 greater efficiency of service will be effected, and you are hereby directed to hand over to G. H. Logan the tools, horses, and machinery belonging to the Street Department.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. CARTER,

Superintendent of Streets.

That is the document I got, and I thought if I was incompetent I had better go up to the Civil Service Commission and be examined. The soldiers, I believe, are all exempt, but I thought I would be examined, and I went up and was examined and got this certificate to certify that J. E. E. Goward, Boston, Mass., has passed the examination required of applicants appointed for the foreman service of streets, public parks, and cemeteries, Schedule B, Class 6, with a rank of seventy-nine and one-third per cent. That is signed by Warren P. Dudley, Secretary. Now, if it doesn't look as though there was a little politics mixed in that I don't know what it means.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) You received that rating after you had been discharged?

A. Yes, sir, after I was discharged. I was discharged March 26, and this was May 20, 1891.

Q. Well, I don't see as that proves anything, or proves your statement that you were discharged for political reasons?

A. Well, it proves it in this way, in my opinion, that if a man has been in the Sewer Department, and has devoted his life, you might say, to building sewers, that a man who takes charge of the Street Department and of building roads, and the like of that, and who had no knowledge of my duties at the time, why should he get up and tell me that I was inefficient or that he wanted to have better service. Why should he do that?

Q. Well, you are construing his motives?

A. Well, it looks very much to me as though there was a little politics mixed there. Doesn't it look that way?

Q. Well, have you any definite reason for making that statement other than that?

A. Well, that is all I have. I know in fact that it was for that — that it wasn't for incompetency or anything like that.

Q. No fault was ever found with you?

A. Never.

Q. What was your position?

A. I was district foreman.

Q. Had you given them any reason to think that you were a strong partisan?

A. Why, yes, I voted for Mr. Hart. I used to be a Democrat, but twisted around and got on the other side.

Q. When did this change of heart take place?

A. Took place about 1886.

Q. Well, this was about four years later, five years later?

A. Yes.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Well, you are all right, you will soon be in style again. You will soon be in the fashion.

A. It looks that way.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) I was not going to ask Mr. Goward any questions, but being one of the Civil Service Examiners I think I had probably better ask him a question or two. Who was your predecessor in District 5, Mr. Goward?

A. Well, the one that was there when I went there was a Mr. Bell.

Q. Whom did you immediately succeed?

A. Mr. Bell. He was there when I went there. He had been there about two months when I went there.

Q. And who before Mr. Bell?

A. Logan was there then.

Q. That is what I wanted to get at, so that the Committee may know it all, you know.

A. Yes.

Q. Now, before you were appointed in the Street Department, Mr. Goward, there was a Michael Coyle, a veteran, who was foreman of the Brighton District and who was discharged?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. And there was a Mr. Logan who was not a veteran?

A. Well, now —

Q. Just a moment, John. Answer the question so that we will have it square on both sides, you know.

A. I want to explain that Coyle may be a veteran, but from what I learn he was a very poor one.

Q. I don't know about that. He had the name of being a veteran, and we will not discuss his merits or demerits as a veteran. Now, Logan was discharged and Coyle and Crowley and McCarthy were discharged right after Hart became Mayor and Meehan became Superintendent of Streets?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They all went out and Meehan men were appointed for foremen?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. That is a fact, isn't it?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. Well, that is the fact. Do you know this, that any of their ratings were lower than your's on examination?

A. I don't know that.

Q. And it is a fact that when the administration changed and Meehan was discharged as Superintendent of Streets and a new man came in, that you were discharged, and the man whom you succeeded was put back again?

A. Yes, sir.

Alderman DEVER. — That is right; I just wanted to have all the facts brought out fairly.

STATEMENT BY NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WHITTIER.

Q. (By the Chairman.) What is your full name?

A. N. B. Whittier — Napoleon Bonaparte Whittier. I don't represent any particular Post here, although I am an old veteran and I served in the war about four years. I enlisted from Jamaica Plain; left a wife and one child and went out to the war; was there four years, and came back and worked at my trade as a blacksmith, the principal part of the time a tool-sharpener. J. E. Goward informed me one day that there was an old man, an old chap, who had worked for the city twenty-two years and had resigned, and he said if I would make application I could probably get the job. I went before the Civil Service and was examined and I passed, and he told me that after a few days I would probably hear from it. I did hear from it, and I went and took the man's place. The man called in to see me, said he was glad to see a good-looking man in his place, etc., and I did the work there to perfect satisfaction under Mr. Goward. I stayed there for fifteen months. Mr. Logan came to me one day and said, "Whittier, you are suspended." I said, "Suspended! What does that mean?" He said, "Don't you know?" I said, "I suppose it is equivalent to discharge, is it not?" "Well," said he, "that is what it means." Says I, "Thank you; I will see about this." I came in to City Hall —

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) When was this?

A. This was in June.

Q. Last June?

A. Oh, no.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) June, 1891, the same year that Mr. Goward went out?

A. I went in and saw Mr. Cutter at City Hall here and he told me to go and see Mr. Carter. I went to see Mr. Carter, and he told me he would attend to that matter. I went to him again after three days and he told me I would have to see Mr. Cutter. I went to see Mr. Cutter,

and Mr. Cutter told me I would have to see Mr. Logan. I went to see Mr. Logan, and he said, "It is out of my hands," and that I would have to see Mr. Carter. I went to see Mr. Carter, and he said, "You will have to see Mr. Logan." Says I, "I want to know what I am discharged for?" Said he, "Logan will tell you." I went down and saw Logan, and Logan said, "I am going to see whether you are running this department or I." I said, "I don't know what you mean, Mr. Logan." He said, "Well, you will have to see Mr. Cutter." I then went and saw one of Mr. Carter's clerks, and he said I was discharged for some cause. I said I would like to know what that cause was. He said, "Well, perhaps you wasn't competent." Well, at the suggestion of Mr. Goward, I got up a petition signed by men I had worked for that I was competent to perform the duties there, signed by Mr. Weeks out at West Roxbury and a few other contractors, and I fetched the petition into City Hall, and I was told that I would have to put it in through the Aldermen, and they told me that Alderman Lee had charge of that department, of matters of that kind. I went to Alderman Lee and he said, "It is no use getting up those things." I said, "That is all straight, Mr. Lee." He said, "Well, if you will trust that in my hands I will see that Mayor Matthews has it." I said, "Thank you, sir. When will I come in?" I think this was Tuesday, and he told me to come in Thursday. I came in Thursday, and asked about the petition, and he said, "I have put it in there and I guess he has seen it. You can find about it there," and he left me. I went in and asked one of the clerks and he said he didn't know anything about the petition. I said, "Can I see Mayor Matthews?" He said, "He is busy; I don't think you can see him to-day," he didn't think I could. He said, "Come in to-morrow." Well, I went in the next day and he said I could see him in about half an hour. I sat down near the door, and I stayed there only a few minutes when I saw two men come out of the Mayor's office. I had never seen the Mayor to know him at that time, and these two men came out and left the door a little mite ajar, and I looked in and saw two men there, one of them this clerk, and another man. I said, "Is this the Mayor?" The answer was, "No, the Mayor has gone out." That was after I was told that I could see him in half an hour. They said, "You will have to come in again, he is gone out now." I went to see Mr. Lee, from that. He said, "It is no use carrying those documents around. I would advise you to throw them to one side. But come in to-morrow or the day after and I will take you before the department and see what can be done in your case." I said, "Thank you." This was Thursday, the next day was Friday. I went in there Friday. He said he would be in there at one o'clock, and I was there at half-past twelve, and I stayed there until three o'clock and he didn't come in. Saturday was a half-holiday and I knew he wouldn't be there Saturday, and so, after working about six weeks in that capacity, I gave the chase up. I understood that I was discharged for cause, but never could find out the cause, more than this, any more than this, that one of the men at Forest Hills, there, at work in the department, traded with Logan and said to me that I ought to have traded at his store and I would have been all right.

Q. You said you went to the Civil Service and passed an examination. What kind of an examination did you pass?

A. I was measured, asked how old I was, where I had worked and where I belonged — what regiment and company I belonged to in the war.

Q. That is as far as it went — they didn't ask you any questions about the practical work of a blacksmith, did they?

A. I couldn't say they did. I told him what I wanted and what I was.

Q. You were simply registered, you weren't examined?

A. Nothing more than by questions.

Q. Yes—just registered. Now, whom did you succeed as blacksmith?

A. What is that gentleman's name, Mr. Goward?

Mr. GOWARD. — Armstrong.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Well, he didn't succeed you, did he?

A. No, he had worked for the city twenty-two years, I believe.

Q. And he resigned on account of old age?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) How long were you in the service?

A. Three years and nine months. I enlisted in the First Mass. Infantry, Company E, South Boston, the Preston Guards.

Q. How old are you, Mr. Whittier?

A. Fifty-eight years old.

Q. Do you draw any pension?

A. Not while I served in the department.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) Mr. Whittier, was any fault found with your work?

A. No, sir.

Q. None whatever?

A. None whatever. They put in a young man there; I should say about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, that they told me came from the Old Country, and without any family. I had a wife and three children to support at the time when I was put out.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What post do you belong to?

A. I did once belong to Post 121, Hyde Park, but I haven't belonged to any post for probably ten years.

STATEMENT BY ROBERT DOWNING.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Robert Downing.

Q. Go on and make whatever statement you may desire, Mr. Downing.

A. I will state that I was first employed in the department about May, 1891. I worked in the South End yard until about two years ago last fall. At that time I was ordered by Mr. Carter, Superintendent of Streets, to report at Bird-street ledge and from there to Geneva avenue sewer, and there I was suspended, and from there I was sent to the ashes in the Roxbury District, and from there to paving in the South End yards; from there to paving in the Back Bay yards; from there to paving in the Roxbury District; from there to paving at the West End; from there to the Longwood-avenue sewer: from there to the West End yards, paving; from the West End yard, paving, to West End yard, ashes; and from there to the Street Cleaning Department. On the 9th of January last I was sent to the sewer, Commonwealth avenue. I was taken sick that night, but reported next morning, leaving a sick bed to do so. I reported as sick and unable to work, and came home. I reported for work four days afterwards and was told that I was discharged. The same day I got a notice of my discharge from the office of the Superintendent of Streets, as follows:

BOSTON, January 13, 1894.

ROBERT DOWNING, Esq.:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you were discharged the 13th day of January, 1894, from the Street Cleaning Division of this department for neglect to obey orders, and that a notice of said discharge has been sent to the Civil Service Commission.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. CARTER,
Superintendent of Streets.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) Right here — didn't you work in the Sewer Division after that?

A. Well, I am coming to that.

Q. Oh, yes, go ahead.

A. This was done for neglect to obey orders, as it was said, to report to two foremen.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Do you know the names of the two foremen?

A. Oh, yes, sir; O'Brien and Carson. I came in and saw Mr. Carter the same day, and he asked me if I had reported. I told him I had. He sent me to Mr. O'Brien for a letter saying that I had reported. I got the letter from Mr. O'Brien, and gave it to him — that is, the night he went away — as he was going by. I couldn't see him in his own office, had to wait until he got out in the corridor, couldn't get near him in the office, and he said he would attend to it later on. He went away, and the next day, although I was willing to work, I was discharged for disobeying his orders. When he got back I had to get another letter from the foreman, Mr. Carson. That was the two that I reported to. I was then set to work after loafing five weeks, through no fault of my own. But, having lost the full use of my right arm, I am of very little account in sewer. I weigh 117 pounds stripped. I do the best I can, and that is all I can do.

Q. Are you working there now, Mr. Downing?

A. Yes, sir. All the orders that I have been given have been promptly obeyed and the work faithfully performed. I don't know, gentlemen, as I have anything more to say, except that I have a recommendation here signed by nine foremen of the city departments. I won't say what their names are, but if any of the committee would like to look at this recommendation they can do it.

Q. Will you tell me now what work they are making you do in the sewers?

A. At present I am levelling off, because the sewer is near finished. But I had to go down and get into the ditch. I worked there until I almost dropped the first day, and I went home to recuperate, to get strength for the next day. It completely knocked me out, not being used to the work.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) Now, Mr. Downing, you stood up here and showed us that you could not raise your hand the full distance. Is that the effect of a wound that you received?

A. It is the effect of rheumatism contracted in the service.

Q. Exactly, and it leaves you in this condition?

A. Leaves me in this condition. I have lost the full use of these muscles, this shoulder.

Q. What regiment did you enlist in?

A. I was one year in the navy and after I came home I went into the three months' service.

Q. From Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old a man are you, Mr. Downing?

A. Forty-six years old. I went into the service when I was fourteen and a half years old.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You are member of what post now?

A. Post 7.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) You use no intoxicating liquors?

A. No, sir; there is my recommendation.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Well, as I read these names, you have only got one foreman out of the whole lot?

A. Foremen and sub-foremen.

Q. Why didn't you get the foremen's names?

A. I got them as I saw them there, as I worked under them.

Q. W. E. Young — he is not a foreman; he is a sub-foreman.

Thomas Carty — he is an inspector. Collins, Curran, Byrnes, McCarthy, Doherty, Crotty — they are all sub-foremen. Why not get the older Mr. Young, of the Roxbury yard, and Mr. McCarthy of Division 6 and Mr. Hayden of Division 9?

A. Simply for this reason, sir — I didn't work under them. I worked under these men, and they knew how I did my work. I worked under the sub-foremen.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) In other words, the sub-foremen saw more of you than the boss himself?

A. Yes, sir; I did the work under them.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) How do you account for being shifted around so many times?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Are you a married man?

A. I have been. My wife is dead now. I have a mother living, 77 years old.

Q. I mean that you are not a fellow who can move around from one district to the other, like a single man, or a man without any family?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Of course, if you were a single man you could go around anywhere?

A. I have to live with my mother, and she is 77 years old.

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Downing?

A. Forty-seven Oswego street.

STATEMENT BY HARVEY A. KELLOGG.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) What is your full name?

A. Harvey Augustus Kellogg.

Q. What post do you belong to?

A. Post 15. Three years ago the second day of April, which, if my memory serves me right, came on Saturday, I was at my work as foreman over a gang at the corner of Wall and Minot streets, and that night when I got home I received a letter from Mr. Jackson, and in that letter — I think I have the letter now — I was told that I was suspended. I didn't know anything about this meeting until a comrade was telling me about it this morning, and asked me if I wouldn't come up. That is why I am here. I did not know or hadn't heard anything about it. If I had known about it in time I would have brought my documents with me. I received that letter, saying:

"Mr. KELLOGG, Sir:" I don't think there was any "dear" added to it one way or the other — "You are hereby suspended until further notice. Signed, Mr. Jackson" — I forget his first name, but he is assistant superintendent. I took my paper the following week, I think the first day of the week, Monday, or along the middle of the week, and I came up to see Mr. Carter. He says to me, "Mr. Kellogg, this is something that I know nothing about, as that department of street-sweeping, street-cleaning, is all in the hands of Mr. Jackson. You will have to see him about it. I went to see Mr. Jackson. I asked Mr. Jackson what the charges were against me for suspension. He said, "Mr. Kellogg, I never heard a word of complaint against you. We simply wanted this other man, and took him." That is all I could get from Mr. Jackson. I went and saw Colonel Walker. Colonel Walker went with me to see Mr. Carter, and he saw Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter could not do anything for me one way or the other. Well, I was rather persistent in my endeavors to find out what the cause was for suspension, so I goes to see the Mayor, and I saw the Mayor's private secretary, Mr. Taylor, and I stated my case to him, and he says, "I will step across the hall and see Mr. Carter." He did so, and came back with the verdict that Mr. Carter couldn't do a thing. On the strength of that I gave it up, and I haven't

ever received any notice from that day. My suspension read, "Until further notice." That further notice never has appeared, and here I am three years without work, depending upon my boys for my support. I heard of this meeting, as I say, through a comrade this morning, and I thought I would come up. But I don't want to detain this committee a single moment if they are not going to take up anything two or three years back, for it will be useless for me to talk or say anything about it. I am a comrade, a veteran, and as I told Mr. Jackson at the time, "I think it will look well in print for an old veteran with nothing that can be found against him, not a word of complaint or a charge preferred against him, who has always done his work in every spot where he has been placed, to be discharged or suspended, which amounts to the same thing as discharged, for the sake of putting somebody else who was never in the army in his place." I don't know that the gentleman ever worked in the city of Boston before, and I told him that I thought it would look well for him to put him to work in my place as foreman over a gang of men when he couldn't find anything against me, or at least said he couldn't, and if there is anything against me I am trying to find it out and am here just as you see me. I am not able to do hard work. For that reason I was put on as foreman. I took the place of Mr. Chandler, who was sick at that time. When I was sent for to take charge of that gang of his men I was inspecting the ash routes, the swill routes, in Mr. Young's district in Roxbury, and was out there all summer, and Mr. Forristall sent for me to come in and take charge of that gang of men. I took charge of the men and had the men for nearly two years, not quite.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Kellogg, I would say for the enlightenment of all those here, that the committee does not wish to be understood for a single moment as not desiring to take up old cases, but that letter coming to us and seeming like an isolated case, calling attention to something that happened in 1888, we thought that possibly such a case as that might be beyond our province, being so far back.

A. Certainly.

Q. But if there are any people who have been suspended, even if it was a number of years ago, we are perfectly willing to hear them, and want to hear all their grievances?

A. This is all the grievance I had one way or the other. I have nothing against the city employers or against the city fathers, or anything of the kind—no complaint to enter, except that I would like to know on what grounds I was suspended, and I don't know but what it would be well to state here—I cannot give you the exact figures, but I have the paper at home—that after I was suspended there was a call for an examination of foremen in the Street Cleaning Department.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Foremen and sub-foremen both?

A. Foremen and sub-foremen both. Now, I speak for myself now. They tell me I am exempt under the law from civil service examination. Nevertheless, I went and took out my papers in the civil service and came up here to City Hall and at that meeting was examined, and I think my papers showed between 80 and 90 per cent., if I remember correctly. My paper states. There is just where I stand, exactly, and I have thought sometimes that perhaps I did my work too well, and that they didn't want a man that did his work as well as I did.

Q. What year did you go into the department?

A. I think it was 1884, if I remember correctly.

Q. What work did you do when you first went into the department?

A. The first year I went to work for the city of Boston I drove a street team, used a broom. My sight being so badly affected from what I call the effects of army life I had to hold my hand up here to protect my eyes continually, and it strained my sight, so I had to give up. They put me then on an ash team. That I could do better, and I drove the

ash team nearly two years, until I was sick with pleuro-pneumonia, which left me in such a state that it disabled me from hard lifting labor, such as lifting ash barrels, and Mr. Forristall put me on to the dump over in East Cambridge as foreman of the dump there, to dump the teams and look after things. I was there a year and a half, perhaps nearly two years. He sent me from there to Roxbury, as I told you before, inspecting ash barrels, and I was there all that summer.

Q. What were you rated as on the pay-roll?

A. My highest salary — at the time I was suspended?

Q. Now, I mean were you on as a laborer, inspector, or sub-foreman?

A. What — when I was suspended?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I was on as sub-foreman, I think.

Q. That was your rating on the pay-roll?

A. I think so. I won't be sure about that. I know I took a foreman's place. I guess, perhaps, Mr. Chandler's name was on as foreman, and I succeeded him.

Q. Did you ever, after your suspension as a foreman or sub-foreman, get a position back again in the department as a laborer?

A. No, sir; there was one or two men asked me why I didn't go to work at \$2 a day.

Q. What were you getting when you were suspended?

A. Eighteen dollars a week.

Q. Three dollars a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You must have been rated as sub-foreman, then. Inspectors don't get that pay, do they?

A. I don't know what they get. I only got \$2 a day while I was in Roxbury.

Q. What pay did you get when you were suspended?

A. Three dollars a day; and I had only had that for three weeks when I was suspended.

Q. Well, you didn't get it until you took Mr. Chandler's place?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) I would ask Mr. Kellogg if he made any effort to be re-instated?

A. None, only what I have stated to you. I simply made a strenuous effort to find out why I was suspended, and since that time I have given it up entirely, and a part of the time I have been confined to the house so I couldn't be out-doors at all, and another part of the time I thought that I wouldn't get my same position back if I should apply, so I haven't said anything about it.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Who succeeded you?

A. I couldn't give his name. I was on a gang of men in the West End sweeping around the market—North street, Hanover street, around there—also as far as Beacon street.

Q. It was O'Brien, wasn't it?

A. O'Brien was the foreman opposite me, on the other gang of men.

Q. Was it Mr. Devine?

A. No, sir; the man has charge of the men to-day that took my place.

Q. Well, who are the foremen down there now; can you name them?

A. Well, there was Devine, who went on soon after I was suspended.

Q. Well, he was a veteran, wasn't he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Devine is a veteran?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, who was the other one besides O'Brien down in that district—O'Brien, Devine, and some other man?

A. Sam Hook was in the West End.

Q. He is an old veteran?

A. Yes, sir. But this man that took my place — that is, took charge of the men I had charge of — is not a Grand Army man.

Q. Do you know what his name is?

A. I couldn't tell. I never learned his name.

Q. I am trying to place them — I am pretty familiar with the names and thought I might help you out?

A. I couldn't tell.

Q. But Hook and Devine are both veterans, aren't they?

A. Yes, sir.

A GENTLEMAN IN THE AUDIENCE. — I can tell you his name. It is John J. Murphy.

The WITNESS. — I would like to inquire through Mr. Chairman, of that gentleman, if he knows whether he is a veteran or not? I never knew or never supposed that he was.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does that gentleman know whether he is a veteran?

THE SAME GENTLEMAN. — John J. Murphy was a veteran and was kicked out of the veterans.

Ald. DEVER. — Well, he served as a veteran.

The WITNESS. — Well, I stand here as a veteran of the war, and that doesn't make any difference. I don't stand here to cast insinuations on any man who was in the army, whether he was kicked out or ran away or anything of the kind. I am a veteran, and any man who shouldered his musket and went out and stood up for his country, whether he came back half alive, fully alive, ran away or was kicked out, did his duty while he was there, probably. I did and stayed until the close of the war, and am now unfit for hard labor. I have stated my case before this committee exactly as it stands and I am perfectly willing that this committee should investigate it.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Well, Mr. Kellogg, you will agree that if a veteran was appointed to your place, a man who had done some service for his country, you were more fairly treated than if they had taken a man who never saw the smoke of battle to take your place? You think you were more fairly treated if a veteran took your place than if an ordinary citizen did?

A. I think myself if the man was a veteran who took my place, if he served in the army, I shouldn't feel so much opposed to it, although I am myself with a family dependent on my daily labor for support. But if a young man without a family comes to take another man's place, when they never could find anything against that man, when there never were any charges preferred against him, never was a word of fault found against him, and that other man is put in his place, I simply say that I don't think it is just square.

Q. That is what I wanted to find out, if anybody succeeded a veteran who was not a veteran?

A. Well, I want my position understood squarely. I don't make any statements here, but what I have made to Mr. Jackson himself.

A. (By the CHAIRMAN.) That is what the Committee wanted to find out — whether a veteran had been displaced by a man not a veteran?

A. As I say, I couldn't tell you positively that he was not a veteran, but I never saw the signs of a veteran about him.

STATEMENT BY HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: After listening to the argument of these different comrades, it seems to me that in giving their grievances, some of them went back a good deal farther than Mr. Butler's case. But when Mr. Butler's case was brought up, one of the gentlemen of the Committee spoke about referring back one and a half or two years, the Committee could not do it, and I simply thought that a veteran soldier

in this last rebellion, whether he was black or white, should have a square hearing at this time.

Ald. DEVER. — Mr. Chairman, I want to say to Henry Clay that, as far as I am concerned, they are going to have a fair hearing (applause). I want to say further that before Mr. Larkin left the stand it was at my request that the chairman asked him to produce Mr. Butler himself here, that the word of Mr. Butler himself, and not that of Mr. Clay or anybody else, might be taken.

Mr. EMERSON. — Mr. Chairman, when I offered the order and asked for the appointment of the joint committee I was well aware that there had been grievances for two or three years past, because I have talked with some of the foremen of the several departments and was very familiar with the matter. When I framed the order it was broad in its scope, so that we could go back and take in all the veterans.

Ald. DEVER. — Mr. Chairman, I did not at first understand the scope of the order. I do understand it now.

Ald. BARRY. — Mr. Chairman, I do not want to let the statement go which has been made by the gentleman, that it is not our desire to give Mr. Butler a square hearing. Any member of the Grand Army here to-night can see for himself that anything this Committee can do they will do, and it is safe to say that if this Committee had the power they would give to the G. A. R. what belongs to them (applause).

The CHAIRMAN. — And, more than that, I will state that every member of the Committee is present, too (applause).

STATEMENT BY J. E. E. GOWARD. — *Resumed.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: There is one thing that I would like to state. When I was up before, Alderman Dever questioned me pretty closely. I want to say that I should like to ask him one question, if he will allow me.

Ald. DEVER. — I certainly will.

Mr. GOWARD. — You spoke about my taking Logan's place. I ask you first if Mr. Logan was ever a soldier?

Ald. DEVER. — I didn't say he was.

Mr. GOWARD. — And McCarthy took a soldier's place, and he never was a soldier.

Ald. DEVER. — Whose place did he take?

Mr. GOWARD. — Baxter's place — a member of our post.

Ald. DEVER. — And whose place did Baxter take?

Mr. GOWARD. — Crowley's place, which is a proper thing to do.

Ald. DEVER. — Now, Mr. Goward, let me ask you before the whole Committee a question. I think when you say you were removed for political reasons I may agree with you, but taking the four men who preceded you, you agree that they were removed for political reasons?

Mr. GOWARD. — Yes, sir.

Ald. DEVER. — That is all.

Mr. GOWARD. — But the two men back of me were not removed for political reasons. They were more in the box than I was for the time, but they were allowed to stay in the department and I had to get out.

Ald. DEVER. — You were more prominent, John, than the others.

Mr. GOWARD. — No, I was the sub-lieutenant, and one of them was the first one — one of those who stayed.

STATEMENT BY RICHARD R. WALSH.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask a question at the present time. Alderman Dever made a little objection a little while ago to going back two years in this investigation.

Ald. DEVER. — Let me correct the gentleman right here. I made it

simply because I didn't know the true purport of the order. I supposed the order referred to these men who were recently transferred. I withdrew my objection when I learned the purpose of the order.

Mr. WALSH. — And I understand now, Mr. Chairman, that you will go back if necessary five years?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, sir; certainly. I have stated that two or three different times. Alderman Dever was not present when the order was read at the first of the meeting, and therefore did not catch the full scope of it.

Mr. WALSH. — Now I would like to bring the attention of the Committee to my position here as a Grand Army man. Some reference was made here a few moments ago as to Mr. Murphy, who succeeded the last gentleman examined. He was a veteran, if he didn't belong to the Grand Army. Now, I belong to the Grand Army, and have for some length of time.

The CHAIRMAN. — If you will just excuse the Chair a moment, it seems to me and to the Committee, Mr. Walsh, that what we are here for is to hear grievances directly bearing on the question. If you have any explanation to make, Mr. Walsh,—

Mr. WALSH. — I simply state that I am here in the interest of every Grand Army man, whether he belongs to the Grand Army or does not belong to the Grand Army. If he is or has been a city employé, and has been a veteran, I want to stand behind him as far as my ability will permit, and I hope and trust every other Grand Army man will do the same.

Ald. BARRY. — I don't know, Mr. Chairman, but there are other parties that come here in the capacity of members of the sub-committee, who probably might like to have something to say; and probably they may desire to offer some suggestions to this Committee that it might take into consideration when it goes into executive session. I think if any sub-committee has any suggestion to offer to the Committee in the line of a remedy that would apply in these cases, we ought to listen to them.

STATEMENT BY JEREMIAH SCANLAN.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Jeremiah Scanlan.

Q. And what post do you belong to?

A. Post 7. There was a statement appeared in the papers, day before yesterday, in regard to a meeting that you had here, in which it was stated that there was a grievance from Post 7 in regard to the lamplighters.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, that was an error.

Mr. SCANLAN. — It has gone broadcast, and I wish to refute that statement and say in behalf of the lamplighters that are members of my post, and also of Post 15, and through the city of Boston to-day, that they have no grievances against the present Superintendent of Lamps. He is one of the best men that has stepped into the office as Superintendent of Lamps, in regard to the veterans or non-veterans. There is no partiality shown there whatever. That I can state on my oath. I merely want to state that it is so.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Now, Mr. Scanlan, I want to ask you a question—have any veterans of the late war or members of the Grand Army been discharged recently from the Lamp Department?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. You are positive of that?

A. I am pretty positive, unless—beg pardon a moment—unless there was a good cause, that a man did not behave himself.

Q. What do you call good cause?

A. If a man neglects his duty.

Q. I wish I could call him by name, but hasn't there been an employé in the yard at Albany street discharged?

A. There has been a discharge there.

Q. Do you know who has been discharged?

A. Charles Vaughn was suspended, but he was not classed as a lamplighter.

Q. He was in the employ of the Lamp Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A veteran of the war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A member of a Grand Army post?

A. Yes, sir, — 15.

Q. And Post 15 hasn't presented any grievance in regard to Charles Vaughn?

A. Yes, sir. I am merely speaking of the members of my own post in the Lamp Department. I claim that a man working in the repair shop is not a lamplighter.

Q. But he was a member of the Grand Army, no matter where he worked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you know why he was discharged?

A. I do not.

Ald. DEVER. — I was very much pleased to hear Mr. Walsh speak, because this order refers to those who were members of the G.A.R., or other veterans of the late war. Mr. Murphy being a veteran of the war, it doesn't make any difference to the Committee whether he is a member of the Grand Army or not.

Mr. FISHER. — No, that doesn't enter into the question at all — we are here to consider veterans.

SUGGESTION FROM POST 15.

Dr. WALKER. — I would say, for the committee from Post 15, that we have this suggestion or proposition to make, which it might be well for the Committee to take into consideration in making their recommendations in regard to the discharge of comrades from the different departments. I would make the suggestion that each and every one who has been discharged from any and all departments be replaced in their old, original positions, and that before any other man who has served his country and has an honorable discharge shall be dropped from the rolls, the case shall first be presented to the Mayor of the city of Boston, and proper action taken and the reason given for his discharge, or for his name being dropped from the rolls. That would be the suggestion from our committee.

SUGGESTION FROM SONS OF VETERANS.

Mr. SPOONER. — I would also ask that privilege for the Sons of Veterans employed by the city, that they also come under that head. I believe this Committee was appointed to hear all complaints from the Grand Army, Union Veterans Union, and Sons of Veterans. It seems possible that the Sons of Veterans are just as liable to come under that head of unjust treatment as members of the Grand Army, and if that motion is put by any member I wish they would remember the Sons of Veterans.

Ald. DEVER. — I would like to ask the last speaker, Mr. Chairman, if he is a member of the Grand Army?

Mr. SPOONER. — No, sir; I am a member of the Sons of Veterans.

Ald. DEVER. — I would like to ask some of the members of the Grand Army if, in any of their discussions in regard to the veterans or the members of their posts being ill used, they have ever given any thought

to the fact that there are many men to-day who are working for the city who were unable to go to the war, and who sent their sons there and the sons were lost? Do they ever come in for any consideration in your discussions, or not?

STATEMENT BY COL. DENNIS LINEHAN.

Mr. Chairman, I am here as a representative of Joseph Hooker Command, Union Veterans Union, and I wish to just reply to the alderman's suggestion. As I take it, the object of this Committee and the work which the Committee desires to accomplish is at least to restore to their places the men who put down the Rebellion, and leave it right there. (Applause.)

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Then I should judge from that answer that you give no consideration whatever to the man whose son went there and lost his life?

A. Oh, I don't say that.

Q. But from your answer I should judge that.

A. No, I don't consider that is a fair question to ask. I think it is begging the question. The question here being discussed is in regard to the veterans, not their sons, their fathers, or their grandfathers.

Ald. DEVER. — I am talking about their immediate fathers, not their grandfathers at all.

STATEMENT BY A. H. SPENCER.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. A. H. Spencer — of Post 68. I want to say, in response to the question of the alderman, that in all Grand Army matters the families of veterans are considered every time. In the case already alluded to, if the man sent his son, and the son lost his life, the son was the veteran, and the father probably might have been dependent on that son more or less, or would be by this time, in his old age. In that respect, the question is entirely proper, and the fact that this person was related to the veteran in any such capacity as father, brother, or son, or in any way dependent, would be a subject for consideration, and a subject of interest to members of the Grand Army. I have here an extract from the law relating to veterans, to the effect that "age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment, which shall not in fact incapacitate, shall not be deemed cause to disqualify under this act." That is from the act approved June 16, 1887. Some of those who have testified here to-night have stated their incapacity to work in certain lines, and that they have been transferred to work which they were unable to do. Their age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment, should not disqualify them under this act, unless from the fact that they were entirely incapacitated.

STATEMENT BY SAMUEL H. MITCHELL.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Samuel H. Mitchell, Post 92, Brighton. I have a little grievance that I should like to state, not for myself, but for another comrade; or rather a case where I deem that a comrade should have been placed where a civilian was put in a comrade's place. It was a watchman out in Brighton, in the Sewer Department. Mr. Ring was discharged. He belongs to my post. I am not here to defend any man, or any comrade, or any veteran of the war who does not carry himself as straight as any other man should. I don't propose to defend him. (Applause.) I am here believing that they have the first right, provided they are qualified, with any other man — if they are qualified and behave themselves. I don't say that Mr. Ring did what was right, and that was the cause of his discharge, probably; but, at the same time, when he was discharged,

and other applications had been made by Grand Army men for his place, I say they should have had it. But instead of that, Mr. Morley, a gentleman who was not a veteran, was put in his place. Now, I don't wish the Committee to take my word, but simply to investigate this matter, and see whether or not an old veteran should not have been put in Mr. Ring's place. I don't state, mind you, that Mr. Ring didn't do something that was wrong. I am not here to defend him at all; I am not here to defend any comrade who doesn't live as a man should, or act the part of a man.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) When was Ring discharged?

A. I couldn't give just the date. It was sometime last fall.

Q. Well, you say Mr. Morley succeeded him?

A. Yes, sir; and is there in his place now.

Q. Isn't it a fact that Mr. Morley simply was transferred from the office of the Sewer Department out there?

A. Mr. Morley, I understood, was there under Mr. Rogers, and I don't know whether he was yard-man or not.

Q. He wasn't a new man?

A. No, sir.

Q. He was in the department?

A. I believe he was.

Ald. BARRY. — I desire to say this to those assembled here to-night, that the civil-service act prohibits any member of the Common Council or any member of the Board of Aldermen from signing an application for any individual for appointment to the Police Department or for membership in the Fire Department, and a number of other things. It is an act that absolutely prohibits any member of the city government, either of the Common Council or of the Board of Aldermen, from interceding in any form so far as labor is concerned. Yet, of course, I will not say that I do not do it, but I lay myself liable — and so it goes. The act is here, and I would like to have that act read, because I know it would be of a great deal of information to those here to-night who may probably never have heard it read. Those who were here the other day may have heard it read in Committee. But I simply desire to say that the sub-committees here must see the disadvantage that this Committee labors under. This government cannot direct Mr. Carter to do something. Our duties are legislative, and whatever we, as a Committee, wish to do, we must do through a higher authority. We must do it through His Honor the Mayor, who, being the chief executive, must take action in the matter. All we can do is to make our recommendations through him. If the matter only lay with our Committee, and it were put to a vote of the members here to-night, I feel that the vote in favor of the veterans would be a unanimous one, that we would unanimously vote that what you gentlemen desire be done. But here is the act, and you will see how our powers are limited in this matter as a Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. — I will say that I have already called attention to the matter, not merely reading the act, but stating that our powers were limited, in the early part of the hearing. Section 12, Chapter 266, of the Acts of 1885, amending the charter of the city of Boston, says:

“Neither the City Council nor either board thereof, nor any member or Committee thereof, or of either board thereof, nor the Board of Aldermen acting in any capacity in which said board may act separately under special powers conferred upon it, nor any member of committee of said board acting in any such capacity, shall directly or indirectly take part in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, the purchase of materials or supplies, the construction, alteration, or repair of any public works, buildings, or other property, or the care, custody, and management of the same, or in the conduct of any of the executive or administrative business of the city.”

That is where the powers of the City Council lie, and wherein they are

curtailed. We can only, as the alderman here has stated the case, make such recommendations as we find proper from the evidence produced.

Mr. GOWARD. — Isn't there a State law that overrides that in some way, that makes it binding to employ old soldiers in preference to a civilian? It seems to me there is a law to that effect, that we shall have the preference?

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, the old soldiers do have the preference, that is true, so far as the civil service or the employment of labor is concerned — but it does not give the Board of Aldermen or the City Council any authority to meddle in any sense with the employment of labor. It is entirely with the executive part of the government and not with the legislative.

Ald. BARRY. — As I understand it, the act exempts, of course, the Grand Army of the Republic and veterans, but at the same time the act does not give any member of the Board of Aldermen or of the Common Council the privilege of taking any part directly or indirectly in these matters, except that we can make recommendations. The act gives a man who served in the war the privilege of being exempt. In other words, if the head of a department saw fit to ask for him he could get him without any examination.

Mr. BERNARD RYAN. — There may be such a thing as saying that we have the preference, but we have not, really. Now, what is the language that a foreman is supposed to use to people that work under him, men who have been in the army?

Ald. DEVER. — He is supposed to be gentlemanly. If he is not, it is your right to report him.

Mr. RYAN. — I wish to make a complaint to that effect.

Ald. DEVER. — Come right up here.

STATEMENT BY BERNARD RYAN.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Bernard Ryan. I belong to the Kearsarge Association.

Q. Now state what you wish to state.

A. Well, I believe I was supposed to be discharged the 7th day of last month. I was working at the time at the corner of Blue Hill avenue and Seaver street. I worked in the city employ for about five years. I don't know as I had any deficiency as compared with the other men who had their pick or shovel. I was under a sub-foreman by the name of Taylor, and he was away for probably five or ten days, and when he got back he told us to go over there. Of course, I have been in the service and know that you have to have discipline. Of course, I always wish to go and do what I am told. He said, "Don't stand there like a lot of fools" — excuse me for the expression, but he said "damned" fools. Well, I didn't like that, and I said, "You haven't lost your voice, Taylor." I had served my time and had thrown away my chances for getting along, you might say, by going to the war; and being American born and having served my time, I thought I ought to have the privilege of being treated decently. I was born here and went to the war, and a good square veteran doesn't want any compliments. A good honest man doesn't want compliments. He just wants to be treated square. I like to have a gentleman come before me and place himself as a man. Mr. Taylor has been discharged before for his misbehavior and brutality, and his son, when he was at Cedar Grove, what was he doing but riding around in a buggy all the time, and they found it out and by and by discharged the son, and Taylor stayed there just the same.

Q. (By Ald. DEVER.) Where did you work?

A. Franklin Park.

Q. Under the Park Commissioners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Taylor was a foreman or sub-foreman?

A. Sub-foreman.

Q. When did this occur?

A. About the 7th of the month.

Q. Of this month or last month?

A. Last month — February. The reason why I haven't made a direct protest before is because I have been sort of laid up with this eye, as you gentlemen can see, from working on a ledge. There was a piece of stone flew and struck this eye, a chip of stone, and I caught cold in it, and that is the reason why I haven't reported before. That is the reason why I have come here. I haven't seen anybody here to represent the Kearsarge Association, and I am here to represent it.

Q. You are working there every day at the present time?

A. No, sir; I wish to be re-instated.

Q. Did he discharge you for not going over there?

A. Well, I tell you what he discharged me for. He said I said, "What the hell are you hollering about." Excuse me for using the expression, but he said that I said that.

Q. Oh, you needn't be modest about saying a thing like that.

A. Well, what I said was simply, "You haven't lost your voice," and he said, "What did you say?" And I said, "You haven't lost your voice, Taylor," and he said, "Well, you go up to the White House." That is what they call the office — the White House.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) You say you were discharged by Taylor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A foreman?

A. A sub-foreman.

Q. You received no notice?

A. No regular notice. I simply went to the White House, as they call the office, and they gave me a piece of paper saying so and so.

Q. The Park Commissioners gave you no notice?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. You saw the Park Commissioners?

A. I went to see Mr. Kendricken. he was to be there at 1 o'clock, but he wasn't there.

Q. That was when?

A. To-day.

Q. And this is the first time, since you met with the accident, that you have got around to do anything?

A. Yes, sir. I spoke to a gentleman who comes under Mr. Howe, I think, about going on the road. He said, "Are you a veteran?" I said, "Yes, and I would like to go on the road." — "Well," he said, "I suppose that is all right, but you want to be careful how you are going to vote." Well, I didn't like that. Of course in the past I have always been able to earn my living in other ways. I have rung a good many door bells. I have canvassed for a living, and have done a great many other things. I have not always been a hod-carrier, although I have had to come down to that now. Well, supposing you were asked a question, if you were in my place, "Be careful how you vote" — how would you like it? Now, I was told that, and I was born and brought up here, and I didn't think I was supposed to be told that I must be careful how I voted.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) Who told you that?

A. That is all right. Haven't I told you who it was?

Q. Was it Mr. Howe?

A. No, sir; it wasn't Mr. Howe.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) It was Mr. Taylor, as I understand it?

A. No, sir; Mr. Taylor had nothing to do with it. I went away

from Mr. Taylor and asked Mr. Putnam to put me on the roll, and that was the gentleman who gave me that speech.

Q. What position does he occupy?

A. Well, I don't know. I think he comes next to Mr. Howe. He is quite a nice young gentleman, a nice young fellow, but I think they stay so long in public offices that they think after a while that they own them. He is a nice, smart young fellow, a good-feeling young fellow, but there is one thing I do find fault with. I am very near-sighted, I have served my country, I was born and brought up here, and I think I ought to be treated as well as those who come here from other countries. I used to sail on the Allan boats, and I know of cases where they have brought over paupers here, and where they have not only been put into the Poor House here and supported here, but where they have been given good positions. Now, there are a lot of us who were born in this country and brought up here and who threw our education away by going to the war, and yet now we are not given a fair show.

Q. (By Mr. FISHER.) No fault was ever found with your service in the department?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. No complaint was made about you?

A. No, sir; no complaint was ever made. No one has ever spoken to me before. Now, I am American born, no matter where my father or mother came from, whether they came from the lower part of Africa or anywhere else, and I simply claim a preference when I am trying to get a living and think that I should get it, for I need it and should have it.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS BY COLONEL LINEHAN.

Colonel LINEHAN. — Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak for the veterans that labor for the city of Boston, regardless of whether they belong to the Grand Army or to other organizations; but of course I speak for the Grand Army, especially because they are the ones who do the charitable work, and they do lots of it, Mr. Chairman.

They attend to just such cases as Alderman Dever spoke of, where a father's son died in the service. In such cases they help the fathers out, if they need it.

Now, the veterans are grateful to the city of Boston for all it has done for them. They believe Boston is the best city in the world, and has done more for its veterans than any other city. They believe Massachusetts is the best State, and has done more for its soldiers than any other State. But there is still something to be done. When it comes to Memorial day we know what the city does for the veterans, and for that they are grateful.

Now, I was going to say something. This is a larger hall than I am accustomed to speaking in, and a different kind of an audience from what I am accustomed to speak to; but, Mr. Chairman, you want to remember that the old veterans will not be with you long, that it is a matter of but a few years. Now, we don't ask that the veterans should get any more than anybody else, if they do not behave themselves, but we do believe that a veteran has the first mortgage on any situation in this city, State, or nation that he can fill.

That is where the veteran organizations stand. I don't believe that the word "Grand Army," or reference to kindred organizations, should be used. It should be simply "veterans," and we are a little jealous of our rights, and I think we have a right to be. We know we are becoming now back numbers. That is very true. We believe that in the rush, bustle, and hustle for office, younger men replace our comrades.

You know, Mr. Chairman, and I wish to call your attention especially to that, that the Grand Army is not a political organization. If it were you must remember that every veteran is a voter, and you know I mean

that, Mr. Chairman, in the very broadest sense. You know that in the posts we have Democrats and Republicans, we have Greenbackers. I don't know but what we have Populists. I don't believe we have Mugwumps. I don't believe any Grand Army man was ever a Mugwump. I believe most of them are straight out and out Democrats or Republicans. And that is good enough for anybody.

What I want to say, Mr. Chairman, is, that I wish you to be charitable with our organizations, not in the sense of begging, or anything of that kind, but to remember that my friend Pease, for instance, who belongs to my post, should be properly treated. He is not in a place where he can hustle for an office; he isn't a politician; he doesn't know the politicians any more than I know them. Of course I know the Councilman from Ward 16, the present Alderman (Alderman Barry), and I hope his promotion has not ceased. (Applause).

I ask, Mr. Chairman, as I said before, that you will be charitable with our organizations and will remember that we will not be with you but for a short time. That we are not able to compete for political office with those who have more pull than we have, and we don't have the pull because we are not politicians.

STATEMENT BY STEPHEN C. CLAPP.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I represent the Kearsarge Association, the only committee that was chosen from that association, and I came here to listen and hear what was said and had no idea of making any remarks myself at all, and should not had not our organization been brought into it. As you all know, we represent a veteran organization with nearly 500 members, and whereas I didn't know that we had any grievance—this is the first one I have heard of and if I had known about it I should have been better prepared. I only wish to say that I wish there was somebody here who could speak better than I can for the association.

But I know that our men all feel the same as those who have already spoken here. I am a member of Post 15 of the Grand Army, too. I know that many of our men are in the city employ, and they all feel that they ought to have as good a show as there is, and that if they have good places they ought to keep them, and not be thrown out for somebody else.

I had heard of no complaint or grievance from our association. The complaint that has been made here to-night is the first one I have heard, and if it had not been made here I should not have made any remarks. But our association, you know, is strong in numbers, and we feel as much interest in this subject as any Grand Army post or other organization. I don't know as I have anything more to say especially. I shouldn't have made these remarks only that this association was brought in.

STATEMENT BY RICHARD R. WALSH. — *Continued.*

I was in hopes that some of the representatives would tell what we were doing. If any Grand Army men in the city of Boston get discharged or incapacitated for work we have got to look after them. My post paid out \$600 last year for such purposes. Suppose the case of a family destitute, the father of which was a soldier or brother of soldier during the war and it is reported to a post of the Grand Army, they have got to investigate it, and if they are in needy circumstances the post supplies them with the necessary funds.

Therefore it is our duty to look to it and see if we cannot keep in employment men who are now in employment belonging to our ranks, and not only in our ranks, but those who have been in the army during

the war, because they, as well as our own members, must be looked after by the members of the G. A. R., financially and otherwise. We cannot see them starve, and if they die we must bury them, if they have got no money, and we are bound to do it according to our constitution.

For that reason we hope and trust that this Committee will take the matter in charge honestly and fairly, and treat the old veteran for what he did during the war, in the interest of his flag and his country, fairly and impartially. (Applause.)

The hearing was closed at 10.35 P.M.



WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 19, 1894.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was recommitted the petition of the West End Street Railway Company for leave to construct and use tracks on Beacon street, near its junction with Commonwealth avenue, having considered the subject, respectfully report that the re-location of the tracks was made necessary by the change of grade of said Beacon street, and accordingly recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted the West End Street Railway Company to lay down tracks in the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down, maintain, and use tracks on Beacon street, near its junction with Commonwealth avenue, with necessary curves and connections, said tracks and turn-outs being shown by red lines on a plan made by A. L. Plimpton, dated September 23, 1893, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying the same, the

form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by him. Also upon condition that said West End Street Railway Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

The work of locating said tracks, curves, and connections to be completed within thirty days from the date of the passage of this order.

Passed. Approved by the Mayor, March 22, 1894.

A true copy.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION
OF THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY
TREASURER

FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 26, 1894.

The Committee on Treasury Department, in compliance with the order of the City Council, respectfully report that the books and accounts of the Treasury Department have been examined by an expert employed by the committee, and the committee recommend that his report, herewith submitted, be printed as a city document.

For the Committee,

CHARLES W. HALLSTRAM,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 26, 1894.

Ordered to be printed with the expert's report.

Accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.

BOSTON, March 15, 1894.

Committee on Treasury Department of the City of Boston:

GENTLEMEN: Having completed my examination of the cash and accounts of the City Treasurer for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1894, I beg to submit the following detailed report:

I found deposits to the credit of the city of Boston, February 28, in the following-named banks, as detailed below:

Atlas Bank . . .	\$408,613 90	
Less outstandings, . . .	1,660 00	
		\$406,953 90
Globe Bank . . .		393,649 34
Howard Bank, . . .	\$362,351 45	
Less outstandings, . . .	579 06	
		361,772 39
Market Bank . . .		306,818 47
Redemption . . .		361,521 19
Republic . . .	\$367,674 51	
Less outstandings, . . .	180 00	
		367,494 51
Revere Bank . . .	\$491,515 81	
Less outstandings, . . .	24,052 35	
		467,463 46
Security Bank . . .		60,076 08
State Bank . . .	\$478,893 48	
Less outstandings, . . .	5,627 50	
		473,265 98
Second Bank . . .		629,638 80
Central Bank . . .		125,102 74
Total of Deposits in Bank . . .		\$3,953,756 86
Cash and Cash Advances in the hands of the Treasurer amounted to . . .		69,102 41
Total of Cash and Bank Deposits . . .		\$4,022,859 27
Receipts for February, 1894, . . .	\$2,523,273 46	
Payments for February, 1894, . . .	1,474,097 76	
Excess of receipts for February . . .		1,049,175 70
Balance January 31, 1894 . . .		<u>\$2,973,683 57</u>

I enclose herewith a statement of pay-roll tailings drawn from the books at the close of day, March 9, 1894. This list comprises a vast number of small amounts due to

various employees of the city, and extending through a long term of years, some of them as far back as twenty years ago. Many of these amounts will never be called for, and as the Treasurer has used every means to find the rightful payees and failed, it would seem to be a proper disposition of the greater part of this account to return the pay-rolls, therefor, to the Auditor, holding same still to the credit of pay-roll tailings until the payees shall have called and proved their claims, at which time a special draft, to be known as a Pay-Roll Tailing Draft, could be issued by the Auditor and thus relieve the City Treasurer of a great amount of useless book-keeping. It might also be proper from year to year to charge off a certain portion of this pay-roll tailings account to the appropriations for the current year, leaving only those tailings which come within seven years from the current year, or within any other period which you may determine to be proper.

I examined the securities which the Treasurer holds as custodian, a list of which is herein enclosed.

Enclosed herewith is a proof of the book-keeping of the Treasury Department, taken from the books of original entry, entirely independent of the ledger accounts.

I examined and verified footings of Cash Book, Ledger, Journal, and Trial Balance books, and found the clerical work of the department to be absolutely accurate.

Very respectfully,

M. J. FITZGERALD.
Auditor.

PAY-ROLL TAILINGS.

Amounts to the credit of the following departments pay-rolls:

A. S. Water	\$942 67
Beacon Hill Reservoir . .	1 38
Broadway Extension . .	14 50
Cedar Grove Cemetery . .	3 25
City Messenger Department .	79
Covered Channel }	1 90
Muddy River }	
Covered Channel }	9 95
Stony Brook }	
D-street Extension	6 99
Election Expenses	78 50
Ferry Department	39 78
Fire Department	366 43

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,466 14</u>
-------------------------	-------------------

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,466 14
Health Department . . .	214 12
Hospital Department . . .	127 12
Improved Sewerage . . .	190 81
Inspection of Buildings . . .	62 11
Incidentals and Public Celebra- tions	24 00
Lamp Department . . .	24 69
Library Department . . .	9 64
Mount Hope Cemetery . . .	14 38
Mystic Sewer	29 38
Park Department	198 74
Police Department	63 86
Public Grounds Department . .	452 38
Public Institutions	117 55
House of Correction	7 64
School Expenses	142 93
School Instructors	729 09
Street Department, Bridge Division	5 00
Street Department, Paving Division	952 59
Street Department, Sanitary Division	423 65
Street Department, Sewer Division	537 26
Street Department, Street Cleaning	115 04
Surveying Department	118 73
Water Works	777 18
Water-rates	526 58
County of Suffolk, Jurors . .	997 96
 Total of Tailings	 <u>\$8,328 57</u>

RECAPITULATION OF TRUST-FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF CITY TREASURER.

Babcock Music	\$3,000 00
City Hospital	43,500 00
Dorchester South Cemetery Trust-Fund	300 00
Evergreen Cemetery	3,100 00
Foss Seventeenth of June, and Flag	4,000 00
 <i>Carried forward,</i>	 <u>\$53,900 00</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$53,900 00	
Franklin Trades School	.	.	329,300 48
Mount Hope Cemetery	.	.	40,997 32
Phillips Street .	.	.	20,000 00
Police Charitable	.	.	207,550 00
Poor Widows'	.	.	3,200 00
Public Library	.	.	202,450 09
School	.	.	56,375 79
			\$913,773 68

LEDGER BALANCE PROOF, YEAR 1893-94.

TRIAL BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 1893.			TRANSACTIONS FOR YEAR 1893-94.				TRIAL BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 1894.		
Cash Accounts.	Dr.	Cr.	Cash Payments.	JOURNAL TRANSFERS.		Cash Receipts.	Cash Accounts.	Dr.	Cr.
				Dr.	Cr.				
Cash Balance on hand.....	\$2,218,918 67						Cash Balance on hand.....	\$2,973,688 57	
Appropriations, Revenue, etc.....		\$2,080,195 59			\$248,576 31		Appropriations, Revenue, etc.....		\$2,278,771 90
Bay State Gas Company Guarantee Fund.....		1,328 00					Bay State Gas Company Guarantee Fund.....		1,328 00
Board of Sinking-Funds Commissioners, Revenue Account.....		1,283 54	\$255,719 92	\$3,000 00	168,754 20	\$88,682 18			
City Debt due prior to February 1.....		96,000 00	95,000 00		16,000 00		City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894.....		17,000 00
Duplicate and Overpayments to Collector.....		5,514 02	14 60		669 50		Duplicates and Overpayments to Collector.....		6,168 92
Evergreen Cemetery Trust-Fund.....		200 00	800 00		800 00		Evergreen Cemetery Trust-Fund.....		200 00
Franklin Park Betterments.....		238 22					Franklin Park Betterments.....		238 22
Gibson School Fund.....		425 79					Gibson School Fund.....		425 79
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust-Fund.....		9 32	3,700 00		4,088 00		Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust-Fund.....		397 32
Old Claims, City Account.....		6,942 61	424 70		1,352 84		Old Claims, City Account.....		7,870 75
Pay-roll Tailings, City Account.....		6,700 56	13,069 07			13,379 58	Pay-roll Tailings, City Account.....		7,011 07
Residue Tax Sales.....		3,769 58	1,475 47		6,926 31		Residue Tax Sales.....		9,220 42
Protested Sewer Assessments, Department Account.....		56 46		277 79	1,865 28		Protested Sewer Assessments, Department Account.....		1,643 95
Protested Taxes.....		34,260 71	3,469 99	39,711 10	175,946 26		Protested Taxes.....		167,025 88
Tax Titles.....		923 31	653 87			403 93	Tax Titles.....		673 37
{ Park Betterments, withheld.....		17,644 05					{ Park Betterments, withheld.....		17,660 25 }
{ Parkway, Old Harbor, Betterments protested.....		1,087 04	1,162 80		1,153 58		{ Parkway, Old Harbor, Betterments protested.....		1,061 62 }
Sales of School Property.....		3,370 82			10,300 00		Sales of School Property.....		13,670 82
Protested Laying Out and Construction of Highways.....		6,227 89		10,761 34	12,773 87		Protested Laying Out and Construction of Highways.....		8,240 42
Mystic Water Debt prior to February 1, 1893.....		1,000 00	1,000 00						
Protested Betterments, Muddy River Parkway.....		573 10					Protested Betterments, Muddy River Parkway.....		573 10
					300 00		Dorchester South Cemetery Trust-Fund.....		300 00
					102,850 00		Temporary Loan, 1893-94, unpaid.....		102,850 00
Naturalization Fees.....		381 50			26 00		Naturalization Fees.....		407 50
Old Claims.....		239 20	10 00		18 00		Old Claims.....		247 20
Pay-roll Tailings.....		547 36	578 18			850 22	Pay-roll Tailings.....		819 40
					224 10		Protested Paving Assessments.....		224 10
					353 09		Public Library Trust-Fund.....		353 09
						329,300 48	Franklin Trades School Fund.....		329,300 48
Cash Balance Footings.....	\$2,218,918 67	\$2,218,918 67	\$377,078 60	\$53,750 23	\$752,977 34	\$432,616 39		\$2,973,688 57	\$2,973,688 57
Amounts carried forward.....			\$377,078 60	\$53,750 23	\$752,977 34	\$432,616 39			

LEDGER BALANCE PROOF, YEAR 1893-94. — Continued.

TRIAL BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 1893.			TRANSACTIONS FOR YEAR 1893-94.				TRIAL BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 1894.		
Debt Accounts.	Dr.	Cr.	Cash Payments.	JOURNAL TRANSFERS.		Cash Receipts.	Debt Accounts.	Dr.	Cr.
				Dr.	Cr.				
<i>Amounts brought forward</i>			\$377,078 60	\$53,750 23	\$752,977 34	\$432,616 39			
Funded Sinking-Fund, City Debt.....	\$36,036,374 06			5,161,825 00	7,612,937 68		Funded Sinking-Fund, City Debt.....	\$33,585,261 38	
Funded Sinking-Fund, Cochituate Water Debt.....	16,758,773 98			296,500 00			Funded Sinking-Fund, Cochituate Water Debt.....	17,055,273 98	
Funded Sinking-Fund, Mystic Water Debt.....	440,000 00				338,000 00		Funded Sinking-Fund, Mystic Water Debt.....	102,000 00	
Funded Sinking-Fund, County Debt.....	2,845,000 00			100,000 00			Funded Sinking-Fund, County Debt.....	2,945,000 00	
County Debt.....	731,000 00				17,000 00		County Debt.....	714,000 00	
Debt Overdue.....	97,000 00			16,000 00	96,000 00		Debt Overdue.....	17,000 00	
City 6% Loans.....		\$2,546,000 00		1,941,000 00			City 6% Loans.....		\$705,000 00
“ 5% “.....		212,000 00					“ 5% “.....		212,000 00
“ 4% “.....		11,727,000 00			2,358,825 00		“ 4% “.....		14,085,825 00
“ 3½% “.....		2,670,000 00					“ 3½% “.....		2,670,000 00
“ 3¼% “.....		80,000 00					“ 3¼% “.....		80,000 00
“ 3% “.....		898,000 00					“ 3% “.....		898,000 00
Consolidated Street Improvement 5% Sterling Loan.....		2,289,270 33		144,333 95			Consolidated Street Improvement, 5% Sterling Loan.....		2,144,936 38
Burnt District, 6% Loan.....		704,500 00					Burnt District, 6% Loan.....		704,500 00
“ 5% Sterling.....		4,997,603 73		4,997,603 73					
Public Park, 4% Loan.....		1,831,000 00					Public Park, 4% Loan.....		1,831,000 00
“ 3½% “.....		75,000 00					“ 3½% “.....		75,000 00
“ 3¼% “.....		29,000 00					“ 3¼% “.....		29,000 00
“ Construction, 4% Loan.....		3,201,000 00			1,299,000 00		“ Construction, 4% Loan.....		4,500,000 00
“ “ 3½% “.....		500,000 00					“ “ 3½% “.....		500,000 00
Special 4% Loan.....		1,675,000 00			525,000 00		Special Loans, 4%.....		1,900,000 00
“ 3½% “.....		2,250,000 00					“ 3½% “.....		2,250,000 00
Charlestown 6% Loan.....		51,000 00		51,000 00					
Laying Out and Construction of Highways, 4% Loan.....		500,000 00			500,000 00		Laying Out and Construction of Highways, 4%.....		1,000,000 00
Cochituate Water, 6% Loan.....		4,897,000 00					Cochituate Water, 6% Loan.....		4,897,000 00
“ 5% Loan.....		3,565,000 00					“ 5% “.....		3,565,000 00
“ 5% Sterling Loan.....		1,947,273 98					“ 5% Sterling Loan.....		1,947,273 98
“ 4½% Loan.....		268,000 00					“ 4½% Loan.....		268,000 00
“ 4% “.....		4,711,500 00			296,500 00		“ 4% “.....		5,008,000 00
“ 3½% “.....		1,170,000 00					“ 3½% “.....		1,170,000 00
“ 3% “.....		200,000 00					“ 3% “.....		200,000 00
Mystic Water, 6% Loan.....		39,000 00		39,000 00					
“ 5% “.....		108,000 00		6,000 00			Mystic Water, 5% Loan.....		102,000 00
“ 4% “.....		18,000 00		18,000 00					
“ 3½% “.....		110,000 00		110,000 00					
“ 3¼% “.....		35,000 00		35,000 00					
“ 3¼% Sewer Loan.....		130,000 00		130,000 00					
Suffolk County Court House, 4% Loan.....		1,081,000 00			100,000 00		Suffolk County Court House, 4% Loan.....		1,181,000 00
“ “ 3½% “.....		1,700,000 00					“ “ 3½% “.....		1,700,000 00
County, 4% Loan.....		64,000 00					County 4% Loan.....		64,000 00
Suffolk County Court House, 3% Loan.....		731,000 00		17,000 00			Suffolk County Court House, 3% Loan.....		714,000 00
Loans unpaid — City.....		97,000 00		96,000 00	16,000 00		Loans unpaid — City.....		17,000 00
Debt Balance Footings.....	\$56,908,148 04	\$56,908,148 04		\$13,159,262 68	\$13,159,262 68		Debt Balance Footings.....	\$54,418,535 36	\$54,418,535 36
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>			\$377,078 60	\$13,213,012 91	\$13,912,240 02	\$432,616 39			

LEDGER BALANCE PROOF, YEAR 1893-94. — *Concluded.*

GENERAL FUNDS ACCOUNTS DISBURSEMENTS.	TRANSACTIONS FOR YEAR 1893-94.				GENERAL FUNDS ACCOUNTS REVENUE.
	Cash Payments.	JOURNAL TRANSFERS.		Cash Receipts.	
		Dr.	Cr.		
Amounts brought forward	\$377,078 60	\$13,213,012 91	\$13,912,240 02	\$432,616 39	
General Drafts	13,471,099 11	1,203,503 15	6,750 98	16,358,773 54	City Collector, City Account.
Pay-roll Drafts	8,206,592 13			7,481,024 30	Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds, Redemption of Debt.
Special Drafts, Ordinary Payments	9,419,226 88			25,613 26	" " " " Cost of Redemption of Debt.
" Interest on City Debt	1,608,264 05			293,000 00	" " " " Mystic Water, Cancellation of Debt.
" " Cochituate Water Debt	826,077 88			5,161,825 00	City Debt issued in 1893-94.
" " Mystic Water Debt	18,707 59			296,500 00	Cochituate Water Debt issued in 1893-94.
" " Laying Out and Construction of Highways	23,381 42			6,000,000 00	Temporary Loan issued in 1893-94.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan Sewer Sinking-Fund	15,267 38			65,518 17	Interest on Bank Deposits.
" " " " " Cost of Maintenance	6,638 25			9,465 84	Interest Accrued on Loans Negotiated.
" " State Tax	914,375 00				
" " National Bank Tax	1,277 08			\$35,691,720 11	
" " Corporation Tax	36 34				
" " Armory Loan	28,056 27		632,837 78		Bank Taxes.
Cochituate Water-Rates Refunded	1,479 18		265,709 50		Liquor License.
Mystic Water-Rates Refunded	151 42			1,196,752 17	Collector, Sundry Taxes.
Taxes Refunded	4,234 42				
Tuition of Non-residents Refunded	24 23				
	\$34,544,888 58				
General Drafts, County of Suffolk	800,821 19			173,845 42	City Collector, County Account.
Special Drafts, Suffolk Court House	72,946 59			100,000 00	County Debt issued in 1893-94.
" Furnishing Suffolk Court House.	14,418 00				
" House of Correction	2,176 22	2,260 45			Special Drafts, Ordinary Payments.
" Interest on County Debt	128,086 33		2,260 45		County of Suffolk, Special Payments.
County Fines to Complainant	602 40	40	40		Protested Fees and Charges.
Bounty for Destruction of Seals	84 00				
County Fines awarded to Wife	20 00	35,967,325 98	35,566,303 76		General Funds Account.
	\$1,019,154 73				
Commonwealth of Massachusetts National Bank Taxes and Liquor License Revenue	898,547 28				
Collateral Inheritance Tax	4,545 00			4,545 00	Collateral Inheritance Tax.
	\$36,844,214 19				
Excess of Receipts for Year 1893-94	754,764 90	\$37,173,089 98	\$36,473,862 87		
	\$37,598,979 09	\$50,386,102 89	\$50,386,102 89	\$37,598,979 09	



REPORT ON EXAMINATION
OF THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY
COLLECTOR

FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 26, 1894.

The Committee on Collecting Department, in compliance with the order of the City Council, respectfully report that they have employed an expert to make an examination of the books and accounts of the Collecting Department, and submit herewith his report, and recommend that the same be printed as a city document.

For the Committee,

CHARLES H. BRYANT,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 26, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, with the expert's report. Accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.

BOSTON, March 20, 1894.

To the Committee on Collector's Department, City of Boston :

GENTLEMEN: By your appointment I have made a thorough examination of the accounts of the City Collector for the fiscal year ending with the 31st of January last, and beg leave to submit this

REPORT.

I have verified the correctness of all the books having to do with the income of money; and also the outgo of the same, which is to the Treasurer; the money being, day by day, paid over to the Treasurer, and his receipt taken therefor.

I have added all these books, and examined and checked, item by item, every posting during the year; all resulting in the balance sheet on record, which is correct.

Referring now to the Collector's printed report made to His Honor the Mayor, dated February 1, 1894, a copy of which I attach hereto for reference :

On page 13, see "General Summary."

The Collector charges himself, February 1, 1893, with balance from year 1892-93,	\$3,104,809 96
---	----------------

This sum being made up of all debits on his books due that day and uncollected.

Next item, "New accounts committed,"	
etc.	14,801,562 31
"Additional bills," etc.	921,060 71
"Amount cash deposited," etc.	2,782,866 16
	\$21,610,299 14

The second item is made up of the general tax levy committed by the Assessors for the year, and of miscellaneous bills due to various departments rendered for collection.

The third item comprises additional bills, etc., of the same nature.

The fourth item, "cash deposited," etc., comprehends such other dues to the city as are not included above, such as liquor licenses, etc.

All of these receipts I verify by the books of the Auditor, he receiving a duplicate of each report or commitment rendered to the Collector.

Per contra: The Collector has credit for :

Item one, amount cash paid to Treasurer, \$17,728,871 13

This is verified by receipts from the Treasurer, and by his report to the Mayor (which see); and also by the books of the Auditor, as he also has duplicates from the Treasurer.

Item two, "Abatements" . . . 372,419 79

Verified in same manner by duplicate from Assessors to Auditor.

Item three, balance uncollected . . 3,509,008 22

\$21,610,299 14

And this last item, which is the debit side of the balance sheet, is made up of all dues, of whatsoever nature, which have been committed or rendered for collection, and were still unpaid January 31, 1894; and they are spread out in full on pages 13 to 21, inclusive, on the Collector's report (attached). I have examined every item and checked them in red, and append hereto a summary by years.

There is a balance Public Land Bonds due and unpaid, say, \$4,378.00. (See Report, page 32.)

Last year \$4,389.00, \$11.00 paid.

I have examined the bonds, all being on hand.

There is a sum arising from "Residue of Tax Sales," of \$1,944.71, in the custody of the Collector, but not represented in the general books, which I find accounted for in the following manner :

Cash in Bills	.	.	.	.	\$632 00
" Bank	.	.	.	.	953 71
Vouchers	.	.	.	.	358 78
Coin	.	.	.	.	22
					\$1,944 71

I need not add that I find the books accurately kept.

Very respectfully,

RODNEY McLAUGHLIN,

Examining Accountant.



REPORT
OF
COMMITTEE ON UNDERGROUND WIRES,
OF THE
BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
RELATIVE TO PLACING ELECTRIC WIRES UNDER-
GROUND.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 9, 1894.

The committee on Underground Wires, on the part of the board of aldermen, to whom were referred the petitions of Charles H. Wise and others, and Elbridge T. Andrews & Co. and others, relative to the placing of all wires underground, and who were authorized to give public hearings in regard to the matter, having given said hearings, and considered the subject, respectfully submit the following report:

The inquiry covered by the petitions before your committee included all overhead wires within the city, and the report of your committee is not limited to any particular class of wires, or the wires of any particular company. With one exception there has been no remonstrance against the petitions or order on the part of any corporation depending on the service of wires in its business.

The returns showing the miles of wires maintained and used by the city of Boston and the principal corporations are briefly quoted :

City of Boston, including suburbs, about . 1,000 miles.
About 120 miles Fire Department are now underground ; the department is gradually undergrounding its wires, but lacks appropriations.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company :

Underground service entirely in conduits (special) 47 “

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company :

Wires underground 8,361 “

Wires overhead, unknown.

Western Union Telegraph Company :

Wires underground (claimed) 700 “

Wires overhead 119 “

Boston Electric Light and Power Company . 625 “

This company petitioned for locations for underground service, but no progress has been made.

The West End Street Railway has in Boston proper about 227 miles, of which about 75 miles are trolley-wires ; these wires are in the streets and near the ground.

Certain companies like the Church Green Light and Power Company and the Mutual District Messenger Company have wires running principally over buildings. The numerous smaller companies and the suburban companies transacting business outside of the old city limits it is not necessary to consider in detail.

The abuse of the overhead wire system is noticeable in many parts of the city, but especially so on Washington, Tremont, Boylston, Kneeland, Essex, and Eliot streets, Park square, Dover street, Temple place, Summer, Congress, Hanover, and many other streets in the congested districts. The arc light, incandescence, and power wires are classed as dangerous in themselves, but all other wires may be dangerous by coming into contact with the high-potential current and carrying it any distance where such wires may run. The high-potential current and the serious obstructions to the streets by wires are the two dangers against which your committee are convinced there should be greater protection.

With the undergrounding of the wires of the Boston Elec-

tric Light and Power Company, there will remain overhead practically no wires known as high-potential wires, except those of the West End Street Railway Company. The burial of the feed and return wires of this company was the matter to which your committee gave particular attention. In regard to these wires your committee make the following statement.

On the first day of May, 1889, an order was introduced into the Board of Aldermen, which was finally approved on the tenth day of May, by which the West End Street Railway Company was granted permission to construct and maintain the overhead, single trolley electric system of motive power, and to use the poles, wires, and appliances necessary for that purpose. At the time of the passage of the said order, the said electric system was comparatively untried and its practical operation unknown. Before approving the said order, certain inquiries were directed by the then mayor of Boston to the Board of Fire Commissioners, as to the extent to which the said order might be expected to reduce the efficiency of the Fire Department. In response to this inquiry the Board of Fire Commissioners advised the Mayor, among other things, that the extension of the proposed system over the city "could hardly be otherwise than very dangerous to the men of the Fire and Fire Alarm Departments." Further objections were made as follows: "The system must prove a serious obstacle to the effective working of the Fire Department. Leaving out the element of danger in the electric currents, the wires themselves would, in almost every case, cause greater or less delay in the raising of ladders, and ladders, especially at large fires, are the first apparatus to be called into service, either for purposes of ventilation or for the saving of life. The commissioners have already appeared before the Board of Aldermen by invitation, and made their protest."

On the day when the said order was approved, a bond was executed by the West End Street Railway Company, as follows: "And the said West End Street Railway Company has agreed so to construct, maintain, and use its said overhead single trolley electric system of motive power as not to impair the efficiency of the said wires, systems, or service of the said Fire Department and Board of Police." And the said bond contained finally the condition that the said West End Street Railway Company should so construct and maintain its system as not to impair the wires used by the city, "putting its said power or feed wire underground, or insulating it where it is above ground and exposed to the air."

It appears to your committee, in the first place, that the dangers which were suggested by the Fire Commissioners have proved, after five years of trial, to be sufficient to warrant the board in now ordering the discontinuance of the overhead feed and return wires of the said street railway company. It appears clearly to your committee that the said wires impair, seriously, the efficiency and operation of the Fire Department in the protection of property. In the first place, it was made clear upon the evidence that these wires constitute a serious obstruction in the elevation of ladders and other apparatus of the Fire Department. These wires, in connection with the other necessary wires of the said company, constitute such an obstruction as to seriously interfere with the erection and use of ladders until some of the wires have been cut and a space made for their erection. These wires occupy the space within the street which is often of the greatest importance to the Fire Department in handling its ladders; namely, the space immediately above the outer edge of the sidewalk.

It is also apparent that the covering of these wires can be easily rubbed off by contact of ladders, and as the current which passes through these wires is of the strength of five hundred volts, it is liable, when the ladders become wet, or when the firemen come in contact, to give them an electric shock, and if not to do them serious injury, the knowledge of such danger tends to greatly impair the efficiency of their work. There can be no doubt that these wires, carrying high-potential currents, are much feared by the firemen, who cannot, therefore, handle themselves during a fire with the fearlessness and freedom which are so absolutely essential to the perfect service of the department. But it also appeared, further, by the evidence, that the West End Company has not conformed with the conditions of its bond, in that it has neither placed these wires underground nor insulated them where the same were used above ground. It appeared from the evidence that while the covering of the wires in question might be called "insulation" in the popular sense, they were not electrically insulated. That the coverings were mere weather coverings which, when saturated with water, furnished no insulation whatever to the heavy current passing over the wires. While it may have been true that when these wires were new, saturation was difficult and improbable, it clearly appeared that these coverings, after from three to five years, might be easily saturated, and that in such case the danger to life and property might be as great as if no covering whatever were upon such wires and their heavy current was bare to contact.

Whatever may have been the original danger of these wires, it is evident to your committee that the time has come when many of them now in the streets of Boston constitute a serious danger to the lives and safety of the firemen in the city service or any other person who may come in contact therewith.

In view of these facts, your committee deem it advisable for the safety of the people and property of the city that these wires should be placed underground as speedily as possible, and recommend the passage of an order to that effect. Your committee also suggest that said wires are essential to the operation of the trolley electric system of the company, and that it is necessary and just that with the said order permission should be given to the corporation owning the said wires to construct underground such conduits as may be necessary to hold the said wires. If such permission is given contemporaneously with the order for removal of said wires, no complaint can be made by the corporation that it is compelled to remove necessary portions of its system without opportunity to place them underground.

It is apparent, from the phraseology of the original order, giving to the company the right to use this system, that it was, at the time of said order, regarded as experimental in its nature, and the Board of Aldermen at that time took the precaution to insert in the said order, as a part of the terms thereof, that the poles upon which the trolley system was erected should "be removed when so directed by the Board of Aldermen, after sixty days' notice." In view of such a condition, involving the whole electric system of the company, it would appear that the corporation has, in accepting the said order, fixed a reasonable limit within which it could adjust itself to such necessary changes as experience might cause the board to direct. But the construction of conduits is a work requiring a reasonable time for planning and construction, and it would probably be difficult for the company to construct the necessary conduits through any large portion of the city within such period. Your committee, therefore, suggest that the term of at least six months be allowed the said company for the removal of the said wires and the construction of its conduits. Concerning the district which shall be covered by the order, your committee have received some suggestions from the action of President Whitney, of the said company, during the year 1893. In the month of February, 1893, Mr. Whitney had caused plans and estimates of a conduit system for the burial of these wires to be prepared, and he presented them, as appeared by the evidence, uncontradicted, to the execu-

tive committee of said corporation, and unsuccessfully urged an appropriation of money for the purpose of doing the work which is now recommended by your committee. The district which was included in Mr. Whitney's plans and estimates was that part of Boston lying between Northampton street and West Chester park and the water front. It appeared that the electrical engineers of the said company at the time favorably reported upon the feasibility of the plan. It seems to your committee that the company can easily complete its work within the district named in the accompanying order within the period of six months, and they therefore recommend that any order passed by this Board shall be confined to this district and to the time named.

Your committee are well satisfied, upon the evidence presented, that there are no longer any scientific difficulties in the way of placing these wires underground.

Your committee heard much testimony to show that the great increase in fire losses in the city of Boston in recent years has been due to the existence of overhead wires carrying high-potential currents which were capable, by contact with other and harmless wires, of causing fires. Your committee were not satisfied by the evidence that the feed-wires of the West End Street Railway Company had been the cause of fires, but it was made apparent that the trolley-wire, being exposed without covering or insulation, has been and is a serious danger to property in this respect. Your committee have been impressed with the desirability, as speedily as the state of the art will allow, of placing the trolley-wires underground, but from the information which your committee have been able to obtain, it is apparent that no method of so doing has been sufficiently tested to warrant a recommendation at the present time that the trolley-wires, as well as the feed and return wires, should be taken from the poles and placed underground. But, in view of the desirability, both to the company and the public, of reaching this result as soon as the state of the art will allow, your committee recommend that the permit to the corporation, which the committee suggest, for the construction of conduits for the feed and return wires, be made to include also the trolley-wires, in order that if the corporation shall desire to experiment with underground trolley systems it may do so without further permission of the board.

Your committee are further of the opinion that the board of aldermen should take immediate action on the question of burying all wires in the streets of this city in the district bounded by Dover and Berkeley streets and the water front.

At the present time your committee feel justified in recommending the passage of the accompanying order.

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,
CHAS. H. BRYANT,
BORDMAN HALL,

Committee on Underground Wires, Ald.

Ordered, That the West End Street Railway Company be hereby directed to remove all the feed and return wires from the poles of its overhead trolley system within that part of the city of Boston lying between Dover and Berkeley streets and the water front, so that all of said feed and return wires of said company in the said described section of the city shall be placed underground before the fifteenth day of November next. And permission is hereby given to the said company to construct prior to said date, under the surface of the streets now occupied by them in said section, underground conduits for all of the wires of said company, including the trolley-wires; provided, that on or before May 15, 1894, the said West End Street Railway Company shall present a plan for burying the feed and return wires in the above-described section, that shall meet the approval of His Honor the Mayor of this city.

Upon the approval of the plan by the Mayor, the said company shall, with due diligence and in such manner and in such time as he directs, place the said wires underground in the aforesaid section, so that all said wires shall be underground in said section before the fifteenth day of November next, and His Honor the Mayor is hereby requested to see that this order is properly complied with.

The whole work of construction, and the kind and quality of material used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, and be approved by him.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed a limitation or waiver of any rights now possessed or that may hereafter be conferred on the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, to make rules and regulations pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the electric system, and the running of electric cars in the city of Boston.

APPENDIX.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGROUND WIRES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN IN THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBER, CITY HALL, ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF PLACING UNDERGROUND CERTAIN OVERHEAD WIRES IN BOSTON.

Present: Aldermen FOLSOM (Chairman), BRYANT and HALL. Clerks HILLARD and BRAWLEY.

FIRST HEARING.

CITY HALL, February 23, 1894.

The committee was called to order at 3 o'clock P.M., by Chairman FOLSOM. Absent, Alderman Hall.

Appearances: For parties desiring certain of the wires of the West End Street Railway Company placed underground, HON. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

For the West End Street Railway Company, PRENTISS CUMMINGS, Esq.

Chairman FOLSOM. —Gentlemen, this meeting of the committee is called pursuant to an order which was passed by the Board of Aldermen, and the Committee also has before it for consideration two petitions. The order, which I will read, is as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON,

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 5, 1894.

Ordered, That the Committee on Underground Wires, on the part of this Board, be authorized to give public hearings upon the expediency of requiring the West End Street Railway Company to place underground all of said company's wires, with the exception of the trolley wire and the wires used for the support of the same, and that said committee be authorized to employ a stenographer, and report in print if they deem advisable; the expense attending the same to be charged to the Contingent Fund, Board of Aldermen.

Passed. Approved by the Mayor, February 7, 1894.

A true copy.

Attest:

JOHN T. PRIEST,
Assistant City Clerk.

The following is a copy of the advertisement which appears in the daily papers :

CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY HALL, February 20, 1894.

The Committee on Underground Wires (Aldermen) will give a public hearing in the Aldermen's room, City Hall, on Friday, the 23d inst., at three o'clock P.M., on the expediency of requiring the West End Street Railway Company to place underground all of said company's wires, with the exception of the trolley wire and the wires used for the support of the same.

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,
Chairman of Committee.

In addition to this order there are two petitions here. One is as follows :

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston :

We, the undersigned citizens of Boston, believing that the overhead wires are a constant source of danger to property and a menace to the lives of all who have occasion to pass through our crowded thoroughfares, respectfully petition your Honorable Board that the various companies, including the West End Street Railway Company, be compelled within a reasonable time to put underground all of the wires now located overhead.

That petition is signed by Elbridge F. Andrews & Co., and many others.

There is also another petition, reading the same, signed by Charles H. Wise and many others.

I will say that these petitions were received after the notice advertising this hearing, so that the petitioners have not been notified, except through the press.

Mr. CUMMINGS. — I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that the notice of this meeting which was sent to the West End Street Railway Company's office was simply a notice requesting that the company appear before the Committee on Underground Wires, and nothing was said about the order ; and the truth is that we labored under a misapprehension as to what it was. I thought that probably it was expected that there would be some preliminary consultation. That is, I did not suppose I was coming to a hearing until I got here. I do not want to embarrass the committee or anybody else, or to delay anybody or anything, but I supposed Mr. Hyde would take charge of the hearing, and he is out of town to-day, but will be back next week. I should have no witnesses here if the hearing were held to-day, and I will suggest to the committee whether, with convenience to everybody, it might not be well to postpone the hearing for a week. I think if there was a postponement until a week from to-day we should know what the hearing was to be about. On the other hand, as I say, we do not want to embarrass anybody else. If anybody has come in here and wishes to speak on the subject on the other side we do not want to put them to any serious inconvenience. Still, I should be glad to have Mr. Hyde, who would have charge of the hearing if he were here, hear both sides ; and, if it seems to you on the whole fair and reasonable, I suppose the matter can be so arranged.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Mr. Chairman, I have just been called in to represent the petitioners in this matter and with somewhat short

notice also, and I think Mr. Cummings' suggestion is an entirely agreeable one, if it is agreeable to the committee. I was not only not prepared to go on just now, but had heard that the committee was not to hold the hearing on account of Alderman Hall's illness. So far as I am concerned I have no objection to the suggestion that Mr. Cummings has made.

Mr. CUMMINGS. — Of course, this committee are aware that there are numerous orders before the Legislature bearing on this question. We have to go up to the Legislature about every day. Now, I have suggested postponement for a week, and I am entirely contented that that should be done; but, as there is counsel here representing the other side, I raise the question whether the postponement had not better be for even a longer period than that?

The CHAIRMAN. — I will say that there has been some talk about postponing this hearing on account of Alderman Hall's illness, but I thought, as long as the notice had gone out, that we had better get together and perhaps hear something on both sides and then agree on some later date.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I did not pretend that I was justified in accepting that statement as true, but I was so informed. I know it did not come from the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, if it is agreeable, how will a week from to-day suit you?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, as at present advised I should be inclined to yield to that suggestion. It is a matter that I think the committee would like to dispose of as soon as possible — that is, get at the hearings in the matter. I have no doubt that is the wish of the committee, and if I had my choice I should desire the meeting to be at an earlier day; but as it is suggested by Mr. Cummings that that is his earliest convenience, with the understanding that he should prepare for that day, perhaps that is the best way to leave it.

The CHAIRMAN. — You don't feel that you would be prepared, Mr. Cummings, before a week from to-day?

Mr. CUMMINGS. — No, I don't think we could be prepared, because Mr. Hyde and I are both engaged, I think, for every day up to Friday, at the State House, and where there is as much work as there is at the State House at the present time the latter part of the week is much better for a hearing of this kind. When it comes to Friday or Saturday they have very little committee work there.

The hearing was adjourned at 3.30 P.M., to meet on Friday, March 2, at 3 P.M.

SECOND HEARING.

CITY HALL, March 2, 1894.

The committee was called to order at 3 P.M., by Chairman FOLSOM. Present, all members of the committee.

The chairman, in calling to order, read the notice of the hearing as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY HALL, February 27, 1894.

The Committee on Underground Wires (Aldermen) will give a public hearing in the Aldermen's room, City Hall, on Friday, March 2, 1894, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the expediency of requiring the West End Street Railway Company to place underground all of said company's wires, with the exception of the trolley wire and the wires used for the support of the same.

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,
Chairman of Committee.

The chairman also read the order under which the hearing is held. (See page 1.)

The CHAIRMAN. — There are also with the order the two petitions which were read at the last meeting.

Ald. HALL. — How many signatures are on them, Mr. Chairman?

The chairman read the petitions referred to at the last meeting, both petitions having the same wording, (see page 2,) the petition signed by Elbridge F. Andrews & Co., having about one hundred and twenty-five signatures, and the other petition having forty-one signatures.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee are now prepared to hear the petitioners or anybody representing them.

Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS. — I have already stated to the committee that I appear here in behalf of certain insurance companies, and insurance interests, and am ready to proceed if the committee desire. Mr. Reed has just informed me that he also appears here for certain real estate owners.

The CHAIRMAN. — Your full name, Mr. Reed?

Mr. REED. — Chester A. Reed.

The CHAIRMAN. — Whom do you represent?

Mr. REED. — Certain real estate owners on Tremont, Washington, and Summer streets.

Henry D. Hyde, Esq., stated that he appeared for the West End Street Railway Company.

Mr. HYDE. — Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a single suggestion. The question of what is the authority of the city in the matter at the present time is a question, I think, of considerable moment. Persons representing the city have recently appeared before the Committee on Cities at the Legislature; there have been hearings going on there for about a month; they have now

closed, and it is expected that the committee will very soon report their conclusions. Mr. Bailey, representing the city, has put in a special bill, and Mr. Hoar, a member of the Legislature from Boston, has put in a bill, both of which are intended to cover the whole question. If the committee report a bill it will cover the whole question, which would, as I understand it, take into consideration what the city desires. Now, I am not here to make any objection to this committee going on in this matter at all; but it would seem to me to be very much more intelligent not to, as it will be but a few days before we shall have that question in some form. Still, if it shall go on my impression is that it would be well for the committee to wait for the report of the legislative committee, as that covers the whole ground, and to take up the time of this committee at the present time would be a waste of time. If, on the other hand, the committee and gentlemen think it proper to go on, I cannot object.

The CHAIRMAN. — You represent the West End Street Railway Company, Mr. Hyde?

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — And you claim that this petition before the Legislature is for the change?

Mr. HYDE. — It is to give the power to the city to deal with all overhead wires, feed wires, electric, telephone, and telegraph wires, except the trolley wires, which, of course, have to stay in the present form for the running of cars. It is to give the city authority to compel them to go underground.

Ald. LEE. — Do I understand, Mr. Hyde, in your opinion that the city government has the right now?

Mr. HYDE. — It is a very grave question. I believe Mr. Bailey prepared his bill, which he said he had prepared under instructions from the Mayor. Mr. Bailey has been before the committee and the hearing has been closed. I had a copy of the bill which Mr. Bailey has submitted, which covers the ground and which gives the city authority to deal with the matter, but I have left it in my office. As I said before, the hearings have been closed after having been going on for about a month, and all the parties have had a full hearing; and, while I have no information or opinion in regard to the action of the committee, as to whether they intend to give the city authority on this question, as I understand the law, it is a grave question as to what the authority of the city is.

Ald. BRYANT. — Is that bill to give the city authority to compel the companies to put their wires underground?

Mr. HYDE. — It is to give the city authority to compel and make the companies put the wires underground, and that one commissioner be appointed to have full charge of the matter. Another bill is that the city itself shall have charge of the matter. There have been three different bills presented that are all based on the same general idea of power to compel feed wires, electric light wires, and telephone wires to go underground.

Ald. BRYANT. — There was a bill reported last year or the year before and defeated in the Senate.

Mr. HYDE. — As I understand it, this is substituting that bill as returned to the committee.

Ald. LEE. — I would like to inquire, Mr. Chairman, from Mr. Hyde, if there has ever been any decision sent down as to the power that might be given to cities by a police regulation to order wires underground?

Mr. HYDE. — I never have heard of any; I don't know one way or the other.

Ald. LEE. — Can the city, by a police regulation order, the wires underground?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, you raise a good many questions when you ask that.

Ald. HALL. — There is a New Jersey decision in regard to that?

Mr. HYDE. — I cannot say. I never have seen such a decision, but I have only assumed, by the city going there and Mr. Bailey preparing a bill, that it was desired by the city to have more complete authority than now exists. That is all that I can say about it.

Statement by HON. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I suppose that when the duty that now lies before this committee was assigned to it, the body which assigned that duty was well aware that the legislature of Massachusetts was in session and would undoubtedly deal with many questions of great public interest, prominent among which is the question of putting the wires in the city of Boston underground. That has been a favorite subject of discussion for many years.

If the suggestion which Mr. Hyde makes that, considering the supreme authority of the Legislature, this committee shall not go on at the present time to fully investigate the subject, is to have any weight, I think it might be very well to consider whether it is not possible that this committee should adjourn over a year in case the Legislature fails to take action at the present time. In other words, the wish of Mr. Hyde is that this committee shall fail to fulfil the function it has undertaken to fulfil.

I should be very glad myself, Mr. Chairman, to present the question which has been raised by Mr. Hyde as to the authority of the committee to act in the premises, before the Board of Aldermen, which it represents; and I should be very much pleased to discuss that question.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, the committee have decided that, as there are a number of people present to be heard, it would be wise, perhaps, to continue to-day and hear what we can, and we will be glad to hear from Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Mr. Chairman, I suppose it is proper for me to suggest, in opening, what the matter is which I propose to present to the committee, — evidence which, of course, is always subject to the discretion and desire of this committee. I will say that the matters in regard to which I am at present instructed to speak lie in this way —

Mr. HYDE. — Before you go on, Mr. Williams, I would like to have you give the names of the parties whom you appear for.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — When the committee desires it I will give them.

Mr. HYDE. — I think that is the customary practice.

The CHAIRMAN. — I understand that you appear for the petitioners here?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes.

Mr. HYDE. — All of them?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I appear for insurance companies desiring the action petitioned for here.

Mr. HYDE. — Will you state the insurance companies you appear for?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I will not, sir.

Ald. HALL. — I think Mr. Williams has a right to be heard as an individual.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I will not state. When the committee desires to take into consideration my authority to appear before it here and address it, I shall be very glad to respond to the committee, but I am not prepared to be catechised by a representative of the West End Street Railway Company as to what or whom I represent here.

Mr. HYDE. — The chairman asked me whom I represented here and I answered the question. I considered it a civil question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have answered the question, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — I think it is a proper question to ask who the other gentleman appears here for, and I don't know any reason why the gentleman should be ashamed to have it known for whom he appears.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I desire to say that there are reasons, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. If the committee desires the reasons I will give them. The reasons are that the West End Street Railway Company is a corporation which exercises such an influence in such a manner that petitioners for such action in the insurance business do not care to spread the names of their companies upon the record. That is the reason, and I am prepared at any time when the committee wishes to call in question my authority to furnish them with the names of my clients — and I have plenty of them; but I am not here to be catechised by the counsel of the West End Street Railway Company. I have not yet in my professional experience appeared in law cases for pleasure or without clients behind me.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee will hear what you have to say.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this matter lies now, as I understand it, in this condition: First among the considerations is, perhaps, the question of the jurisdiction of the Board of Aldermen. As I understand it, the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston constitutes a judicial tribunal which finds conclusively and finally upon the question of granting locations to corporations desiring to use the public highways and to erect thereon poles or structures of any kind, this being the supreme tribunal. It has been distinctly held that this tribunal exercises a wide discretion for the protection of the public rights; it has

been distinctly decided in this Commonwealth that locations may be refused by the board; and it has also been distinctly settled in this Commonwealth that when locations have been granted they may be qualified so as to subserve the public convenience and prevent the unreasonable encumbrance of the highways.

Now, in the exercise of that discretion the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston granted to the West End Street Railway Company not an absolute location in the streets of Boston, but granted them what has been granted in other places — what I consider, as a matter of law, to be a temporary location for its poles and wires. In the exercise of the discretion of the Board of Aldermen they did not grant the usual unqualified location to this street railway company to erect these poles for its trolley system, but they granted a permit to this street railway company to erect poles and maintain those poles and the wires thereon until the Board of Aldermen should order them down. Now, that means a qualified location.

Whatever agreement was made between the Board of Aldermen and the West End Street Railway Company in this case was that the company might put up its poles, hang its wires, start its system, but that it should remain no longer in the streets than the Board of Aldermen should order, after sixty days' notice; and that is all the right that the West End Street Railway Company has in the streets of Boston.

Ald. HALL. — Mr. Williams, — right here, — would that right require concurrent action on the part of the Railroad Commissioners?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Not at all, no, sir; not at all. The State Railroad Commissioners? — not at all, sir. I know of no law which gives the Railroad Commissioners any jurisdiction in the premises whatever. Therefore the question now before this board is, as a matter of law, twofold: first, ought not this board at the present time, exercising its discretion in the matter of regulation — or what the alderman has already suggested to be the exercise of the police power of the State — ought not, in view of the change in the conditions, as a mere matter of regulation, these poles and wires to be ordered down? The question is broad enough to cover the poles, the wires, the trolleys, and everything else. The second question is, whether the time has not come when the Board of Aldermen should put the limitation upon the West End Street Railway Company which was contained in its location which was granted the first of May, 1889? The terms of that grant contained the following provision:

“The poles shall be cylindrical in shape and painted before erected, and shall be removed when so directed by the Board of Aldermen after sixty days' notice.”

Ald. HALL. — And whether or not that language is broad enough to include what is on the poles in the way of wires?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Oh, unquestionably, because — and I feel no embarrassment whatever about the partial remedy that we seek here — because the Board of Aldermen has the right at any time, if they will not take down the wires that are included in the

petition, to order their poles and system and everything else down. So that, upon the ground that I am dealing with the discretion of the Board of Aldermen, which was exercised to make this a mere temporary expedient for rapid transit, I appeal to the committee upon the order.

What is the order? It is that the feed-wires and return-wires — that is, the wires outside of the trolley wire itself and its guards — shall be put underground.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it does not appear of record what I shall now state, but I shall hope to prove to this committee before this hearing ends, — and I may have to appeal to former members of the Board of Aldermen to justify me, — that when this location was granted it was with the express, stipulated agreement, on the part of President Whitney, that these feed and return wires should be put underground; and I believe, as a matter of fact, that the contract that this corporation entered into was that these wires which are now in question should, as a matter of honor and agreement and solemn verbal pledge, be placed underground. In accordance with the familiar practice of this corporation in making agreements with perfect freedom, and then violating them with entire dishonor, they refuse to do it.

And I am prepared to show that in the Board of Directors of the West End Street Railway Company, President Whitney insisted that his solemn pledge to the city of Boston should be kept, and that the Board of Directors voted that it should not be kept; in other words, that the Board of Aldermen of that time depended upon the word of honor of the West End Street Railway Company's president, and that company repudiated its president's word, to his embarrassment. And I believe it may be said for him that he honestly and fairly urged and insisted that when he had given his word it should be kept. Therefore, I think that in this investigation we are merely going back to what was understood by the Board of Aldermen when they granted this privilege to this corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. — When was that, Mr. Williams — in 1889?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That was in 1889. I don't know as I shall be able to find the Board of Aldermen who made that agreement with President Whitney, but I think I can.

Ald. HALL. — Isn't that agreement intimated or indicated in a certain bond which the road gave?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have not that bond before me.

Mr. REED. — I have it, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I have not that bond before me.

Mr. REED. — Would you like to look at it?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, I would. (Examining bond.) "The said West End Street Railway Company has agreed so to construct, maintain, and use its overhead trolley electric system of motive power as not to impair the efficiency of said wires, systems, or service of said fire department or police board." Is that the one?

Ald. HALL. — Yes, let me see that. It is some time since I read it. (Examining bond.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have not seen that lately.

Ald. HALL. — Yes, pardon me, and it speaks about "putting its said power or feed wire underground or insulating it."

Mr. WILLIAMS. — "Putting its said power or feed wire underground or insulating it where it is above ground and exposed to the air, and erecting and putting up at its own expense the metallic circuit system, so called," and so on. Now, there is no doubt but that if the committee are going back to the actual conditions under which the city of Boston first allowed this trolley system to be erected — and that we are doing, nothing more — the Board of Aldermen, if it shall order this company to put its feed-wires and return-wires underground, shall be asking it to do nothing more than it was in honor bound to do when it received its privileges in the city of Boston. Now, there is no doubt about the legal authority of this board. I think we can among us manage to carry this thing through in a legal way, with the assistance of Brother Hyde, and that this is merely a question now of the facts.

Now, I come here to prove the facts, in an orderly way to show that the existence of these feed and return wires along the side of the highway is a serious threat to the property interests of Boston, that it is in great part responsible for many fires which have occurred, and that by reason of it every property owner along the line of the West End Street Railway Company is paying tribute, not only in the way of increased insurance rates, general rates, but that every single property owner who is opposite the trolley system where feed-wires are arranged along the sidewalk has to pay in addition to the general rates a distinct percentage as a wire obstruction rate. I don't think it is generally known to the business men of Boston, but the insurance men who know about this matter will present that to the committee, and I think it will appear before we are through with this investigation that these feed-wires, erected as they are along the sidewalks of the city, cost the people of Boston hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in insurance rates and in insurance losses.

Now, let me, merely as a matter of mechanics, Mr. Chairman, suggest — why is there a necessity for barring these particular wires? It is true that at the present time, from curb to curb of our sidewalks, there is an absolute network of West End wires. That is, the span wires run across from post to post; in the centre is the trolley-wire; on each side of the trolley-wire are the guard-wires, which are lifted above the trolley-wire in order to catch any falling wire which may be exposed thus to the current of the trolley and charged; and then on one side of the street are carried what are called the feed-wires and the return-wires of this corporation. Everybody knows what those wires are. They are the very large wires which are carried from post to post on one side of the street along the whole length of the West End system. They are large and unsightly, and they vary in number from two, I believe, up to twenty. They are placed in the city of Boston where, I believe, these wires are strung along the sidewalk at the usual elevation of these posts to the number of eighteen or twenty. I have not the exact

figures now. Then they vary in number from that down to two wires.

Now, those we ask to have taken down, for this reason — and I shall ask the committee and I do request the committee now that it asks the attendance of the fire commissioners in order that we may have the benefit of their suggestions — that these heavy wires are perhaps the greatest obstruction known on our streets to the operation of the Fire Department. In the first place you will bear in mind, gentlemen, that the feed-wires are as heavily charged as the trolley, for they take the current which supplies the trolley. They feed the trolley-wire and the return-wires take the current back to the station.

Now, the feed-wires are high potential and dangerous, and, as you will of course know without my suggesting it, they are erected on these poles directly over the curb at such a height that it is impossible almost for the Fire Department to handle its ladders, unless they are very long ladders which will reach from the middle of the street up high above the building and thereby clear these feed-wires. If, as is often the case, the ladders required are shorter ladders, they often must rest upon the feed-wires themselves.

These feed-wires are nothing more or less than trolley-wires with an insulating material over them to protect them under ordinary circumstances; but supposing a great fire ladder gets up against those wires, as it must in almost every fire, that insulating material will be swept off like so much tissue paper, and then your wire is bare, your ladder rests upon it, and what is the result? Your firemen go up the ladder and begin to handle the hose; the water floods the ladder, and a water surface on a ladder is as good a conductor of electricity as there is known in the world; and the result is that the minute your ladder is covered with water that whole ladder is charged with electricity. The result is injury to the fireman perhaps, and at least an inability to operate his hose.

Now, on the hose itself you are perfectly familiar, I suppose, with the difficulty they encounter there; that when, for any reason, the falling wires, bare wires, fall down upon the trolley or upon these feed-wires, and take the current of electricity that comes from those wires, if a fireman is playing upon a fire and his stream happens to strike one of those wires, he takes the whole trolley charge through his body and he falls; because the water spout from the hose is as perfect a circulating medium for the electric current as the wire itself. Now, the firemen are operating all about this dangerous wire, and the mere fact of the existence of those dangerous wires right at the gutter, where the ladder work is all done, makes it an absolute necessity, as I think we shall be able to show to you, that these wires shall come down.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like, unless there is some other suggestion to be made, to have some members of the insurance fraternity, prominent members who are present and who know the risks that these wires involve to property and the increase of rates that has resulted from the use of these wires, address the com-

mittee on the subject. I would like to call some of those gentlemen and ask them to offer their testimony to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. — Will you call them, Mr. Williams, or will Mr. Reed do so? I understand that Mr. Reed is representing the insurance people.

Mr. REED. — No, I am not representing the insurance people, but the real estate men.

EUGENE E. PARTRIDGE. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Your full name is Eugene E. Partridge, is it?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Partridge, what is your position in the insurance field?

A. I am vice-president of the North American Insurance Company.

Q. And I believe that you, when the West End Street Railway Company originally petitioned for its location, appeared here and objected, did you not?

A. I did.

Q. Now, will you state what grounds you took at that time at the hearing, which have been justified by your later experience, as to the operation of this trolley system upon the insurance business of the city?

A. I objected at the hearing for several reasons: first, on account of the obstruction to the streets and to the firemen in the use of the ladders, and also on account of the danger that would result to the firemen; and that it would not only cause them to fear that there would be a difficulty for them to encounter in attacking a fire in its incipency until the wires had been removed, but also that they would be in dread of the shock that they would receive from the current; and also on account of the danger of fires from wires coming in contact with the live wire of the trolley system. At the hearing I objected to the West End Road adopting a system which, as I claimed then, was an experimental system and in its infancy, and committing themselves to a system which would prevent them from giving other systems a trial. And I think that is the case at the present time. That is the whole thing boiled down; it might be amplified very much.

Q. And let me ask you, Mr. Partridge, whether the objections which you then made to this system have been borne out by your experience with the system as an insurance man?

A. Yes, very decidedly.

Q. Is it not true that within the last five years, since this system came into operation, the insurance rates in the city of Boston have increased?

A. Yes, they have.

Q. How much have they increased?

A. Well, in certain districts they have been doubled at least.

Q. And how is it in this extra risk district here?

A. What we call the congested district?

Q. The congested district.

A. In the congested district they have been, as a rule, more than doubled, I should say.

Q. That is, since 1889?

A. Yes.

Q. And I will ask you this: whether in making your rates for a given building, if you find the feed-wires of the West End Street Railway Company along the line of the sidewalk in front of the building you make a distinct charge by reason of the existence of those wires and their liability to obstruct ladders?

A. I would say, in answer to that, that I am not now on the rating committee. You have here the Secretary of the Board, who is more familiar with the present details of rates than I am, and who can probably answer that question better than I can. I have served on the rating committee, but not since they have been acting under the present rules.

Q. Well, was that rule in existence when you were there?

A. No, it was not. There was no specific charge made. There have been charges made in certain districts, in certain streets where the obstruction has been very marked. There has been a charge made—I don't know particularly for the trolley system, but for other wires hung in a similar manner.

Q. Now, have you attempted at all to estimate the part that these high-potential electric wires play over ground wires in the increase of fires and of losses in the city of Boston?

A. It is something that would be very difficult to estimate without going into a very careful examination of the causes of fires; and I presume that has been done by different parties, that investigation has been made by the Fire Marshal and Fire Commissioners.

Q. You are not able to say yourself as to that?

A. No, I am not; it would simply be a matter of estimate.

Q. But is it not true that in the insurance field the presence of these high-potential wires in the air is regarded as one of the most serious elements of fire-risk now existing?

A. Yes, it is considered very important, a very important element.

Q. And if these high-potential wires could be placed underground, those of the electric light companies and of the West End Company, it would in your judgment very materially reduce the fire risks, and probably, with them, the insurance rates in the city of Boston?

A. I think undoubtedly it would be a great factor,—if by placing underground you mean all the wires, you mean the naked trolley-wire and all.

Q. Yes, I mean all the high-current wires?

A. Yes, undoubtedly. It is a question whether the insurance companies have made an adequate charge for the risk caused by such wires as yet. You ask whether there would thereby be a material reduction in the risks. I question whether the companies have made an adequate charge for this hazard. It has been agitated from time to time, and we feel a good deal as many electricians do, that the thing is experimental, and you don't know what

to charge for it. But we feel that there is a serious hazard that can be guarded against.

Q. Now, have the fires increased since these high-potential wires have been strung over the highway?

A. There is no question that they have increased.

Q. And can you state the percentage?

A. I am not prepared to give any figures.

Q. Have you anything further to suggest, Mr. Partridge, about these high-potential wires as a factor in insurance risk.

A. Well, the instances of mysterious fires in buildings where wires — not necessarily electric-light wires — enter have very markedly increased, and in some instances the fires have been traced to the electric hazard, and there it is only a matter of insurance. Where a naked wire is liable to come in contact with stray wires, called dead wires, those wires are likely also to transmit the current to other naked wires. When you take naked wires charged with high currents — taking, for instance, a wire charged as the trolley-wires are — it does not need an expert to see that there is a very serious hazard, and we feel that that hazard is about us everywhere.

Q. Exactly. Well, I think I will show through the Fire Department the statistics upon that question, Mr. Partridge.

A. Yes.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Partridge, do you consider the greatest risk to come from the feed-wire or from the wires as an obstruction, in case of fire, — that is, would it come from the current or from the obstruction caused to the firemen?

A. Well, that would be a hard question to answer, because we consider them both very serious. The easiest thing to demonstrate is the obstruction to the Fire Department from the hindrance to putting up their ladders. Then, as to the cause of the fires, it is not so easy to show that — that these wires are responsible for many of the fires — although we strongly believe they are. But there can be no question about interference with the Fire Department. Probably anybody who has attended a fire and has seen the difficulties under which the firemen labor appreciate the fact that the interference from that source is very evident.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Mr. Partridge, just one question: If a fire is to be attacked and the department wants to place its ladders in position, the trolley, which is in the middle of the street, and its guard wires — the single trolley-wire with its guard wires, or possibly two trolley-wires and their guard wires, if the street is wide enough for two tracks — is not as much an obstruction as a very large feed-wire which is twenty feet in the air, say two, four, or five large cables within eight, ten, or twelve feet of the building? That is, a trolley-wire is not such an obstruction as the feed-wire to attacking a fire?

A. No, I should say not. All obstructions in the street must be more or less of an interference, but the most serious ones are the side wires.

Q. The most serious one is the feed-wire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which is a very large, strong cable, quite close to the building, over the curb, and but a short distance up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those feed-wires do seriously interfere with the placing of ladders, do they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Partridge, do you know whether, as a matter of fact, those wires are very difficult to cut in case of a fire?

A. I should say — you mean the large cables?

Q. Yes, the cables.

A. I should think they would be very difficult to cut. I never saw any cut, so I don't know.

Q. They are very heavy, are they not?

A. They are very heavy and very bulky, and I don't know how they could be cut.

Q. And do you know whether it is a fact, that, unless great care is taken in cutting them, they may snap the poles, they are so heavy?

A. Well, I shouldn't be prepared to state in regard to that. I am not a mechanic.

Q. You are not an electrical expert?

A. No.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Partridge a question or two. Mr. Partridge, will you describe the feed-wire that you have been talking about?

A. I am not aware that I have been talking much about a feed-wire. I have had questions asked of me.

Q. The only hearing to-day is upon feed-wires?

A. Well, as I understand feed-wires they are the large cables that run along from pole to pole on the side.

Q. Are they bare wires?

A. No, sir.

Q. They are insulated?

A. Insulated, I should say. I never made a careful examination, so as to know. I only judge from the outward appearance.

Q. They are not naked wires, and you would not get a shock from them if you should touch them?

A. Not in their normal condition.

Q. And have you ever seen a man repairing on the line?

A. I never saw a man at work on the feed-wires.

Q. They will sit astride of them and work just as you would sit in a chair.

A. I never have seen a man at work on a feed-wire. I have seen them at work on the trolley-wire, but not on the feed-wire.

Q. And the trolley-wire is a bare wire?

A. I suppose it is, necessarily.

Q. How high did you say these feed-wires were?

A. I don't think I made a statement as to that.

Q. Well, can you give us any idea?

A. Well, I should say about twelve or fourteen feet; somewhere along there.

Q. Do you know what the potential of the feed-wire is, of the electricity?

A. I do not.

Q. Have you any knowledge of where the danger point comes?

A. From the feed-wires?

Q. In the use of electricity?

A. Only just as I have read, that is all. I never made a study of it.

Q. Well, what is your idea of where the danger point comes?

A. Well, I understand, somewhere in the neighborhood —

MR. WILLIAMS. — Is it fair to cross-examine the witness as an expert upon electricity, when he only pretends to be an insurance man? I don't think this is a fair line of examination.

MR. HYDE. — I think it is perfectly proper.

MR. WILLIAMS. — There is no doubt that you do ; I know you do.

MR. HYDE. — I am simply questioning him to find out as to what his knowledge is. I think he has testified about certain things, and I want to find out what his knowledge is about those things.

MR. WILLIAMS. — He has testified not as an expert in electricity.

MR. HYDE. — I am only asking him in regard to the danger of wires. He has referred to a certain class of wires, and has said that certain wires were dangerous, and I simply desire to ask his knowledge of the difference between the dangerous wires and those that are not dangerous.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Well, do you want to ask him if he has taken hold of a wire — that is, of a high-potential wire?

MR. HYDE. — Well, he should not talk about dangerous wires unless he knows and is able to explain what a dangerous wire is. I think he needs to explain what a dangerous wire is.

THE CHAIRMAN. — I think there is no objection to the question.

THE WITNESS. — I should say that a dangerous wire was one which incommoded the firemen in their work.

Q. (By MR. HYDE.) Dangerous from an electrical standpoint, I mean?

A. Well, a wire of enough potential to make a man receive a bad shock.

Q. If a wire was insulated how could he get the shock.

A. Well, I don't know that there would be any danger as long as it was insulated.

Q. Have you ever known, Mr. Partridge, of a fireman or anybody else being injured by a feed-wire?

A. If you mean by that if I have seen it, if I have actually seen a man so injured, I will say no, that I haven't actually seen it. But I have read of such cases and heard of them.

Q. By feed-wires?

A. I cannot say feed-wires, but trolley.

Q. The electric-light wires are bare, they are not insulated, are they?

A. I supposed they were. I supposed that the electric-light wires which carried the current were insulated.

Q. Then you didn't know whether the electric-light wires were insulated or not?

A. No, sir.

Q. You do know that the feed-wires are insulated?

A. I have been informed so. I never investigated in regard to either one of them.

Q. Well, the fact is that the feed-wires are insulated, that on the feed-wire there is a rubber coating around the wire, that it is not a bare wire. You are aware of that fact, are you not?

A. Well, I supposed the feed-wires were insulated, yes, sir.

Q. Now, you say you have known of accidents from wires, but have you ever known of an accident from a feed-wire?

A. I couldn't say. It was some part of the system which caused the accident, the trouble.

Q. What system?

A. Some part of the system of electric wires, the wires that were on the streets.

Q. Now, the kinds of wires that we have on the streets are the wires of the railroad and the wires of the telephone and telegraph companies and the wires of the electric light companies.

A. Yes.

Q. Now, the only thing we are discussing to-day, as I understand it, is the feed-wires of the West End Street Railway Company.

A. I didn't understand it so when I came to the hearing. I understood that this was a question of a hearing relating to all wires which run alongside the track.

Mr. HYDE. — As I understand the hearing, it is in regard to the feed-wires.

The CHAIRMAN. — The order reads that the committee "be authorized to give public hearings upon the expediency of requiring the West End Street Railway Company to place underground all of said company's wires, with the exception of the trolley-wire and the wires used for the support of the same."

Mr. HYDE. — That is it — it only applies to the West End wires.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, while it may be the case that the order only applies to the West End wires, the petition here says:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Boston, believing that the overhead wires are a constant source of danger to property and a menace to the lives of all who have occasion to pass through our crowded thoroughfares, respectfully petition your honorable board that the various companies, including the West End Street Railway Company," etc.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, the chairman has read the order for the hearing, and I suppose it is clear, and don't suppose Brother Williams means anything else. I don't suppose he would think of including the arc light wires at the present time.

Mr. WILLIAMS — Yes, I should.

Mr. HYDE. — The hearing is limited to the order, and the order provides that the hearing shall be given in regard to the wires of the West End Street Railway.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I do, Mr. Hyde, consider that the hearing here does involve electric light wires to this extent, that I may appeal to the records of this board that there is already pending before the Board of Aldermen, through this committee, I think, or the Committee on Streets and Sewers, a petition from the Boston Electric Light Company, which is the company running the electric-light wires, to go underground; and therefore I do think that when we are discussing here the question of the dangers of these high-potential wires it ought to be taken into consideration that the company that owns all the overhead electric-light wires has already voluntarily petitioned this board to put those wires underground, and that the only high-potential wires then remaining in the city of Boston, particularly in this district here, with very few exceptions certainly, are the wires of the West End Street Railway Company, and that therefore, saving the trolley-wire, when this committee has acted in conjunction with the committee having the petition of the Boston Electric Light Company in charge, I should say that then we shall have practically all of the high-potential wires underground in the city of Boston. So this is a question involving all of the wires carrying high-potential electricity that at present are suspended over the city of Boston.

Mr. HYDE. — “Ordered, That the Committee on Underground wires” —

Mr. WILLIAMS. — It isn't in there. I am not talking about that.

Mr. HYDE. — “Ordered, That the Committee on Underground Wires, on the part of this board, be authorized to give public hearings upon the expediency of requiring the West End Street Railway Company to place underground all of said company's wires, which the exception of the trolley-wire and the wires used for the support of the same.” That is the hearing that has been advertised. That is the hearing that I am attending. I do not notice here the representatives of any companies who have other wires. I do not see any such representatives present. Now, it could by no means have been intended, when the committee was ordered to investigate the question of one class of wires, that in that hearing any other class of wires was to be involved. While they may have jurisdiction over all wires, and while they may be directed by the board to include all wires in their investigation, to-day the hearing is upon the feed-wires of the West End Street Railway Company. It is limited to that by necessity, and that is the question we are addressing ourselves to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, but your difficulty is, Mr. Hyde, that your corporation is the only corporation that, after years of protest on the part of the community, and of contest against the movement, refuses to put all of its high-potential wires underground which can be put underground. All the rest of the companies have yielded except your company, and we have a right to consider the existing state of things. And I say here that when the Board of Aldermen already knows from its own records that every other concern has yielded, we have a right to treat this as

disposing of the whole overhead electric wire high-potential system.

Mr. HYDE. — Then, if we are the only one left, if it can relate to nobody else logically, if all the other wires are underground, there is no use in talking about others, when ours are the only ones left.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That is right.

Mr. HYDE. — But the subject upon which we are having the hearing is upon the feed-wires of the West End Road.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — The subject that we are going into now is to discuss the question of the conditions, also, of other wires, electric light and other wires, that are going underground by consent of the owners.

Mr. HYDE. — The witness made answer to your questions when you referred to the question of all the wires, including wires which you say are already underground; and therefore he was not talking about the feed-wires. When he was speaking of the dangers of wires it appears that he was speaking of the danger from other wires and not of the danger from feed-wires. He does not know of any instance where the feed-wires have proved dangerous, but on the general subject of wires he has given his opinion. Therefore, I say that when we get around to it, and see what he had to say and what he referred to, practically it boils down to this, that he understands that electric-light wires are dangerous, that he does not know the potentiality of the feed-wires and is not talking about those, that in making his answer he was talking about all wires. Now, I think the question of the feed-wires, under the order, is the proper subject of inquiry, and the question we are investigating is not as to all electric wires, but as to the one question of feed-wires of the West End Road. I will say now that this is the first time I ever understood that a request was made of the West End Road to put its feed-wires underground.

The CHAIRMAN. — On February 5th the order was passed in the Board of Aldermen, and later on the petitions were presented, as having a bearing on this subject. The committee have the petitions before them, as having a bearing on the matter here, although the order before the committee only calls for a hearing upon the West End wires.

Ald. HALL. — So the whole subject is really before the committee?

Mr. HYDE. — The only point is this, that Brother Williams has made a certain statement in regard to other wires being placed underground. While that statement is hardly correct at the present time, I will say that if what he says were true, and if the wires of the other companies are underground, it is hardly worth while, as he understands that such wires are already buried or are going to be, to ask questions in regard to the effect of the other wires of the witness.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Buried or going to be.

Mr. HYDE. — Or going to be. But how long has it been since they petitioned, asking permission for that right?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — The petition of the Boston Electric Light

Company, as I understand, was filed the second day of January this year.

Mr. HYDE. — And how long before that were petitions pending here, asking for such legislation?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Weren't pending at all, — were decided, but the time was too limited.

Mr. HYDE. — Have you looked at the records, to see?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — And were there not pending before the first of January petitions to put more wires underground?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Petitions were then put in, but I don't know of their having been pending. I understand they were acted on, but the time was too limited.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair will state, if he remembers correctly, that the Boston Electric Light Company did petition the Board of Aldermen last year for leave to open certain streets to bury their wires, and the Board of Aldermen granted them leave, limiting the time; and it was so late in the season then that there was not sufficient time to put those wires underground. Consequently they came in this year with a new petition.

Ald. HALL. — And that was promptly granted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — In answer to Mr. Hyde's question as to whether there were any petitions pending before that which was introduced this year, I will say that they were not pending, but were decided, the time, however, being limited, and a new petition being brought in this year. I had the matter in mind as the chairman suggests.

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, but the time was not sufficient before the cold weather set in.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — There was only a month, I believe, gentlemen, in which this company could do it. They had to do it in that time. I think that is so.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, Mr. Partridge, to what particular system, or what particular wires, does your objection to wires apply? Does it apply to all electric wires above ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the height to which the Electric Light Company carries its wires?

A. No, I couldn't state.

Q. Relatively to the feed-wires?

A. I couldn't state in regard to that.

Q. Whether higher or lower you don't know?

A. No.

Q. And could you answer that question in regard to the telephone wires?

A. No, I couldn't, off-hand. In walking along the street and seeing a mass of cables I couldn't distinguish, unless I had made a careful study of the matter, between one set of wires and another.

Q. Could you tell in regard to telegraph wires?

A. No.

Q. You say you couldn't distinguish between one and the

other. Are the cables of the West End Street Railway Company carried indiscriminately with other electric wires in the streets?

A. Well, I suppose the feed-wires of the West End are the lower wires, nearest the sidewalk.

Q. Well, are they carried indiscriminately with other electric wires in the streets?

A. I couldn't say. I should say not.

Q. What would you say as to the inconvenience in case of fire of wires of different heights?

A. I don't think I understand your question, Mr. Hyde.

Q. Supposing you had wires twenty-five feet high, twenty feet high, supposing you had wires fifteen feet high, supposing you had wires twelve feet high — now, supposing you take them as the same wires, I mean as to size and strength, which would be the greatest objection, which of those heights would be the greatest objection from the street, as a rule?

A. Well, I should say that they would all be an equal obstruction, except the ones nearest the street would be more easily removed if they could be cut.

Q. Now, you speak of having been here at some hearing before the Board of Aldermen when the question of cutting these wires came up. Do you remember that at that time the shears being brought in the presence of the Mayor — I believe Mayor Hart was there at that time, and wire of different sizes being cut with the shears in the presence of Mayor Hart?

A. Yes, by experts.

Q. Well, that is to say, you remember their being cut by ordinary shears, do you not?

A. No, they were not ordinary shears. They were linemen's shears, the shears with which they cut copper wire, which they use for cutting generally in connection with their work.

Q. Well, of course, I do not mean that they were the ordinary shears of the household.

A. No; linemen's shears.

Q. And they were cut readily by those shears, were they not?

A. Yes, by the experts.

Q. Well, as I say, they were cut. That was done in the presence of the Mayor. After the aldermen had passed the order granting the permission asked for, before the Mayor signed it as the question had come up at the hearing in regard to the ability to remove those wires readily, that matter was illustrated and the wires were cut in his presence. That was also brought out at the hearing.

A. Yes, I think at the hearing this same experiment was shown.

Q. It was a hearing in connection with granting the permit?

A. For the railroad to put in this system, yes, sir.

Q. Now, will you state any buildings where the rate of insurance has been specifically increased because of feed-wires?

A. I distinctly stated that I could not. The secretary of the board is here and he will answer those questions.

Q. Can you state here before this committee specifically, as an

insurance man, that you have ever received any special rate because of the existence of the feed-wires?

A. No, my own impression is that there never has been any charge made as yet.

Q. No, that is what I thought; up to the present time.

A. It comes in under the general hazard.

Q. Now, you said a moment ago that obstructions in streets increase the rate generally. You stated that as a general proposition, if I understood you.

A. Yes, I said that in certain instances a charge had been made.

Q. I don't mean in the present rate, but I understood you to say that the facility of getting at a fire was diminished if there were obstructions in the streets?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, how are the rates in New York as compared with the rates in Boston, of insurance?

A. Well, the present rates in New York, while they vary according to the district, I should say that in what they call the merchandise district their rates are no more than they have been.

Q. For how long a period?

A. For five years, I should say. For the last five years their rates in what is called the merchandise district have been very much higher than our rates.

Q. But they have not changed and they have gone up here?

A. No, they haven't changed and ours have gone up.

Q. And as to the losses in New York—you insure in New York as well as in Boston?

A. Yes.

Q. As to the losses in New York—how do they compare with the losses in Boston, speaking generally?

A. Well, I can only judge from our own experience. New York is a very much larger city and has a great many more fires, but our experience has been that we have always uniformly made a profit in New York City.

Q. Now, in several of the streets of New York there is the elevated railroad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is a special rate made in those streets where the elevated railroad exists?

A. I think not. I think the elevated road has been an assistance at times; a structure from which they can fight the fire.

Q. Yes; but as a rule, for the erection of ladders and all that sort of thing, it would not be an assistance, would it?

A. Yes, they can place their ladders on the side, I suppose. For the large swinging ladders, like the Hayes ladder and the Skinner ladder, I suppose the structure would be in the way.

Q. Well, I don't know the technical names of the ladders, but take the ladders that go in sections, that mount up, go on wheels—I don't mean to say the single ladder that we used to see as boys in the country, but I mean some of these other ladders which

the Fire Department use. Wouldn't the erection of all those ladders be impeded by the elevated railroad structure?

A. I don't know, Mr. Hyde. I asked an underwriter once in New York about that and he said that he didn't know that the elevated railroad formed any obstruction, that in fact they used it at times.

Q. Of course they can often get upon the structures and use them in order to get a hose on a building in case of fire; but in getting ladders up I would naturally suppose that they would be rather in the way, wouldn't you?

A. Well, I don't know but they can span them—erect them, from the middle of the street. The middle of the street is clear with the elevated roads.

Q. Now, if you can span one of those structures with a high ladder, how much easier it would be to span a single feed-wire which is up nearer to the building?

A. In this case, with the trolley system, the whole street is covered.

Q. I am speaking now of the feed-wire—this hearing is in regard to the feed-wires. Have you ever seen a fire where the getting up of the ladders was interfered with by a feed-wire?

A. I haven't been much to fires since the trolley system was put in, but whenever I have gone, at the time when I got there either their ladders were up or the wires were down.

Q. Therefore, as far as your observation goes you haven't anything to say about that?

A. As far as my observation has gone I haven't much to say.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) When you have arrived, you have found the feed-wires down or the ladders up?

A. Yes, sir; they had either got up inside of them or cut them down.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, will you tell me where you have ever seen the feed-wires down at a fire?

A. Well, I think at all the large fires I have seen a tangled mass of wires, and the electricity playing through them, and I supposed the feed-wires formed a part of them.

Q. Well, will you tell me where you ever saw a fire where the feed-wires were down?

A. I don't fool around much—I usually keep clear of those wires; never fool around those wires much.

Q. You have never seen such an instance, have you?

A. I didn't claim that I could state particularly in regard to that. I said that my evidence was entirely hearsay on that point.

Q. Therefore, really, when you come to get down to it, you don't really know of any instance where the fighting of a fire has been hindered because of the presence of the feed-wires?

A. Not from my own personal actual observation.

Q. Well, is there any fire you think of where there was a feed-wire in the street in front of the building that burned, where there was a feed-wire which interfered in any way with the fighting of the fire?

A. Well, I think at the Globe Theatre fire that there was a feed-wire there. I didn't ever see it at all, but I suppose there was one there.

Q. Was your attention ever called to any accident in connection with fighting the fire in that building, owing to the feed-wire?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. Now, speaking of the dangers coming to property from electric wires, how could a building be injured by a feed-wire? They don't come into the buildings, do they?

A. No.

Q. They are insulated?

A. Well, Mr. Hyde, referring to the danger, I was referring more particularly to the trolley-wires, — the naked wires.

Q. But the naked wires, the trolley-wires, do not go into the buildings?

A. No, but it isn't necessary to have a wire that carries a current go into the building. If a stray or dead wire falls upon a live wire, it will convey a current to any other naked wire.

Q. But the Legislature a few years ago authorized the appointment by law of a man to take care of all dead wires. Have you ever heard of any trouble from dead wires since Mr. Flanders was appointed Superintendent or Inspector of Wires?

A. I don't know that I have heard of any?

Q. And that objection has been taken out of the way since Mr. Flanders has been appointed supervisor of all that class of wires?

A. Yes; but I will say not only dead wires, but wires which are dead sometimes, — that is, wires are constantly breaking, all the time, in a storm, for instance, and that makes a hazard. There is always liability to trouble, at any time, when you find the wires down.

Q. Yes, but can you mention any instance where, from a trolley or feed wire, any fire has been caused?

A. I don't recall any now, at the time. I have heard of fires which were claimed to be caused by electric wires.

Q. Yes, electric wires; but I am talking now of the wires on the railroad, the railway wires, the feed-wires.

A. I don't recall any at the present moment.

Q. Now, of course there may be instances where a telephone wire enters the building?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And by that means an electric spark may have access to the building?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And an electric-light wire the same, or a telegraph wire the same, if it comes into the building?

A. Yes, sir; or a messenger-call wire.

Q. But as railroad wires don't go into buildings, are not attached to them — the feed-wires or the other wires — I would like to hear of any fires that they have caused in buildings?

A. I couldn't give you any instance, but any kind of wire that carries a dangerous current, any wire that is a live wire, whether

it is a naked wire or an insulated wire that is likely to have the insulation broken, is a menace to the underwriting interest.

Q. Now, I just asked you a little while ago where the dangerous point of electric current comes?

A. Well, if everything was intact, if anything was all right, there would be very few losses. If every piece of machinery in this city was perfect there would never be any trouble from it. But everything is liable to get out of order and so you get trouble.

Q. I suppose if nothing ever got out of order and there were no hazards the insurance business would be a pretty good business?

A. No, there wouldn't be any insurance business.

Q. No. Now, I will come to the question of what you call a dangerous wire?

A. I call any naked wire, or any wire that becomes naked from any accident, a dangerous wire — any wire that carries a current is a dangerous wire to a certain extent.

Q. Yes, to a certain extent. Perhaps there is danger to us while we are sitting here in this building of the building falling; yet it is not such a danger that we could exactly insure against it. Now, did you ever hear of anybody being hurt by any current that a telephone wire carried?

A. I don't know that I ever did.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hyde seems to be anxious to obtain expert information. Now, this witness has been examined for an hour upon matters which he does not pretend to know anything about, and it seems to me that we ought to draw the line somewhere. I have a gentleman right here sitting behind the witness who is an expert upon these questions, and I think it might be well to call him — Fire Commissioner Murphy — to respond to these expert questions that this witness does not pretend to know anything about. Mr. Hyde is examining upon a line that is entirely beyond the witness's knowledge.

MR. HYDE. — I suppose that there is nothing so fundamental and elementary as the principle of testimony in law that the witness may be examined, when he has made his statements, as to his knowledge and as to his source of knowledge. Now, Mr. Partridge went on when he started and stated that he regarded —

MR. WILLIAMS. — Go on, Mr. Hyde; I withdraw all objections.

MR. HYDE. — I thought you would.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Yes — to save time.

ALD. HALL. — I think we had better confine it to the subject in hand. The witness has been asked three or four times what he considered a dangerous wire, and his answer has been substantially the same in each instance — a wire, I think he said, that carried a dangerous current or that caused a serious obstruction. The last answer was anything that carried a dangerous current. The witness has already answered that question several times and repetition will not be necessary, in that instance, anyway, to get at the fundamental principles of his knowledge.

THE CHAIRMAN. — The committee hope that the counsel for the West End Road will be as short as possible.

MR. HYDE. — I shall endeavor to be; but, on the other hand, I

think Mr. Partridge rather got a little ahead of his horse in his testimony, and I just want to show the specific thing that he is objecting to. Now, I will ask him again if he ever knew of anybody being hurt by a telephone wire?

A. No, sir.

Ald. BRYANT. — Mr. Partridge, aren't about all the telephone wires underground, where they couldn't come in contact?

Mr. HYDE. — Where they are underground, of course that would not apply. I simply asked if he ever knew of anybody being hurt by telephone wires? Of course, it is perfectly well known that the current on a telephone wire is a very low current and that no damage could come from the telephone wire of itself.

Ald. HALL. — I think the committee will agree to that.

Ald. BRYANT. — Unless it comes in contact with a high-tension wire.

Mr. HYDE. — Yes.

Ald. BRYANT. — And it cannot come in contact if it is underground.

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, that is right. I simply say that it is not the rule that they can do any harm — that they cannot of themselves do any harm. That is the practical thing. I think, Mr. Partridge, that is all.

HON. JOHN R. MURPHY. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name, please?

A. John R. Murphy.

Q. And you are one of the Fire Commissioners?

A. I am one of the Fire Commissioners.

Q. Will you state to the committee any information that you can give in regard to this question?

A. Well, I received notice from the chairman of the committee to come here. I don't know what they want of me, but I am here to answer any questions. I haven't any knowledge of what I am here for.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I beg pardon — I called upon Mr. Murphy in order to see him, and he said that he would be glad to explain to the committee anything which he could explain which they might desire information upon. I have already suggested that I should like to have him called, and I believe this is the proper time. If I may be permitted to do so, I would like to ask him a few questions.

Q. Mr. Murphy, have you, in your official capacity, given attention to the question of the causes of fires and the obstruction to the handling of fires because of wires existing in the highway?

A. I have.

Q. Now, if you have any statement that you can make to the committee, giving them an idea of the amount of obstruction that is caused by these feed-wires that are in question here, I would like to have you make it.

A. Well, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the records of the department which cover the causes of fires I have not got at my

finger's ends, so as to tell just what particular wire obstructed the Fire Department; but I can give a statement in a general way, and to-morrow or the next day forward to the committee a copy of our records, showing the obstructions, where the fires were, and, as nearly as possible, the cause of the obstruction.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) The particular wires?

A. Well, as nearly as possible. Of course, in a general way, we know what wires obstruct; but, to illustrate my point, at night, you know, a ladder might strike a wire; it is in the dark and they cannot tell whose wire it is; and in a case of that kind we cannot place the blame where it belongs. But in many cases we can. Now, off-handed here I will say just what I said before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs at the State Legislature here a few weeks ago: that last year there were something like seventy-five, not over one hundred, cases of obstruction to the apparatus of the Fire Department caused by wires. In some cases we can locate the wire that did it, but offhanded I couldn't say here whether it was the feed-wire of the West End Road, or the trolley-wires, or the guard-wires, or the support-wires, without looking into the reports and having them gone over in detail. In some cases the officer in charge would report obstruction to the apparatus by the West End trolley system. Well, that might mean the feed-wire, might mean the trolley-wire, might mean the support wires. In other cases he would report the Boston Electric Light Company's wires or a Pulsion telephone wire; in other cases he would report that there were various kinds of wires in the vicinity, but couldn't tell just what wire it was. Well, as to the particulars of that, to-morrow or later the committee can have it from the books of the Fire Department.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Now, Mr. Murphy, you are familiar yourself with operations at fires?

A. I have a theoretical knowledge of them.

Q. Haven't you a practical knowledge from attending fires here in Boston?

A. A practical knowledge in the line of seeing the operations, yes, sir.

Q. Now, will you state to the committee whether the feed-wires that are passed along from pole to pole by the West End Railway Company, in case of a fire in a building adjoining those feed-wires are a serious obstruction to the Fire Department in its operations on that building?

A. It is considered an obstruction by firemen.

Q. Now, isn't it true that they form a continuous line of obstruction from one side of the building to the other, some ten or twelve feet out from the front of the building, at the height of the top of the poles of the West End Street Railway Company?

A. That is what the Fire Department claim, sir.

Q. And isn't it true that that is one of the most vital points — that is, in height — for the operation of the ladders, just about that height?

A. Under certain conditions it interferes and delays the raising of ladders.

Q. And doesn't it absolutely? Is there any case that you conceive in which ladders are used on the front of a building, that you would not feel very much freer to handle the fire if those big electric wires, charged with electricity, were not opposite the first story of that building?

A. Well, there is one condition where ladders could be raised where the feed-wires wouldn't interfere so very materially, and that is with the larger ladders that are raised from the middle of the street and raised mechanically. They are away out in the centre of the street and the feed-wires do not interfere so much with them as with ladders raised by hand in front of the building.

Q. But in raising those wires in the centre of the street you would encounter the other wires — the guard-wires and trolley-wires?

A. Sometimes encounter the guard-wires.

Q. Isn't it true that the only chance you have to operate ladders really is either on the sidewalk or behind these wires, and that you are obstructed in the rear by the trolley-wire, and in the front by these feed-wires; whereas, if you removed the feed-wires you would have a free space between the guard-wires and the building?

A. Well, now, I think it is a fair thing to say here that it is considered by fire departments and by active men in the service — not so much the Boston service as other services — that if feed-wires were not in the way it would help them considerably in gaining time in raising ladders. I think that is a fair, conservative statement to make.

Q. Now, isn't it true that in the early stage of the fire — that is, upon the immediate arrival of the Fire Department — that is the most important time during the progress of the fire, that the quickness in raising the ladders then is the most essential part of the operation of the Fire Department? Isn't it the fact, that that is the most essential thing — to get at the fire when it has just started?

A. It is so in many cases, perhaps.

Q. Well, in the majority of cases isn't that so, in the operation of your fire department?

A. Well, it is fair to go on that rule.

Q. And that delay is at the most vital time in the handling of a fire?

A. That is so in a great many cases.

Q. Wouldn't you say it was so in the majority of cases?

A. Well, it is a safe rule to get at a fire, no matter how small it is, as quickly as you can.

Q. Now, wouldn't you feel, wouldn't every fireman in the city of Boston feel relieved in the performance of his duty and with respect to his life and limb, if these feed-wires of the West End Street Railway Company were put underground?

A. Well, I don't want to speak for the firemen of the city of Boston, but I will speak as a representative of the Boston Fire Department, and on general principles —

Q. That is what I mean.

A. On general principles I think it is fair to say that if all wires

were underground it would be a very excellent thing for the efficiency of the fire service. Now, in making that answer I do not pretend to pass upon the question or to say what wires should go, or anything of the kind. I mean all wires.

Q. Precisely — I don't ask you to commit yourself on that. But so far as wires are concerned, isn't it true that the wires that impede the handling of fires are those which are strung or laid down in the street, above the surface of the street? You don't suffer so much from those strung along the tops of buildings?

A. Well, those strung over buildings, provided they are properly strung, we don't suffer so much from; but there is a danger from wires strung over buildings if they are not properly strung.

Q. They are liable to fall?

A. They are liable to fall.

Q. And isn't it true that when the building is falling these wires high overhead are liable to fall, and to fall down on to the wires that are strung in the streets, around which you are operating ladders?

A. Well, that claim is made.

Q. Well, don't you know it to be a fact?

A. Well, I would like to have the records of the department looked over in that respect. I can recall but one instance where I personally know of the fact. I think the records of the department would be a sufficient way to answer that question.

Q. Now, it is true in connection with putting out fires, is it not, that you often have to have these feed-wires removed?

A. Well, that I cannot say. I know that there are times when we have had to have the current shut off and where we have had the guard-wires cut and some of the supports of the trolley; but I cannot at this moment recall an instance which I can recollect individually where the feed-wire has been cut. That is another question for the records of the department to answer.

Q. Then I would like to ask this question: is your department equipped to cut these great feed-wires along the sidewalk?

A. Well, our department carries appliances that will cut the trolley-wires and the guard-wires and on a pinch they might be able to cut the feed-wires, but we prefer leaving that to the West End people; that is, if it ever became necessary to cut the feed-wires.

Q. These feed-wires are very much larger than the other wires?

A. Yes. I think, if it ever became necessary, that the department would rather try to cut the supports at the top of the poles and drop the wires on to the ground than to try to cut the feed-wires.

Q. But even then the feed-wires would be still in the way of your firemen operating?

A. Well, they would still be alive, but whatever obstruction there would be from their lying there on the ground would probably be met.

Q. When you have a fire on the line of this trolley system don't you at once notify the West End Street Railway Company to have the current cut off as soon as possible?

A. We notify their representatives.

Q. In every case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is one of the first things to be done, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, isn't that because you consider the existence of a high current of electricity along the line of your operations a danger to your firemen and an interruption of your work?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that at some of the largest fires which we have had in the city of Boston in the last two or three years the Fire Department has been very seriously hampered and endangered by the escape of electricity on to the ladders and into the buildings by the water that is put upon burning buildings?

A. That is a matter of record, too, in the Fire Department, and I think the testimony given by myself before the State Committee would cover that point — namely, I think there were last year some thirty-five accidents to men from shocks, in one year.

Q. That is your recollection?

A. Yes, sir; but that is from all kinds of wires, including everything.

Q. All kinds of wires; but those are from high-potential currents?

A. High-potential currents.

Q. And you say there were thirty-five such accidents last year?

A. Somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q. Any deaths?

A. No, not as bad as that. That thirty-five means all kinds, you know, from slight shocks to extreme shocks.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Murphy, do you remember how many cases of obstruction there were besides those cases of accidents?

A. I said that about seventy-five cases were reported.

Q. And I think you said there were cases of injury?

A. Well, that is just what I stated about a few moments ago — the cases of accidents.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Have you any statistics with you relating to the interference in fires by wires?

A. No, I have not, but I can furnish them at the request of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Do you say that you have a copy, Mr. Reed?

Mr. REED. — I have a copy, Mr. Chairman. It is rather rapidly made, but accurate, because I compared it.

Mr. HYDE. — I would rather have the commissioner furnish that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — If the committee will ask Mr. Murphy to submit those statistics to the committee, I should like it.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee will consider that in time.

Q. (By Ald. BRYANT.) Mr. Murphy, is it customary for the West End wagon to respond to all fire alarms in the district here?

A. It is.

Q. How quickly do they get there — about as quickly as the Fire Department?

A. Not as quickly as the Fire Department — I couldn't say that, you know. That would be a little too much.

Q. I had understood that they did, and that is the reason why I asked the question?

A. Well, whoever makes that claim is talking, as the boys say, through his hat.

Q. I thought so at the time, but I thought I would ask you.

A. They get there, for men who are not firemen, with fair celerity — that is, they get there quite quickly at times.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) What do they do when they get there?

A. Their duty is to hold themselves subject to the order of the chief or the officer in command of the fire, who acts through our Inspector of Wires. That is, if the chief or the officer in command wants wires cut he either sends word to the West End representative, or commands the Inspector of Wires to hunt him up and have him do it. And if the West End men do not do it our Inspector of Wires is supposed to go ahead and do it.

Q. Have you investigated at all the causes of fires?

A. Yes, sir; we keep a record of the causes of fires and it is a reliable record, as reliable as is kept by any fire service.

Q. Can you state to the committee how many fires you attribute to electricity as a cause?

A. Well, now, directly, possibly in one year the number is not so very large that we can directly trace — perhaps thirty-five, perhaps forty last year that we can directly trace. But there is one peculiarity about fires, especially in connection with this electrical question. Electricity may very often cause a fire and you cannot prove it.

Q. Well, now, whether or not you, from your experience and observation, do not, in your judgment, consider that the great increase in the fire losses in the city of Boston, in the number of fires, is really due to the existence of high-potential currents in and over the city of Boston?

A. Well, that is a rather broad question to deal with, in a short time. But there is one peculiarity I have noticed about fires, and it is this, that the number of fires in American cities — for instance, take Boston, the number has increased in five or six years from in the neighborhood of 800 to 1,700. Now, that same characteristic is shown in the other large cities of America. Now, in some of those cities the wire system is in fairly good condition, so that you will notice the same peculiar characteristic in all the cities. Now, it is hardly fair, under all those circumstances, to claim that all the increase comes from wires; but I do think it is fair to make this statement, that the peculiar construction of buildings, together with the modern appliance of electricity as a power and the way it is carried in wires over a city, must have something to do with that wonderful increase.

Q. Well, don't you regard it as a very considerable, if not the largest, factor in the increase of fires.

A. That I am not prepared to say.

Q. Because you haven't proof; but in your judgment is not that so?

A. First because I haven't proof, and again, while the electricity might start the fire, you would not have the enormously big fires that you have at the present time unless it were due to the peculiar conditions of the building.

Q. What are those?

A. Large area buildings, badly constructed.

Q. We have better building laws to-day than a few years ago?

A. Yes, sir; but the building laws are a thing of to-day and it may take fifty perhaps one hundred years, to get the benefit of them.

Q. Yes, -- the old buildings you mean?

A. Yes, sir; the old buildings.

Q. Now, as to fires caused by electricity -- do you know of any considerable large fires which have been traced by you to electricity?

A. The Fire Marshal of the city of Boston has traced fires and he has claimed that one of the largest fires we ever had in the modern history of the city came from electricity that was wandering around.

Q. Which was that?

A. That was the fire down in the Jordan, Marsh building on Kingston street here.

Q. It swept out that whole area?

A. Swept out that whole area.

Q. Have you the statistics of the fires caused by electricity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have those on record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you will furnish those to the committee sometime, will you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) I would like to ask Mr. Murphy two or three questions, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Murphy, is it a fact, as Mr. Williams stated in his opening argument, that this insulation on the feed-wires is readily rubbed off by the heavy ladders?

A. Well, now, insulation on any wire may be affected in that way.

Q. Well, the insulation is very heavy on those wires, isn't it?

A. Yes; but no matter what the insulation is, you know that, after a while, it is apt to be rubbed off by ladders.

Q. Well, one of those heavy ladders frequently has a good deal of iron about it and would be likely to do that?

A. It could do it.

Q. Well, wouldn't it be likely to do it?

A. Well, under the proper conditions, yes; that is, provided the feed-wires struck the ladder, and provided the insulation was poor, -- that is, got sort of old, -- then it would do it.

Q. And is it a fact that a current of water from the nozzle of a hose will carry an electric current?

A. That is a fact.

Q. And do you know the proportion of return wires to feed-wires in the city here in this West End system?

A. Well, that is a matter of record which our department can furnish to the committee. I don't know just what the proportion is at the present time, because during the last year or two considerable changes have been made in the volume of return wires.

Q. That you have in your records?

A. That we have or can get.

Q. Will you furnish them?

A. If the committee so desire.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Just a single question, and that is, whether it is not true, in your judgment, that the effectiveness of your firemen is considerably decreased when they are working about dangerous wires? Don't you think it demoralizes the work at a fire when these high-potential wires are in the way?

A. I have so testified before a legislative committee.

Q. And that is your judgment?

A. That is my judgment.

Q. That relates to every fire where these high-potential wires are in the way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you would expect from your department a very much greater percentage of efficiency if you could get the high-potential wires out of the streets entirely?

A. If the high-potential wires were got out of the streets entirely and we found that we weren't making the record that we thought we should make, why we would immediately try and hunt up and see where the difficulty was. My judgment is that if the wires were underground and if the electricity was properly looked after in the city of Boston, the efficiency of the Boston fire service would be immeasurably increased.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Do you recall a case, Mr. Murphy, of a fire November 22d of last year on the corner of Eliot street, where Donovan, McDonald, and O'Connor were injured? I thought you might recall it.

A. Yes, the Plymouth Rock Pants fire?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Yes.

Q. That was caused by the ladder being charged, was it not?

A. It was.

Q. And do you remember whether their injuries were at all serious?

A. Their injuries were serious to this extent, that one man was laid off for three days, I believe, and two or three more sufficiently injured for the time being to be laid off for a short while.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) By what wires was the ladder charged?

A. The wires of the Plymouth Rock Pants Company, if my memory serves me. They were equipped with electric lights. There was a mass of wires there, among them some of our own fire alarm wires, by the way.

Q. High tension?

A. No, low; but the ones that caused the trouble were the wires on this line of poles.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Do you recall the case of the Hecht fire? The date of that was January, 1893, I think.

A. Yes; January 10, 1893.

Q. Where certain men — hosemen Lawler and Lieutenant Kennedy — were injured?

A. Yes. Lawler and Kennedy? I don't recall exactly the names of the men hurt,— that is, those special men, — but I recall the incident, investigated by the city government of last year in relation to that Hecht fire, where the apparatus was interfered with by high-potential wires.

Q. Well, was this hoseman directly struck by a line?

A. Well, I won't say that particular man. There were several cases there. One man, for example, couldn't work the water-tower because it got charged with electricity. Then there was a case of one of the captains who was playing a stream of water, and it struck some wires and he got a shock in the arm. Then there were some cases of men who got shocked from walking in water.

Q. Do you remember anything about the man who was struck on the face and had his nose broken?

A. I don't recall that special incident.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, Mr. Murphy, take the down-town portion of the city, for that is where the feed-wires are tapped in short sections, there are cut-offs, so that in case of fire the currents are switched off?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the West End keeps several what are called emergency gangs?

A. They do.

Q. Whose duty, among other things, is to hasten to all fires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they are equipped and prepared and it is their duty to cut all wires that the Fire Department may request to have cut?

A. It is.

Q. And for all wires cut of any kind the city has to make no recompense to the company.

A. I should hope not.

Q. They have to repair their own wires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the understanding?

A. That is the way it is done.

Q. Freely done, without any expense to the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we have a patrol of men passing around nights through the city inspecting and looking after the wires?

A. I believe you have.

Q. And the foremen of each of those several patrols has a key to the signal box system?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. With instructions from us that in case of observation or notice of a fire they shall at once give the alarm, and the city makes no compensation to those men for any service rendered in that way?

A. The Fire Department doesn't.

Mr. HYDE. — No, as I say, that is done by the railroad under their instructions, to-day, without any cost to the city.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I suppose you are aware, Mr. Hyde, that that is a part of your contract with the city of Boston?

Mr. HYDE. — Oh, no, it isn't.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I will read the bond to you.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I know what I am talking about in that matter and you don't, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — You may be misled, Mr. Hyde. Let me read the bond.

Mr. HYDE. — The bond relates to the cutting of wires and does not relate to these gangs of men who go about in that way. That is an arrangement we have made for the assistance of the department, and it is not the subject of a bond of any kind. It is simply a subject of mutual agreement, to facilitate the work of the department, and if it can be of any service to the department and of any good to the city we are glad of it. The foreman is given a key for that purpose, so that if anything happens, if they observe anything, the alarm can be sent in.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Now, let me give you the wording of the bond.

Mr. HYDE. — No, there is no need of you doing that, because I understand all about it. I am examining this witness, now, please.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — You are examining the witness and now a certain thing comes up as a matter of record. You have stated that the road does certain things and I want to ask you the question whether it is the voluntary act of the West End Street Railway Company? And I want to suggest to you that it is not the voluntary act, but that it is what you are compelled to do by the contract with the city of Boston.

Mr. HYDE. — Now, I am examining this witness. I know all about the bond and I know that it has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I want to refer to that in the course of this examination, so that that matter will be set right.

Mr. HYDE. — You can in due time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That has been referred to and I think it is proper to introduce it into the examination at this point.

Mr. HYDE. — You can do it so at the proper time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I think this is the proper time, and I desire to refer to that bond.

Mr. HYDE. — I know what that is, and I know that it has nothing to do with this case. I object to hearing it now while I am cross-examining Mr. Murphy.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair thinks the committee are here for all the information they can get, and that it is immaterial whether this is read now or later.

Mr. HYDE. — It is understood generally that when a witness is testifying it is not usual to interject such matters at all.

Ald. HALL. — I think as a matter of law, that when the counsel examining a witness assumes something which is not true and the

counsel on the other side wishes to correct that assumption, that it is considered but fair to the opposing counsel to allow a correct statement to be made.

Mr. HYDE. — Have I assumed anything?

Ald. HALL. — Well, that is what the position of the opposing counsel is.

Mr. HYDE. — No, I admit that there is a bond given which relates to the cutting of wires, but there has been no bond given, and Mr. Williams cannot produce one, relating to the men I have referred to patrolling the city and carrying a key and giving notice by alarms to the Fire Department when anything in the line of a fire comes under their observation. There is certainly no bond of any kind to that effect.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, you should examine the proper law officers of the city of Boston on any questions of law; that is, as to the liability of the West End Railway Company to pay damages, to make up damages, or the liability of the city. It is a matter of law that you are questioning this officer of the city in regard to, and then you go on to state that the West End Street Railway Company does these things voluntarily — cutting the wires, etc., and bearing the expense for it.

Mr. HYDE. — No, I don't say that they do that voluntarily. That is a matter that is covered in the bond; but what they do voluntarily is to send their men around patrolling, and they have a key, and when there is any sign of fire they ring in the alarm. That is all they do voluntarily, and that is all I claim that they do.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Oh, I didn't refer to that.

Mr. HALL. — I understood that it was the cutting of the wires.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Certainly that is what I understood that you said, Mr. Hyde.

Mr. HYDE. — No, the cutting of the wires is covered in the bond, in the agreement. There is no doubt about that. I simply referred to the patrol.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, in regard to the men carrying the key and patrolling, and that being done voluntarily, I have no objection to that statement, I don't think that is in the bond.

Mr. HYDE. — I thought you were getting on the wrong tack, Brother Williams.

Q. Now, Mr. Murphy, if I remember aright what you said at the State House upon the matter the other day, it was that the highest wires, the highest strung wires, I mean, you thought interfered more than the wires lower down with fighting fires, as a rule?

A. As a rule.

Q. Now, as I understand it, taking the wires that you have had out here in the streets to contend with, the telephone wires have very largely gone underground?

A. Very largely.

Q. The Edison incandescent electric lighting wires have very largely gone underground?

A. Altogether.

Q. The high-potential wires, the other electric-light wires, or those supplying what we call the arc lights, are still above ground?

A. Still above ground.

Q. And as a matter of fact those are the principal source of danger, because of their high-potential current, if you come in contact with them?

A. Well, you know, Mr. Hyde, that all I can go on record by is the record of the department in that respect.

Q. I mean as to the voltage?

A. Well, as to the voltage, I should say, as to danger of life, yes, without any question.

Q. Well, that is the fact, that they are the most dangerous in that respect?

A. Yes, they have the highest voltage, I should say, as to life.

Q. They carry a voltage substantially of two thousand?

A. Fully that, if anything — more, possibly.

Q. That is, the electric-light wires?

A. Yes, sir; the arc-light wires.

Q. And the telephone wires do not carry a voltage at the most, under any circumstances, of more than one or two hundred?

A. Well, they are something below voltage, I think. They are away down. I believe they are reckoned in amperes — I think below, far below any of the electric-lighting wires.

Q. And the same refers to the telegraph wires — they are below?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the West End trolley-wires have a voltage of about five hundred?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And therefore, with the telephone, telegraph, and electric-light wires out of the way the electric danger would be very much diminished?

A. There is no question about it at all.

Q. And besides the danger, there is interference and has been interference with the operation of the Fire Department by reason of wires being strung through the streets?

A. That is an interference.

Q. Now practically there is no way in the present method of operating cars of disposing of the trolley-wires?

A. Not that I know of or have heard of. Hold on, I will take that back — I understand that in some cities in the West they have tried a system whereby they use it underground, but it is so expensive that it isn't likely to be generally adopted. That is what is claimed.

Q. Yes, there are one or two other systems which claim that that can be done, but they have not gone substantially into practical use.

A. I have heard of some systems, although I do not know of their being practically used yet.

Q. Now, the feed-wire which has been spoken of as put up along the sides upon the poles is a thoroughly insulated wire, as thoroughly insulated a wire as there is in use, is it not?

A. So it is understood.

Q. And do you know of any better insulated wire that is about Boston than that which the West End Road uses?

A. Well, I cannot say that I am a judge of wire, but I never have heard of any complaints being made against the insulation of your wire any more than against the insulation of anybody's else wire.

Q. No, as I say, the practice of insulating wires is now done by people who make it a business, and all the companies using wire purchase it from certain parties who are engaged in that business and who have made it a study. Is it not a fact that insulation has improved considerably upon wires in the last few years?

A. They have improved within five years materially.

Q. Yes, they have improved very materially in the insulation. Now, the interior wire, or the feed-wire that carries the current, is a copper wire.

A. I have understood that it was a series of copper wires.

Q. Yes, but all these wires are of copper.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They then are all put in a coil, or put together in a bunch?

A. Yes, sir; bunched.

Q. And then around that is put the insulation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And aside from the insulation, what would you say was about the average size of the feed-wire — that is, how large or small?

A. Well, I think it would be a fair thing to say that it would possibly be an inch in diameter, that the original wire inside would be about an inch in size.

Q. Now, outside of that goes the insulation?

A. Yes, sir; outside of the wire. Well, I should say that it was an inch and a trifle over, including everything, and taking the average size.

Q. Now, what is that insulation generally composed of? I don't mean in detail, but the general composition?

A. Well, that is a pretty difficult thing to tell, you know. Everybody who makes insulation claims that it is a secret and each company claims that they have got the best method.

Q. Well, it is a preparation of rubber?

A. Yes, sir; rubber and some kind of vulcanite — that is, it is in a sort of vulcanite form.

Q. And if it is properly insulated it is waterproof?

A. Yes, sir; it should be waterproof for some time.

Q. I mean when it is put up, of course — in time it will wear out like anything else. Now, that wire has no connection in performing its duties with buildings, has it?

A. None.

Q. It feeds into the trolley-wire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And doesn't come in contact with the buildings; and, if properly insulated both on the pole and by reason of its covering, it is a wire that does not convey to anybody coming in contact with it any shock?

A. No, under these conditions it does not.

Q. If the wire is neglected and is allowed to rot away, or if there is any abrasion caused by reason of contact with anything, then of course if you expose the bare wire it may give a shock?

A. Sure.

Q. Now, you understand that these several groups of men whom I have spoken of are constantly going over the city to look out and to see that the wires are kept in condition?

A. That is so.

Q. Now, as far as you know, have any complaints come to the department as to the condition of those wires from lack of care in that respect?

A. No complaints have come directly to the department, to my knowledge.

Q. Now, so far as you know, you have not reported to the West End or made complaint that they did not suitably and properly care for those wires in that respect?

A. Not in that respect.

Q. No. Now, there is this possible danger, that if a higher voltage wire should drop on to a lower voltage wire, a wire even of a lower voltage or potential, it might convey a serious current?

A. It would communicate it.

Q. And therefore if the higher tension or higher potential wires were removed that danger would disappear?

A. Just repeat that question.

Q. If the electric-light wires were out of the way any danger of their coming in contact with other wires would disappear?

A. Well, if all such wires were out of the way that would be the case, most assuredly. That danger would be decreased to a certain extent.

Q. It would disappear?

A. Yes, in that form, but I don't mean altogether; but it would decrease that form of danger from still higher currents.

Q. Now, there has to be in addition to what is called the feed-wire a return-wire?

A. Yes.

Q. And that return-wire is substantially underground in the city of Boston, is it not, so far as the West End Street Railway is concerned?

A. Substantially.

Q. So there is no further occasion to deal with that, in that respect, except in a very few instances.

A. There are some cases, I believe, where the return-wires are overhead, if my memory serves me.

Q. But to a very limited extent?

A. As I remember it, yes.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) About fifty miles, is it not, Mr. Hyde, by your last report, — fifty miles of return wire overhead?

Mr. HYDE. — I cannot say what the report shows.

Mr. REED. — I think your report shows forty or fifty miles of return-wire overhead.

Mr. HYDE. — I don't think you will find that in the city of Boston.

Mr. REED. — Yes, I think it is.

Mr. HYDE. — I think not.

Q. And now, Mr. Murphy, there are difficulties in dealing with this question of underground wires and performing the service satisfactorily and serviceably, are there not? I don't come to you with these questions on the ground that you are an expert in the matter, but I simply ask them in a general way.

A. Well, in a general way, experts claim that.

Q. But still it can be done?

A. It can be done with proper expenditure of money.

Q. Nobody claims that it cannot be done, but it is a matter that involves a good deal of expenditure. Now, there is another question, — I won't ask you these questions if you are not familiar with them?

A. I will answer any question.

Q. I know you will, in regard to anything that comes within your knowledge. Now, in regard to this matter — take the case of such a severe storm as we had the other day, when we were only able to force a small amount of power through the wires, and when, by reason of the running of the electric cars and the ploughs there was considerable demand upon the system. Now, if in a case of that kind we had had the feed-wire underground, what would have been the result? Have you any knowledge in regard to that?

A. Well, my opinion, of course, on a question of that kind, is only one man's opinion. On a question of that kind you want to get the opinion of somebody who is an electrical expert, the finest in the country, and then he couldn't answer the question, in my judgment.

Mr. HYDE. — He couldn't answer it fully, I agree. I think that is all.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) I would like to inquire, Mr. Commissioner, if there has been at any time reported to your office any inefficiency of the West End Street Railway Company — having charge of their wires and having the care of them — in looking out for them where there is a fire?

A. Well, Mr. Alderman, if my memory serves me right, you presided over a committee last year when that question was investigated.

Q. I ask you if that is true?

A. That was true.

Q. And a case in point was at the Hecht fire?

A. The Hecht fire.

Q. And the cause of that was?

A. The cause was inefficiency, or that was the complaint made at that hearing. Of course, I am speaking again off-handed, but you have the records printed by the government. As I understand it, the complaint then was that there was a delay in cutting off the current of the West End Railroad. It was an error, possibly, on the part of the men who were sent by the West End Railroad there to the fire. That is, they didn't cut the current off as soon as they should have cut it off.

Q. And the committee in their conclusions upon that investigation asked that cut-outs might be placed at certain intervals. I want to ask if the Fire Commissioners or the Fire Department have asked the West End Railroad to put in any cut-outs?

A. We have not.

Q. Have any been put in since that fire?

A. Some.

Q. In that locality?

A. I think so. I have been so informed, but haven't seen them myself personally.

Q. Is there anybody in your department who can tell whether there have been or not?

A. I have the Inspector of Wires, who is the representative of the Board in matters of that kind, here to-day, and he has been called in for that purpose to answer questions of that kind.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) I understand that these are the cut-outs that switch off the current?

A. That shut off the current, yes, sir.

Q. And I understand that there is no danger from an electric wire when it is properly shut off?

A. When it is properly shut off it is dead. That is, they shut off the trolley-wires, but whether that shut-off applies to all your feed-wires or not I cannot personally say.

Q. But to any of the wires to which it is applied the theory is that the wires become harmless?

A. That is true.

Q. Now, speaking of that Hecht fire, wasn't there a misunderstanding there on the part of the chief in not recognizing our man there, thinking that he was another person, so that he didn't get within the lines as soon as he was really ready to go in?

A. I was not aware of that fact.

Ald. LEE. — I would like to make inquiry as to who he means by the chief?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, whoever was in charge, — I mean the party in charge.

Ald. LEE. — Whoever was in charge; you don't mean the chief.

Mr. HYDE. — I mean the officer who, in some way or other, had charge of the lines.

Com. MURPHY. — If such was the fact, Mr. Hyde, it was never reported to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Mr. HYDE. — It was reported to me that there was delay on that account in getting through the lines, the West End man not being recognized and allowed in upon arrival.

Com. MURPHY. — Well, the whole matter of the investigation, together with the report of the officers on the subject of the Hecht fire, was laid before the city government, and will be found in the report of the investigation made by the government of last year. There in detail is their statement, and it is not contradicted in any form or by any statement that I know of.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) Isn't it a fact, Mr. Commissioner, that at that hearing it was laid down pretty strongly that it was incompetency on the part of the men who were employed by the West End Road at that time, those who had charge of that work?

A. Well, now, of course I won't say that the strong word "incompetency" was used, but the inference, the fair inference to be adduced from the evidence given by men called before the committee, was that, to put it mildly, some of the representatives of the West End Road were a little dilatory in getting to that fire and cutting out the current.

There was also a question raised in regard to the intricacy of the feeding system at that particular point, and the claim was made that some changes had been made in the feeding down in that section, and that some of the men who had come there in response to the alarm of fire were not familiar with the feeding system, and made a mistake.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Do you regard it as desirable that at frequent intervals this cut-off system should be established?

A. It is most desirable from a fire standpoint.

Q. I mean from the fire standpoint; and that there should be proper appliances to do it; that it is desirable to have it done, and that the cut-outs should not be too far apart.

A. They should not be too far apart.

Q. Are you aware of any instances where the West End Road has refused to put in those appliances when requested to do so as to any locality?

A. I am aware of no instance where they have been specially requested to put it in a special locality. There has been a general understanding between the West End Road and the Board of Fire Commissioners that they should put in that system all over the city as fast as possible.

Q. Now, are you aware that we have a lot of applications pending to put them in and multiply their frequency just at the present time?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Now, one other question. There was no lack of competency in that investigation that you are aware of, was there?

A. In my judgment, no.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) Well, you are not posted about that?

A. I am.

Ald. LEE. — Well, it wasn't incompetency on your part. The other witnesses here who testified did not testify that it was incompetency on your part, but that the trouble was with certain officials.

Com. MURPHY. — I think you misunderstood Mr. Hyde's question, Mr. Alderman. He is asking my judgment as to the investigation held last year by the city government, as to whether there was any incompetency displayed on the part of the city government, and I say, "In my judgment, no."

Ald. LEE. — Well, as a committee, you mean, or as one branch of the corporation, the Fire Department? Is that what he means?

Q. Now, I want to ask you a question, Mr. Murphy. Mr. Hyde asked you about cut-outs, and I understood you to say that you would recommend cut-outs, but I suppose you would only recommend them with the feed-wires overhead — you wouldn't recommend them if those wires were put underground?

A. The question he asked of me was as regards the present system of the West End Railroad, whether I would recommend cut-outs, and whether I thought a great many of them at proper intervals would be the correct plan while the wires were overhead, and my answer was yes.

Q. Would there be any need of them if the wires were underground?

A. I cannot conceive of their being very essential underground.

Q. That is the cut-outs, if the wire was underground?

A. Yes, sir; the cut-outs.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) That is, not for the Fire Department, Mr. Murphy?

A. Not for the Fire Department.

Mr. HYDE. — But they would if the trolley-wires remained up, as well as keeping the feed-wires above ground. Burying the feed-wires wouldn't dispose of that necessity.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Murphy, the cut-out doesn't cut out the trolley, does it?

A. It is claimed that the cut-out does cut out the trolley, I believe.

Q. Do you think so?

A. I am not prepared to say that it isn't so.

Q. Don't you know that it cuts out the feed-wires and doesn't cut out the trolley?

A. I have heard that said, but of my own knowledge I cannot say it is so.

Q. And the only occasion for the cut-out of the wires is by reason of their danger, is it not, to property, and their being dangerous in connection with the operations of the Fire Department in putting out a fire.

A. The idea of a cut-out, I think, originated in a conference between the West End Road and the Board of Fire Commissioners some two or three years ago; and the result of that conference was an agreement — not a binding agreement, but a sort of tacit agreement — that these cut-outs would be put in in order to do away with the danger to firemen and, at the same time, by reason of their own interest, from a business standpoint, they thought it was best to put these cut-outs in.

Q. Now, as far as fires are concerned, as Alderman Lee has asked you the question, if those wires were underground and properly insulated underground there would be no occasion for cutting out the feed-wires?

A. There wouldn't be the same occasion for that that there is overhead.

Q. Well, what occasion would there be at all, if the wires were properly insulated underground, for a cut-out?

A. Possibly I should have modified that answer and have said that there would be no occasion from a fire standpoint?

Q. That is what I asked you.

A. Oh, what I understood your question to be was this: What occasion would there be to cut out wires underground? There would always be occasion at times, in connection with the operation of such a system, to cut out electric power, so cut-outs would be needed for that reason — not from a fire standpoint.

MR. WILLIAMS. — I think that no one so understood it at the time you made the answer, and I simply thought I would like to make it plain.

Q. (By MR. HYDE.) What was the question that was asked of you?

A. I was asked the question whether there would be any occasion for cut-outs if the wires were underground, and I said there would be no occasion possibly from a fire standpoint, but in order that they might be able to cut off the current when they wished to do so, from a business standpoint there would.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, when the current is cut out on the occasion of a fire, when the current is cut out in the street, doesn't it cut off the current of the trolley as well as of the feed-wire?

A. I have so understood. I have heard it stated so, but of my own knowledge I don't know that it is so.

Q. But the theory of the whole arrangement is to remove the current from the street?

A. From all wires — that is the theory.

Q. All wires of the railroad system?

A. Yes, sir; all wires of the railroad system.

Q. And if that is the object of cut-outs you would have to have cut-outs as long as you have the trolley, so as to have it properly cut out of the trolley in case of emergency.

A. Yes, if the current fed up to the trolley, I suppose you should properly have cut-outs.

Q. I say, if it fed up to the trolley, the trolley being overhead. Of course the feed-wire, whether it would be underground or on the poles, feeds the fluid into the trolley, and it would be the case that the current would be fed into the trolley just the same whether the feed-wire was on the poles or underground.

ALD. HALL. — Of course, when the current is diverted, shut off, that

stalls the cars in that district, in that vicinity, and if the trolley and all of the wires could be changed, if there could be a system which would operate with the motive power, the feed-wires, etc., underground, if such a system were in working order, were practicable, a fire wouldn't interfere with the working of the cars — there wouldn't be any blocks, etc.

Mr. HYDE. — Now, just let me understand that question.

Ald. HALL. — As I understand it, Mr. Hyde, the first thing you said was this, that at present the cars get stalled in case of a fire?

Mr. HYDE. — Of course, where the current is cut off in the vicinity the cars are cut off.

Ald. HALL. — Then I ask you this question: If the wires were put underground, in case of fire, wouldn't it do away with the stalling of the cars?

Mr. HYDE. — You ask the question if, in case of fire, if the wires were put underground, it wouldn't do away with the stalling of the cars?

Ald. HALL. — Yes, sir. Of course, the stalling of the cars is due to the fact, in the first place, that they cannot get by where the engines are, and that same condition of affairs would exist no matter where the wires were. But there is this other point in regard to the question of the stalling of the cars, that changes have been made as I have been informed by hearsay, you understand, of such a nature as to allow them to feed their currents in in some peculiar way so as to take the cars back, cut out a section at time, and still be able to use rails in the immediate vicinity without the necessity of avoiding the whole district. They can run back and come around in another way, instead of being obliged, as they are with the present blocks, to change the route entirely.

Com. MURPHY. — Yes, sir; I suppose something of that kind might be done. Of course, the peculiar system of feeding the West End Railroad wires is known to their engineers. They are the most competent men to explain it to the committee.

Mr. HYDE. — But the alderman has stated the principle correctly.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Well, you couldn't do that if the trolley were cut out? — you couldn't bank on that system if the current on the trolley were cut out?

A. If the current on the trolley was cut out in the right place you could do so. If it were cut out in the place covering the cars I would say no, but if the current is cut from the trolley in a place where the cars are not and the rest of the cars outside of that place have the benefit of the trolley, it not being cut out there, those cars could run, as they would have the current, and you could operate those cars provided the system was constructed properly.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Are these cut-outs at each point where the power is fed in?

A. The cut-outs are supposed to be at a distance apart, on an average, say in certain sections of the city, possibly 200 feet and in some cases more; and the supposition is, as I have already said, that those cut-outs are there to cut out the current from the trolley, feed-wires, and everything.

Q. At about what distance is the power fed in from the feed-wire?

A. Well, that is a question that you would have to ask the engineers of the West End Road to answer. It is fed in in a great many different ways, and in some cases very close and in some cases far apart.

Q. It depends on the amount of the travel, I suppose?

A. I suppose that has more or less to do with it.

Mr. HYDE. — It is ordinarily fed in at places 500 feet apart or 1,000 feet apart, according to the amount required, as I understand it.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) I would like to ask Mr. Murphy a question that may be considered germane or pertinent to the record — whether

or not it would be possible to bury the trolley and feed wires in the congested district — Washington and Tremont streets, Cornhill, Temple place, and these narrow streets in the congested district, for instance, and still use the trolley, as at present, beyond ?

A. Now, there are several systems.

Q. Have you made any inquiry in relation to that ?

A. Yes ; that is, I have made no inquiry, but in my researches and in a casual way I have met with quite a number of men who have discussed the question with me, and I have seen a system in Washington in operation where they claim that they have the trolley and feed wires buried. But they also claim that the expense is so enormous that it isn't practical. There are several systems, also, I believe, before the Legislature. I think there was a system presented to the committee there in a sort of unofficial way where they claimed that they could bury the trolley-wire and feed-wire and run a railroad on a paying basis, but that hasn't been practically tried.

Q. Do you know anything about the system down in Salem or Lynn ?

A. I know nothing about it, except to this extent, that I saw the plans at the State House in the committee room.

Q. What is that system ?

A. That is a system that buries the trolley and feed wire and supplies the electricity in a conduit under the track, and the trolley-wire arrangement consists of a series of brass pipes, I believe, with a space between.

Q. Is it in successful operation, do you know ?

A. I have heard that the underwriters and other men saw a practical test of it, but that it is in practical operation or on a practical basis I don't know.

Mr. CARVER. — They have it in operation down in Salem, and it is working very well.

Ald. HALL. — Will it work during the storms, do you know ?

Mr. CARVER. — Yes, it has worked all right through two storms. We have the apparatus and everything in, and are working it there for about three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. HYDE. — It has never been put into operation in any city, but they have an exemplification of it there, and various gentlemen have been down to see it.

Ald. HALL. — Well, if such a system as that were adopted — pardon me for the informal way in which I am proceeding — that system would allow the cars to run along through the congested districts, and the trolley system could be used beyond.

Mr. CARVER. — There would be no difficulty in making connection with the trolley system. We have an expert here on the subject of the trolley and other systems, and will be most happy to show the committee the idea of the system.

By Ald. HALL. — Do you appear for those people, Mr. Carver ?

Mr. CARVER. — Yes, sir ; I appear on behalf of that railroad, and we have an expert who will be most happy to show the committee the system.

Mr. HYDE. — You will remember that when the West End Railroad started and tried to run the two systems in combination what the result was. They ran underground from Chester park down to Providence depot, and beyond Chester park, — Alderman Lee will remember it, because we ran out into his district, — we ran by the overhead system. Then when we came down to Chester park we shifted to the underground, just this side of the sluiceway where the Back Bay park comes in by the Charles river. We ran the cars that way for several months, having them running in to that point by the overhead system and then taking them into the Providence depot by the conduit system. But on account of the time it

took to do the shifting, and the constant difficulties that arose in connection with the conduit, and various other reasons, we gave up the conduit system after trying it, and after expending \$100,000 in putting it in. After that expenditure and time we took it out.

Ald. HALL. — Was that like this system referred to here?

Mr. HYDE. — No, it was a different system.

Mr. CARVER. — Was that the Sprague system, Mr. Hyde?

Mr. HYDE. — No, it was not the Sprague or Turnbull system. This was a system that they had in Alleghany, called "The Conduit System." Now, the system this gentleman represents is an entirely different system, and if we were to bury our feed-wires to-day and that system were to come in to-morrow, as I understand it, we should have to throw away everything that we already have. I have not yet seen the system, but I have heard about it.

Mr. CARVER. — I don't so understand it.

Mr. HYDE. — I haven't seen that system yet, but I have seen and talked with several gentlemen who have seen it, and it is claimed that, to maintain the current and to run the system, is a very much more expensive matter than to run the system that we have, and that it is merely experimental. They have three-quarters of a mile down there, purely as an experiment, and I don't understand that the system has gone into commercial use at all.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) I would like to ask Mr. Murphy if the system he saw in Washington was the McKenny system?

A. I don't exactly recall the name, but I saw it running there and talked with the motorman.

Q. It is run on a small scale?

A. On a small scale, and they claimed that the expense was heavy. They said it wouldn't pay. That is all I know about it.

Q. \$85,000 a mile?

A. Well, they said it wouldn't pay; that is all I know.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I would like to ask Mr. Murphy one question, Mr. Chairman. It is really a new matter, but in conversation with Mr. Murphy he told me of his experience with the underground high-potential currents in London, and it was rather interesting, — the method by which they bury their high-potential wires in London.

Mr. HYDE. — They have no street railway wires there.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — No; not street railway wires, but they have high-potential wires. They are electric-light wires.

Q. How is that done, Mr. Murphy?

A. Well, my experience, so far as wires in London are concerned, was merely in connection with the officials in the fire department there. I saw their wires overhead, and in connection with seeing their wires overhead I saw that some of the high-potential wires were laid under the sidewalk, and they told me that they had no trouble with them laid as they were. They laid them in a sort of liquid, a great deal like the submarine cables they put in the water, and laid them six or eight inches under the sidewalk. They were in little, shallow iron dishes, surrounded by some bituminous preparation or other, and they claimed that by doing that they had no trouble with those high-potential currents. That is what I saw there, and, as I say, they seemed to claim that they had no trouble.

Q. Those were not deep, large conduits, were they, Mr. Murphy, but were shallow holders?

A. Shallow holders.

Q. And the wires were laid alongside of each other and separated by some preparation?

A. Yes, sir; some preparation — pitch, or something of the kind. I want to say here, though, in regard to the wire-laying in London, that we have some wires laid underground here, which are better laid.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — There is no doubt of that — not a bit.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Murphy, do you know the law there is such that, by act of parliament and by legal authority, a court of summary jurisdiction can put underground any wire that is considered dangerous?

A. There has been a parliamentary law passed, I think, in 1890, or thereabouts, which gives certain jurisdiction to a certain body, in reference to putting wires underground, but, just the same, they have got to suspend wires overhead. They are running wires there overhead, running them over the buildings, but they are running them on very nice structures. They do not mass them as we do. Instead of running two or three hundred wires over an immense wooden structure as large as the building itself, they run all the way from ten to sixteen or seventeen wires on one structure. I think the most wires I ever saw on one structure was seventeen, and the structures are very neat.

Q. That may be the reason why the wires are run in that way overhead — that the power has been given to courts of summary jurisdiction to immediately order them underground if deemed dangerous, notwithstanding the fact that legal authority has been given to put them overhead.

A. I understand that there was an act passed in 1890 or thereabouts, by Parliament, called "The Overhead Act," or something of the kind, making such provisions as you have just referred to.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) You don't understand that any high potential wires are laid overhead, do you?

A. I didn't see one.

Q. Only telephone and telegraph wires?

A. Of course, all I know is what they told me, that the high-potential wires were not overhead.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) How is it now with your fire alarm wires in the city?

A. I am sorry to say that we have about 700 miles overhead and 120 miles underground.

Q. I won't cite the old parallel.

A. No, it isn't true here. I obey the call of this committee, you know, to come here.

Q. I understand. Now take the police signal wires.

A. The police signal wires — when I last personally looked up their standing, they told me, in conversation with the man who represents them, that they proposed putting them underground, and I understood that they were doing so. Whether they have put in any since I cannot say.

Q. So far as you know?

A. So far as I know they have not.

Q. And those are city wires?

A. No, they are the State's. Boston, you know, as a city, has nothing to do with them.

Q. That is, it isn't a private corporation in that sense?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) A remark has been made that in London, by order of a court of summary jurisdiction, they can order dangerous wires underground. Now, you don't question the power of the Board of Aldermen of Boston to order wires underground?

A. No, I don't question their power in anything. I know better. But, talking about that court of summary jurisdiction, I think it is a body called the Chamber of Commerce.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Well, that has the legal authority in the first instance. That tribunal first passes upon it and then, after that, a court of summary jurisdiction can order them, on petition, put under-

ground if they are adjudged dangerous. It is a very complete remedy provided by the English law against dangerous wires.

A. I understand that there is some such procedure as that.

Ald. HALL. — That is a court of summary jurisdiction.

Mr. REED. — Yes, sir; the statute calls it that, I understand.

Com. MURPHY. — If I remember it aright over there, they had what they called visitors, and the visitors granted the location, and the Board of Trade passed on it afterwards.

Mr. REED. — That is it — the Board of Trade. I was thinking of the Chamber of Commerce, but it was the Board of Trade.

Ald. HALL. — Mr. Reed, we have a general power under the statute — statutory power — to order these wires underground, and then we have the right to do that when we may deem necessary, having reserved the power in the grant of location which we gave to the West End Railroad.

Mr. REED. — Well, I don't recall just the statute which you refer to, Mr. Hall.

Ald. HALL. — Well, I don't know — I am not clear upon it — but some week or so ago I was running over the question and I thought there was some such provision.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) I would like to ask the gentleman several questions while he is here, Mr. Chairman, and one of the questions, Mr. Murphy, is this — the Board of Fire Commissioners are contemplating putting all their wires underground very soon?

A. Just as fast as we can get the money from the city government.

Q. Well, have they got any money this year to put them under?

A. Not a cent.

Q. Have you asked for any?

A. We do need some if we are to put them under.

Q. How much would you put underground this year if you had the money provided?

A. Oh, if we had \$20,000 we could put —

Q. Supposing, for instance, the conduits were ready to take them now?

A. If the conduits were ready to put them in probably we could put another 100 miles underground this year.

Q. Are there now 100 miles of conduit underground?

A. Not conduit, but wire.

Q. How many miles of conduit are there ready to take the wires of the Fire Department, that you can use now?

A. Oh, probably two or three miles.

Q. And how large an appropriation would it require to get that two or three miles underground?

A. Well, the conduits are furnished us by the telephone people, and that costs us nothing, and the cost of the wire would probably be in the neighborhood, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Q. A mile?

A. No.

Q. Three miles?

A. That would be for three miles, say, of this cabling, sixty-one wires to the cable. It probably might cost us in the neighborhood of five or six thousand dollars, probably a trifle more, for the work. I think that with \$20,000 we would be willing to take the contract.

Q. And the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have notified you that their conduits are underground, and that they are ready for the introduction of the wires?

A. They have.

Q. And you have made no proposal and have sent in no recommendation to the government this year, asking for the appropriation?

A. Well, yes, we asked for \$10,000 in that direction.

Q. Through whom?

A. The city government, and His Honor the Mayor.

Q. Well, to whom did the communication go—directly to the government, or to His Honor the Mayor, the chief executive?

A. To His Honor the Mayor.

Q. Not to the City Council?

A. No, sir. But, Mr. Alderman, there was no special item cut out of our appropriation. We asked for a certain specific sum, and there was a little cut on that sum.

Q. That is, in your annual estimates you asked for about three million dollars and got one million and a half?

A. I beg pardon—we asked for \$1,070,000, I believe, and we were given—very generously, I think—I think we were very generously treated—that amount with a cut of but \$35,000.

Q. And you have not enough for underground wires?

A. Well, we feel that we cannot afford to lay underground wires, not having received the \$35,000, as a part of that amount was for the purpose.

Q. I suppose that if this \$15,000 is not utilized for one day in seven for the firemen, it might be utilized for the underground wires, if the Mayor so directed?

A. I don't know but if the Mayor specially directed so that it might—not that special sum, but the amount.

Q. It could be transferred?

A. Yes, sir; transferred by the government and put to that use, and it would be a great benefit to the fire service.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) I did not quite understand, in answer to one of Alderman Lee's questions, when the conduits are furnished you what it costs per mile to put them in there?

A. Just the bare price of the cabling and the wages of the men.

Q. Yes, but amounting to what?

A. Well, this is rough, you know, of course, figuring on what prices were a year ago. Prices to-day ought to be lower and undoubtedly are—that is, the prices for cabling. I figure, off-handed, that probably three miles of cable with 61 wires would cost about \$5,000 a mile, or \$15,000.

Q. Now, suppose you should furnish your own conduits?

A. Suppose we should furnish our own conduits, it would cost us perhaps for three miles \$70,000—might cost \$100,000 or might cost more, just according to the conditions. You have got to take everything into consideration—the digging of the streets, the situation, and all those sort of things, that you cannot estimate until you do the actual work.

Q. And yet with that knowledge which must have been derived by the investigating committee of all the advantages that would accrue if these wires were furnished to you, you have been given no money by the government to do this?

A. I beg pardon.

Q. For this year, they took out that amount?

A. No, they didn't cut out that special item, I want to be distinctly understood on that. They merely and simply included that amount in our regular appropriation, and as a cut was made in that entire appropriation our means have been reduced. But there was no special item for that purpose. We will not put in any underground wires now until we see where we are, towards the end of the year, see whether we have the money to do it or not. But simply because we have had a small cut made in the amounts going to the Fire Department, small in comparison with those made elsewhere, we have no fault to find with the government.

Q. I mean that it is strange that money was not provided for that purpose after this committee investigating the Hecht fire.

A. The committee investigating the Hecht fire had nothing to do with this year's committee, only as individual members of that committee may be in the government this year, and there can be no claim made that the members of the government have not treated us fairly, because we did not say "We want so much for underground wires." We simply said what amount we wanted in all. You can't run me up against the city government, Mr. Hyde — I won't let you.

Q. I merely made the observation, simply having discovered from what has been said here that the department has not been able to get all the money it could use up to this time, so as to be able to do work in this direction?

A. We have not been able for the last six years to get all the money we could use.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) Or any other department?

A. Or any other department. We cannot complain of the treatment of the Fire Department. We have been treated the best of any department in the city.

Q. And if we get payment for a franchise from the West End Railroad we might give you an additional amount for this purpose.

A. Well, that I know nothing about.

BROWN S. FLANDERS. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Brown S. Flanders.

Q. And what is your business?

A. Inspector of Wires in the Fire Department.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) What function do you perform with respect to the wires over the city, Mr. Flanders?

A. My duty is to carry out the law, what little law there is.

Q. In the inspection of wires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the State?

A. The city.

Q. For the city of Boston only?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you have heard the examination that has already been had here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) It is the law of 1890, isn't it, Mr. Flanders?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) You have had experience in fire matters, haven't you, Mr. Flanders?

A. Yes, sir; somewhat.

Q. What has your business been in respect to fires?

A. I have acted with the Boston Fire Department since 1863 constantly to the present time in various positions.

Q. So that you are an experienced fireman?

A. I have seen considerable service in various positions during that period of time.

Q. Yes, everybody here knows that you have? Now, won't you state to the committee here, Mr. Flanders, what part the feed-wires of the West End Street Railway Company play in the operations of the Fire Department in the city of Boston, in hindering them and obstructing the operations of the Fire Department?

A. I am of the opinion, and always have been, that all wires in any condition, whether feed-wires, trolley-wires, or high or low tension wires, are an obstruction where they are running in the streets. Where they are above the tops of buildings at a sufficient height we never have had trouble from them, but where they are running below, along in front of the buildings, they are always an obstruction.

Q. Well, isn't it true that in the operations of the Fire Department the wires that obstruct are those which are in the street space? The overhead wires are not of particular importance—that is, those which are above the building—in the handling of the Fire Department; isn't that true?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you know where the feed-wires and the return-wires of the street railway company are located in the city, do you not?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, in your judgment, how much do they obstruct and interfere with the operation of the Fire Department in putting out fires?

A. Well, I think they hinder and obstruct to a very great extent in raising the ladders. I also think that they sort of intimidate the firemen connected with the department in regard to working upon ladders where these wires are located. They have a fear of them to a certain extent.

Q. Yes—that is the result of your experience in the handling of fires where these high-potential wires are?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that does interfere with the efficiency of the department, doesn't it, in handling fires?

A. Yes, sir; it delays the department in working at fires in raising ladders and getting at the fire as quickly as they would if these obstacles didn't exist.

Q. Now, have you made any observations with respect to the operation of these wires as a physical hindrance?

A. No, sir.

Q. In the work of the department?

A. No, sir.

Q. How about the raising of ladders?

A. They are an obstruction to a more or less extent.

Q. Under ordinary circumstances, isn't it true that, in handling a fire, you operate the ladders from the gutter just outside the curb of the sidewalk?

A. Yes, ladders that are handled by hand. There are larger ladders, longer ladders, those ladders which are not operated by hand—those that are carried upon wheels—which are raised mechanically, and they are generally raised nearer the middle of the street in the congested part of the city.

Q. But the ordinary hand ladders, that the firemen handle themselves by hand, are handled from the gutter, aren't they?

A. The usual custom is to place the lower end, the largest part of the ladder in the gutter, so that it will not slip, so that they will get a better footing for the ladder.

Q. Now, in a great many cases, isn't it true that these feed-wires stand exactly in the way of the natural use of those ladders in raising them?

A. I think they do. I will modify that by saying that for the upper story of a building they wouldn't interfere, but that I think for the first or second story of a building, or even above that, they would be an obstruction.

Q. Because they work them from the sidewalk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But isn't it very often the case that awnings prevent them working the ladders from the sidewalk?

A. Very often.

Q. And then you go outside and work them over the awnings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in that case you would strike these wires, wouldn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it true that often in handling a fire you have to lean the ladders against those wires?

A. It is frequently the case.

Q. Now you have occasion to examine the insulation, don't you, of these wires?

A. I am not required to by law.

Q. That is not a part of your business, but you do it, however, don't you?

A. I do it to some extent.

Q. Now, isn't it true that with every year the insulation of those wires will become weaker and more brittle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yes; they decrease very rapidly, don't they?

A. Yes, sir; very rapidly.

Q. And age makes them more brittle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, isn't it true that with every year the liability of the current to escape from those feed-wires by contact with the fire-ladders becomes greater.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) If they are not renewed.

A. If they are not renewed, yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Exactly — if they remain unrenewed.

A. They certainly will become bare, after a time, if they remain.

Q. But it is true, isn't it, Mr. Flanders, that if the wires were not interfered with by heavy obstructions striking them, such as ladders, they would be fit for ordinary use for, perhaps, several years after they got into that brittle condition?

A. Well, I am not prepared to hardly say that. I will say that the wires that have been put up about the city here, put up a few years ago, that were supposed to have about as good insulation as was then known, we find that to-day quite long sections of that wire is entirely bare, where there has been no possible chance of rubbing from any obstruction, except the nature of the elements that come in contact with it at various times.

Q. Precisely; and you would expect, then, from year to year, that the danger to firemen from the rubbing off of that insulation when ladders come in contact with those wires would become greater and greater.

A. There is no doubt about that.

Q. And when a ladder does rub off the insulation and is exposed to that high-potential current, and the ladder becomes covered with water, isn't it true that the firemen are in danger?

A. In danger of getting a shock, certainly.

Q. That is it — getting a shock; so that outside of the merely physical obstruction to the raising of ladders the danger to the firemen is a serious matter of consideration?

A. I always consider it as such.

Q. And even if the shock is not severe enough to kill it is very apt, when a fireman is on the ladder, to so daze him that he is apt to fall from the ladder, isn't he?

A. I don't think there is any danger of a man's being killed by the voltage or the pressure carried by the West End Railroad, provided the man is in good health, but there is danger if he was on a ladder and received that shock of its throwing him on the ground and killing him, possibly.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) You mean to say that the voltage of a West End wire would not kill a man?

A. I don't think it would if a man was perfectly sound. It might if there was any trouble with his system.

Q. Supposing that he had a little heart trouble, or supposing that his system was in a very poor condition?

A. Well, then, I shouldn't want him to take it. I shouldn't advise anybody to go and take 500 volts, or take the current that is used by the West End Railroad.

Q. It has killed a number of horses?

A. Yes, sir; but I think it will kill a horse a great deal quicker than it will a man.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) A horse is much easier than a man to kill?

A. Yes, sir; it takes a horse in a different way, a horse comes in contact so much with the earth. It is necessary to make contact from the trolley-wire or feed-wire to the earth in order to make a current for a man, and a horse is much more liable to be killed by the current.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Well, that is a dangerous current for a man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is liable to be killed by taking that number of volts?

A. Yes, sir; he is, if he has any physical disability, heart trouble or anything of the kind.

Q. Or if he is weak or sickly?

A. Yes, sir; if he is a sound man he is not.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Well, that is admitted to be near the danger line, is it not — 500 volts for a man?

A. I have heard of some persons who have taken 1,000. I wouldn't want to take it myself.

Q. I thought that was the opinion of electricians, that 500 volts was very near the danger line for a man?

A. I should think it was very near it. Speaking of a horse, a horse is in that condition in the street that when a wire falls upon him he would get a very much larger proportion of the pressure of the current that is in the wire than a man would, for the very reason that he has got iron shoes on in connection with the earth, and he makes a more positive contact with the earth, and whatever the pressure might be on the wire he would be pretty sure to get it. With a man the conditions are different.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) There is one question I would like to ask here, Mr. Flanders. Oftentimes a wire is charged at a higher voltage than 500, isn't it — going up grades, for instance?

A. You mean on the railroad?

Q. Yes, sir; the electric trolley wire.

A. Very possibly it may be very slightly over that at times, but I should say it was usually less, a little.

Q. It is frequently more, isn't it?

A. Well, it may be in the car. They have a system in the car that regulates that. The pressure on the wire, the trolley wire, is supposed to be constant. But in some cases you will find that the pressure in the trolley wire is not up to its full pressure, for the very reason that there are so many cars between the point of feed — the feeding points — taking the electricity away, so that sometimes they have to wait for some of the cars to leave the space until the number of cars is lessened and they get a sufficient quantity to carry them along. I don't think the West End Railway ever exceeds 500 volts but very slightly. Possibly it does exceed that voltage slightly sometimes, but I never have seen anything which made me believe that they exceeded it very much. They might by a few volts — perhaps 25 sometimes.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Men working on the line constantly get shocks, don't they?

A. Well, sometimes they do, but I am not prepared to say that they get the whole 500 volts.

Q. But they get whatever current the wire may be carrying.

A. Well, the men working on the trolley, when they are properly equipped, can handle the wire with impunity. Of course, if they are

careless they may sometimes get a shock, which might be more or less, according to the conditions.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) It is only in particular cases that they take the whole voltage?

A. Yes sir; that is it.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Flanders, isn't it true that if the Boston Electric Light Company puts its high potential wires underground, the West End Street Railway Company will be the only company remaining which has high potential wires overhead — that is, with the exception possibly of a few feet of private wire?

A. There are two or three other companies in the city that are doing an are lighting service besides the Boston — the Suburban Lighting Company and the Brookline.

Q. Well, that is not in the city of Boston proper to any particular extent, is it?

A. The Suburban brings in quite a number of lights pretty well down town — to Church Green, I know, and I couldn't say exactly how far this side of Dover street, but considerably, and I don't know but below Boylston.

Q. Well, that is the only exception, is it — the Suburban?

A. A plant on Chauncey street is running lights around for quite a territory in that vicinity.

Q. What kind of lights?

A. Arc.

Q. What is that company?

A. I don't know — there is a plant there.

Q. Well, isn't it true that the Suburban Company is practically controlled by the Boston Electric Light Company?

A. That I don't know, sir.

Q. Isn't it practically under the same management? Are not all the are wires in the city of Boston practically under the same management — that of the Boston Electric Light Company?

A. As to positive knowledge I don't know about that. I have heard such stated to be the case, although my business with the two companies is with different men.

Q. And isn't it your judgment that if the feed wires and the return wires of the West End Street Railway Company were placed underground it would very materially decrease the risk to property from fires — the creating of fires and the handling of fires in the city of Boston?

A. I think it would to a very great extent.

Q. Have you had anything to do with an examination into the causes of fires?

A. I have, as far as relating to electrical causes is concerned.

Q. You do make such examination?

A. Other than that I do not. If there is any reason to think that a fire is caused by the electric current —

Q. You look into it?

A. I look into it.

Q. Now, what has your observation been since you began your work as to the number of fires caused by electricity?

A. Well, the past year I think we have had somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty. I don't know the exact number without referring to the records, which I will be able to furnish Commissioner Murphy. I believe he has those figures, that the commissioners have them in their office, and they can do that undoubtedly.

A. Fires that you traced directly to electricity?

A. That we attribute directly to electricity. There are many other cases we have examined where they have had quite serious fires, but we couldn't say that they came from electricity. We might think so, but unless we could satisfy our own minds that a fire did, we would never

attribute it to that cause, but would hunt farther. We frequently have cases reported to us where by examination we are satisfied that it did not come from that cause; and in many other cases we are perfectly satisfied that it did.

Q. Now, it is common knowledge that the fires and fire losses in the city of Boston have been very much on the increase in the last four or five years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, now, you have been connected for a long period with the Fire Department and with its work — isn't this true, that it is generally thought among men who are acquainted with fires, who have familiarity with fires and their causes, that electricity and the existence of these high potential currents over the city is one of the principal causes of the great increase in fires.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, Brother Williams, isn't that rather testifying yourself — "Isn't it generally thought among such people, among themselves, that such and such is the case?"

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I am asking him as an expert.

Mr. HYDE. — Ask him if he thinks it is.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have asked him that. Now I am asking him in regard to his experience with firemen and other men, the general opinion among men who are expert in this business. It is a perfectly competent question to ask of any expert who has been moving around among men who are acquainted with fires and their operation, whether it is not generally thought that electricity is at the bottom of a great part of the increase.

A. I should hardly say a great part of the increase, but it is generally thought that many fires have been caused from electrical appliances and electrical currents. I think it is generally conceded among firemen and all those that have the management of fire departments that it has been a great factor in connection with the number of fires in Boston.

Q. Have you ever encountered, as a fireman, the electrical current in the handling of fires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Taken a shock?

A. Took a West End shock the 10th of January, 1893; at the Hecht fire, a year ago.

Q. You got that shock, did you? Well, what were you doing at the time?

A. Getting some of the wires away from the front of the building where this water-tower that has been frequently spoken of, was, so as to clear that from the currents, and I had my rubber boots on and unluckily I had got them full of water, and I had on a pair of rubber gloves, and unluckily I had got them also full of water, and when I went to reach up to cut one of the high-tension wires with the shears, I got a shock just like that.

Q. Was it a feed wire?

A. No; it was an Edison Electric Light wire.

Q. Hanging down, was it, from above?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was the effect on you, Mr. Flanders?

A. Threw me into the gutter, that is all. The volume of the current through the Edison Electric wires there was about 220, I think.

Q. That was one of the wires that had fallen, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) The wires had fallen in considerable numbers then, hadn't they?

A. Yes, a very large number of them, and they were all mixed up there in the street and I was clearing them up.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Flanders, were the West End wires much of an obstruction in that Hecht fire?

A. I considered them so, very much of an obstruction. They obstructed the department on three sides of the fire.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Flanders, you were appointed under the Act of 1890, weren't you, Chapter 404?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that act gives you no power to remove dangerous wires at all, does it?

A. No, sir.

Q. You can simply give notice to the owner that you consider dangerous, that is the extent of your power?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, now, you are an electrical expert to some extent, is there any part of the city of Boston that you know of where this feed wire is underground?

A. I think the feed wire is underground through Waltham street.

Q. Do you think it a feasible plan to put them underground?

A. Yes, sir; I think it can be done. It is a question of expense.

Q. Will you explain to the committee how it is done — that is, how it would be done? The current would come up through the poles, would it not?

A. That is the way I should suppose they would do it. I would take the supposition that they would come up through the poles and lead off from this source — have branches from the poles to their trolleys.

Q. Well, now, it is necessary, is it not, in order to have an effective electric current, that a circuit of some kind should be made; that the electricity after passing through one wire must go back either through another wire or through the earth or by some conductor, back to the original point? That is a fact, is it not?

A. For a current of electricity there has got to be a complete circuit, or there will be no current unless you complete that circuit. You get the whole power to drive the dynamo or the machine furnishing the power, whatever it is capable of giving, when you complete the circuit, when the circuit is grounded; but the instant you cut it off, when you interrupt the circuit, the power has gone, and until you again open up the circuit it is dead. If a wire of that kind was hanging dead, on account of the circuit not being completed or being cut off, if a person came along and picked up one end of that and the other end was already grounded, he would get the full effect of it just the same.

Q. Now, a part of this electricity of this West End system goes out over the trolley system and a part comes back through a wire that is buried underneath the tracks, does it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is a naked wire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And these feed wires are not used, are they? — these wires along the side — where there is no very high pressure required, but in places where they are running a very large number of cars on this road, they have this feed wire to bear a part of the strain?

A. The idea of the feed wire, as you would say, is to supply the current along the line. Where there is a large number of cars run, for instance, take Tremont street, where there may be twenty-five or thirty cars running between Boylston street and the Tremont House at one time, it takes a large amount of current there to move the cars in a short time, there must be a large amount of current for a short space there. Consequently, as the trolley wire is not large enough to carry the current without greater assistance from the feed wire in that space, to feed the current for the cars, they run the feed wire along the side of

the street and feed into the trolley wire at certain intervals not very far apart, in order to get sufficient current to carry them along.

Q. And the return wire?

A. The return wire is through the earth,

Q. Then an overhead return wire isn't there?

A. Well, in some instances, I think the West End road have their overhead return wire, but it is very little used in the city of Boston. I think they have experimented a little with what they call the reverse action for the purpose of testing electrolysis or something of the sort.

Q. Now, isn't it perfectly possible that that return wire which is underneath the ground should be insulated?

A. Well, it might be, I suppose, but after they have used all they can of that electricity they desire to get it back as easily as possible. They cannot return it back through their rails so well as they can by the wire. When they get through with it they want it got back in the easiest possible way.

Q. In other words, they are indifferent to it when they get through with it?

A. I should suppose that would be the result.

Q. And the result is frequently to injure the water-pipes, is it not?

A. Well, that I am not prepared to say. I have heard that such things took place, but I don't think the West End Railroad Company or anybody else using electric current had any idea that such an effect would take place until, as I say, it has been discovered and attributed to that cause—to electrical causes.

Q. Now, you say you should consider the process of putting the feed wires underground a perfectly feasible one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would explain, just so the committee can thoroughly understand it, how that could be done, in your opinion?

A. Well, I think that is hardly a proper question for me to answer, that it would be more a question for a mechanical engineer.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Well, there is no contention made that it cannot be done. It is simply in line with what was said by the Fire Commissioner, that work of this kind could be done if you took money enough to do it.

A. That is what I consider it—a question simply of expense.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Well, will it be very expensive to have it put underground?

A. Well, I hardly think that is a fair question.

Q. Well, if you are not able to answer it, sir, very well. I thought you were an electrical expert.

A. Well, I hardly think I should place myself on record in regard to that.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) I would like to ask you, Mr. Flanders, what the method is of getting this additional current from the feed wires into the trolley at the present time?

A. Well, where the feed wire runs along the street they tap the feed wire. The feed wire is made up of a large number of small copper wires, like a rope, insulated all over, and they put all these small copper wires together into a cable which is called the feed wire, and they run another large wire from that wire to the trolley, connecting it with the trolley so as to supply the current. That is done every once in in so often, in accordance with the amount of work that the trolley is required to furnish for the sections where they make these connecting points. I think in some sections they might run a mile or a mile and a half without connecting, and in other places you will find where they have to make these contacts every 500 or 600 feet.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Is the contact wire insulated also, or is that a naked wire?

A. Yes, sir; that is supposed to be covered, insulated, where it makes the contact with the feed wire.

Q. It is covered there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Then the frequency with which these wires are put up connecting with the feed wire depends on the amount of power required?

A. Depends on the service, the amount of power required for different sections.

Q. For instance, in a section where you are running a good many cars, you need considerable more power?

A. Yes, sir; need considerable more power. The trolley wire will carry about a certain amount of current, and if they get beyond that amount, it is apt to fuse it. The consequence is that they carry these cables along and tap from them into this trolley, so that they can take the quantity they need without taking sufficient at any one point to fuse the trolley wire.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) And in a case where the feed wire is under ground, for instance, such a case as you have mentioned at Waltham street, the current is run up through hollow posts and then fed into the trolley, is it not?

A. Well, I am not prepared to say about that. I have not watched the operation there in connection with letting the current in sufficiently to know, but my impression is that that wire is used there, is put through Waltham street from the Albany-street station, with the purpose of making a short cut to Tremont street, for the purpose of supplying the feed wires there for the cars running up and down Tremont and Washington streets at that point. It is underground in Waltham street.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Is not that wire for the return current, which is accumulated there and taken down to the power-house?

A. Possibly.

Mr. REED. — Is it run up through the poles, Mr. Hyde? May I ask Mr. Hyde that question?

Mr. HYDE. — My impression is that that is simply a wire for the return current; that it does not distribute on the way. We do very little business on Waltham street, run no cars through that street; but, as Mr. Flanders says, the object of a feed wire is so that the road can get ready distribution by taking the current out of the wire where it can be used.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Now, Mr. Flanders, if the feed wire was underground, the current could be brought up through the poles?

A. As I understand it, it could be brought up through the poles in any form that was desired, ready to be used. If they had a hollow pole it could be brought right up through the pole. If they had a wooden pole they could get it up in that way — there would be no difficulty about getting it up, and the same if they had an iron pole. They would undoubtedly use iron poles.

Q. Now, Mr. Flanders, take Tremont and Washington streets, Cornhill and Temple place, if it were possible to put the feed wires underground in those very narrow streets, leaving a number of the wires up, if it were necessary, and taking away some of the most dangerous wires, don't you think that would be a good thing, and that it would practically keep down the danger and inconvenience that is now experienced in this small congested district to a large extent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And contact could be made through the poles?

A. Yes, sir; contact could be made through the poles?

Q. That is, it could be tried in that way in this small congested district, and could then be extended if deemed necessary?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. HYDE. — Oh, there is no dispute any longer that the thing can be done, and that it can be made to work. It may be that the greater contact with the earth might prevent the electricity from working as successfully as at present, but it can be done. There is one question in regard to Washington street, however, if it would not be most undesirable to the public to dig up that street. The question is, whether it would be worse to dig up that street and have it in the almost unbearable condition that it was for a portion of last year, or to let the wires remain where they are. But it could be done.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Well, it could be done under a small portion of the sidewalk, couldn't it, Mr. Flanders?

A. Well, I doubt if you could do it along under the sidewalk on Washington street for this reason —

Q. You would not have to make more than two feet of excavation?

A. I think you will find that most of the sidewalks along Washington street are occupied underneath by the tenants of the buildings, and if you should bring anything of this kind into the enclosures there, it would be objectionable to the tenants and everything else. Besides that, it would be a considerable expense to cut out a large portion of the sidewalks and to bury these under the sidewalks.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Flanders, where the West End road has two tracks it controls about fourteen feet of paving, doesn't it?

A. Well, that is what I am unable to say.

Q. Well, do you know the width of the tracks apart? They are four feet apart, aren't they?

A. I don't know what the width apart is.

Q. And the width of the rails from each other is 4 feet 8½ inches: so they have 14 feet of space that they control. Now, there is considerable depth between their ties and the bottom of the paving-stones, isn't there, between the rails? Isn't it entirely possible to put a conduit between the rails of the West End tracks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A conduit can go there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, Mr. Flanders, as I understand it, in all cases of burying wires, where it is done, the wires go down quite a little depth? It is not desirable, for instance, to put them too near the sidewalk?

A. It has been the practice to put them down, and I think they ought to go down, below the frost or any heavy thaw, or anything of the kind.

Q. And if there is to be any digging up of the street or under the sidewalk, as it can only be done by permit of the city, and as it is for the interest of the citizens to have it done in the safest and best way, it is desirable that it should be well done, in the manner in which the citizens will be best protected? That is, if it is done it should be done properly.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you spoke about thirty fires occurring last year that might be caused by electricity. Were any of those fires caused by a feed wire?

A. Well, sir, I couldn't tell as to the current that caused them, but I think not. I think that could be found, however, by referring to the records.

Q. But as you recollect it?

A. As I recollect it I cannot call to mind that there was.

Q. Now, you have charge of all the city wires?

A. Not the police.

Q. Of all the fire wires, and so on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your duty, when you started in originally, was to get out of the dead wires, largely?

A. Well, to get out of the way of the dead wires and to supervise the placing of wires inside of buildings.

Q. Now, the dead wires have practically been eliminated?

A. We find them every day in large quantities.

Q. Well, a great many of them have been taken down?

A. A great many of them have been taken down.

Q. And as to those wires, there are none of those railway wires, are they?

A. I don't know as they are. The dead wires we take down we have no means of knowing whose they are.

Q. No, but taking into consideration the places where we run our wires, it naturally doesn't leave us much chance to get dead wires for any length of time?

A. No, I don't see how wires that were very badly worn could be used for that purpose.

Q. And where the road is in constant use, if you really get a dead wire it is in the interest of the service, for fear the service may be suspended, that you put in another wire to take its place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The dead wires, or the principal dead wires, are those which run over buildings, and which, when they cease to be used are not worth taking down?

A. Yes, sir. The principal number of dead wires are those put up by persons and corporations, who, after they get through using them, abandon them and leave them to somebody else to either take them up and use them, or take them down.

Q. As they say out West, they turn them out to grass?

A. Yes; turn them out to grass.

Q. Now, in the matter of putting wires underground, it would be desirable if the city of Boston had its wires underground?

A. I think it would be; yes, sir.

Q. And practically the reason why it has not been done is because of the expense involved?

A. And the want of an appropriation of work of that character.

Q. As I say, it is the expense that it would take to do it — the fact that the appropriation has not been made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, another thing — Mr. Williams spoke about the wires getting abraded, etc. I suppose the same thing occurs in regard to a thing of that kind at a fire as in everything else — that it would hardly ever occur twice at the same place. That is, if at a fire a part of the wire upon which the ladder rested got abraded, it would hardly be likely that that wire would get abraded in the same place again?

A. It might if the fire was in the same building.

Q. It might in that case, I suppose, but it would be hardly likely, even there. Now, do you know what is the length of the insulated life of these best insulated wires?

A. Well, I think it depends altogether on where it is — the location makes a vast difference. I think a wire down on Atlantic avenue would wear a far shorter time than if you were to put it out in Brighton, Cambridge, or such sections as that, outside of the city proper. I think the elements and everything there on Atlantic avenue are more severe on it; that it comes in contact, in the nature of things, with the salt atmosphere, and so on; and it is not the salt atmosphere alone that effects the insulation, but various other things.

Q. And all rubber prepared for mechanical uses tends to deteriorate?

A. Yes, sir; it has more or less sulphur in it; there is constant vulcanizing going on, and it becomes hard and brittle.

Q. Now, speaking about the current moving the cars. You start a current from the dynamo, we will say, to run a car in Dorchester, and it is carried out upon the feed wire, and then, as you have described, it

is fed into the trolley wire, and then it has performed its duty. Now, the trolley wire communicates it to the trolley, from there the electricity is carried down through the car to the motor, then it is carried down to the wheels, and it passes out through the wheels to the ground. Now, in order to accomplish the purpose for keeping the circuit moving, it goes back to the power-house, finds its way back in some way or other?

A. Yes, sir; through the earth, or somehow.

Q. Now, good construction provides that a wire shall be provided to take that current back under ground to the power-house, and for that purpose they have what they call a "return wire"?

A. Yes, sir; the better the return service the less current is used.

Q. Yes, sir; and it is for the interest of the railroad to secure a good return?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A good return all round?

A. Yes, sir; if there was any resistance there they would have to expend power to send it back.

Q. Now, take the case of a heavy snow-storm, such as we had a short time since, when we had, in order to run the cars conveniently, to put on snow-ploughs. Of course, when we had to run snow-ploughs in the snow, and also had to run the cars, it put a very large load on the system, and the current required for the cars to be used was necessarily somewhat reduced. Now, take that power at such a time as that, when you undertake to force through a given street an unusual amount of force, power, the unusual amount of electricity tends to heat the feed wire, but having it in the air the radiation takes off the heat. That is the tendency. Now, if you put that underground, and you should inadvertently or in any way force too much current through, you might burn out your wire?

A. I hardly think you would do so in a cable sufficiently large.

Q. No, if it was large enough you wouldn't, of course; but what I mean to say is that that might be the case with a cable plenty large enough for ordinary use?

A. If the cable wasn't large enough to supply the demand, of course if it was overheated it would have to go. If you are undertaking to get more current through a given sized wire than it is capable of carrying, the effect would be heat.

Q. Now, applying this to the wires used by your department, for instance — you have two or three lines of cable of sufficient size to do the business. If you have to do more work than usual with those cables it increases the tension, and if they were high potential currents, there would be danger of overheating those cables. Now, supposing a fire comes and we have, we will say, two lines of cars which we are forced to put upon one line. The trouble comes from having to force more current through that one line, with the result that we increase the strain, and to the extent that we increase that to the same extent we approach that danger line?

A. Yes, sir; I see the force of that.

Q. Now, then, if your wire is heated it might be heated and the mischief be done before you discovered it — there is no way of discovering it if it is under ground, until the damage is done. In that way you would not be apt to discover it until it is too late, would you, ordinarily?

A. I shouldn't look for a great deal of that heating.

Q. No, but if it did occur?

A. Well, if it did occur, if there was liable to be over pressure to such an extent that it would heat it, it would be likely to stop the cars to a certain extent, because the resistance would be thrown on there probably very suddenly and maintained until this heat developed. If the resistance was thrown on there, if there was an excessive resistance, more than the cable was capable of conducting, that cable might be heated up

to a certain extent, but the resistance which would be put on there, if the number of cars was increased to that extent, would be such that you would notice it in the running of the cars.

Q. Well, what I mean to say is, that as you are trying to force through more than it is capable of carrying the very tendency is to force it through this resistance?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the consequence is heat. As you might say, it rolls back on itself?

The CHAIRMAN. — Do I understand you, Mr. Hyde, to be taking the feed wires, or the return fires?

Mr. HYDE. — The feed wires, what would be the result if the feed wires were under ground. To-day, a feed wire is overhead, and in case of fire, if you have to double the street cars on any particular street, if you heat the feed wire you don't heat it seriously, because the air takes it off. But if you put it in a small space so as to confine the escape of the electricity, such as putting it into a duct underground, you are running that risk of burning out your feed wire. When the pressure is being forced through that wire, and it is so confined, the heat cannot get out and the result is that the wire gets heated up to a certain point, the heat coming from its own resistance to the current being forced through it, and when it gets heated up to a certain point it is like a hot-box, and when it gets to that point it is apt to burn the wire out, and it acts so quick in such cases that when it does act, your mischief may be very great and sudden. Now, we have found instances of that kind on the road, sometimes at a point where men were at work doing something, and the current would come along unexpectedly and your wire would get hot. It would not happen to do any particular mischief, because it is exposed to the air, but I am simply indicating the tendency in case it was confined. Of course, all those sort of things are sought to be guarded against by practical men by having a wire large enough so that it will not get heated. But when you multiply the size of your wire for that purpose, so as to meet all contingencies that may arise from doubling or trebling the service, the expense becomes enormous.

The CHAIRMAN. — Would the heating of that wire effect the insulation?

Mr. HYDE. — Oh, the point is this, that the whole wire might burn right off and stop every car on the line.

The CHAIRMAN. — If it were not sufficient to burn it up, but simply sufficient to heat a portion of it, would there be any trouble?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, there would always be danger from heating the wire, and that danger would increase according to the resistance by reason of the number of cars that it might be desirable to put on any one line when the cars were prevented by a fire or otherwise from running on some other line.

The WITNESS. — Of course, the question of resistance would depend largely on the size of the wire.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) You ought to leave a large margin for safety — that would have to be done.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, take the general construction of the West End Road, as you have come in contact with it constantly — you think, generally speaking, that it is a proper construction?

A. I don't know why not. I never heard any fault found with it.

Q. Well, you have supervision over our wires to the extent of calling our attention to anything that is not in proper condition?

A. Any defects I see I call your company's attention to.

Q. And have you found occasion to complain that the matter has not been properly attended to? When you have called attention to a thing

of that kind, does not the road attend to it, and has it not been responded to immediately?

A. I probably on quite a large number of occasions have called the attention of the officers of the company to certain things, and they have always been very promptly attended to, and I don't think there has ever been one instance where I have had to call their attention to a matter twice. I think they have always sent me a very courteous letter saying that they were glad that I had called attention to it, that it would be attended to immediately, and I know that usually within an hour from that time the matter has been cleaned up.

Mr. HYDE. — I know that we have been very glad that you were looking after our wires as well as we ourselves, because it has been the means of affording us more protection all the time. I think there is nothing else that I care to ask, Mr. Flanders.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) As these wires are getting old, they break more or less frequently, Mr. Flanders?

A. They are weakening more or less as time goes on, of course.

Q. And as years go by they are continually getting weaker and are bound to fall?

A. Yes, unless they are watched.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Well, take the trolley wires, don't we have a larger number of men watching them all the time and replacing them where it is needed?

A. Yes, sir. I understand that that is the case. Then there are cases where there may not only be that trouble from weakening, but a wire burns away, burns up on account of arcing. When you see that flashing on the wires, it takes something away every time it arcs.

Q. Well, do you know of any instance of our feed wire breaking down?

A. No, sir; I don't know of any case of that kind.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) This little exhibition of fireworks that occurred on Tremont street the other night was due to that cause?

A. To the falling of the trolley wire.

Q. A number of hundreds of feet fell?

A. Well, when the wire comes down in that way it gets in contact with the guard wires or with the rails, and the result is that it is going to melt it for some little distance.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) As far as any danger that there may be to the trolley wire or from the trolley wire, that is the same whether the feed wire is underground or aboveground.

A. Yes, exactly the same.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) In this case that Mr. Hyde speaks of in regard to overheating the feed wire, what becomes of that extra return current? Doesn't it come back by the return wire?

A. It has to go into the ground.

Q. If it is brought back by the return wire, isn't there a chance of overheating the return wire?

A. Well, the return wire is not insulated; in consequence of its lying in the earth bare, if there is more current comes down than will go through the wire it takes to the earth to go back.

Q. Do you know that the feed wires of this trolley system are underground in Philadelphia?

A. I don't know whether they are now or not, sir. I don't think they were at the last time I was there.

Mr. REED. — They are.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Just one question — who was investigating this matter of electrolysis?

A. City Engineer Jackson, I think.

Q. You have no particular knowledge of that?

A. No, sir.

Q. But you understand what it is?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that at various points on the West End line it was found that by allowing the current to escape through the rail and return on the rail the earth was so largely charged with electricity that it operated to injure water-pipes, gas-pipes, and all other pipes that were in that vicinity?

A. I think that was the assertion.

Q. Well, don't you understand that to be the fact? Hasn't the West End Street Railway Company, for the purpose of avoiding that, brought its return wire up on to the poles in some cases?

A. Well, I couldn't answer that. I know that the West End Street Railway Company have put in a cable that is run through certain streets of Boston for the purpose of overcoming electrolysis on the various wires, the cabled wires of the telephone, and so on, and they are running quite a lot of that cable around in connection with that.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) If anything of that kind does occur it is just the same whether the cabled wires are underground or not?

A. I think the West End Road have been fair in trying to overcome that and have done everything they could. It is something that we were very much surprised to find was taking place.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Well, but have you considered this question, Mr. Flanders—whether the West End Road ought not entirely to abandon their plan of returning through the rail the excess of current? Should it not be returned by return wires? It ought to be guarded at all points.

A. I don't know as I exactly understand.

Q. They are doing that now, as I understand it.

A. What do you mean they should do—have their return wire insulated?

Mr. HYDE. — We don't use the rails to return the current. We use a naked underground wire.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Well, while the rail may be used as a conductor to take the current back, it isn't as good as to bury a copper wire in the ground which will take the current and conduct it back, is it?

A. Well, every rail now is connected with a copper wire which is fastened to it—a copper return wire.

Mr. HYDE. — As I understand it, that is the approved construction, to provide a proper return for the current, and that is what everybody wants us to do, and it is what we want to do, as it is valuable to us. They do not want us to put the current in the rail and return it in that way, and we do not do so. We pay the expense of sending it back, which accomplishes what we desire to have done, and we do it by this copper wire.

Mr. REED. — Well, do you want to have that wire insulated?

Mr. HYDE. — No, we don't.

Mr. REED. — Don't you want it done to prevent that leakage and damage to the water-pipes?

Mr. HYDE. — No, we don't understand that there is any question about that. It has not been brought to our attention.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, we will give the consideration of that question to Mr. Jackson, or some one who understands it. That is a question for him.

Com. MURPHY. — Now, I would like to just find out what information is desired from the Fire Commissioners in connection with this matter. I suppose any request for such information would come through the committee, but I would like to ask Mr. Williams and the other counsel in regard to the questions upon which they desire information, or in regard to the statistics they want. If I remember aright the first

thing you wanted was the record of the Fire Department in reference to the number of fires caused by electricity?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Either the records of the Fire Department, or any records that you have kept.

Com. MURPHY. — Then, in addition to that, you wanted a record of the injuries to firemen from electrical causes, and the way in which they have been caused.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Also the cases of obstruction or interference with the operation of the Fire Department.

Ald. HALL. — Why cannot you gentlemen confer together to-morrow, or at some convenient time before the next hearing, and settle all these questions?

Adjourned at 6.20 P.M., subject to the call of the Chairman.

THIRD HEARING.

CITY HALL, March 7, 1894.

The committee was called to order at 3 P.M., by Chairman FOLSOM. Present, all the members of the committee.

Appearances—same as at second hearing, with the exception that PRENTISS CUMMINGS, Esq., appeared for the West End Street Railway Company in place of Mr. HYDE.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling to order, said: Gentlemen, the committee are now ready to proceed with the hearing in regard to the expediency of requiring the West End Street Railway Company to place underground all of said company's wires, with the exception of the trolley wire and the wires used for the support of the same. We are now ready to hear any witnesses whom it may be desired to have testify in this matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS—Mr. Chairman, I have received from the Fire Commissioners certain data that we asked for at the last hearing with the permission of the committee, and I should like to submit them now so as to have them go on to the files at least. In the first place, there is a record of obstructions for last year, which shows seventy-four or seventy-five recorded obstructions in the handling of fires by overhead wires. In many of these cases the wires are unknown, but the West End wires and trolley are charged with just about one-half—I think thirty-eight out of seventy-five obstructions to fires that were recorded last year. I am told by the Commissioners that this record has only been kept in the last year, so that it has not been done in accordance with a perfected system in the past, by any means. But it was done last year, and that is the record as it appears.

The CHAIRMAN.—You desire to submit that as testimony?

Mr. WILLIAMS.—I do. I desire to submit that as the record, in that respect. (See end of to-day's hearing.) Then there is the record which they have handed in of the accidents to firemen, which I would like to put in. (See end of to-day's hearing); and also the length of wires of the West End Street Railway Company in the city of Boston, and the length of trolley as distinguished from feeders and overhead return wires. This gives Charlestown, Allston, and Brighton separately from the city of Boston proper. (See end of to-day's hearing.) I would just like to call the attention of the committee at the present time to the fact that in Boston proper there are 75.2 miles of trolley, 105.3 miles of feeders, and 46.7 miles of overhead return wires. That is in Boston proper, giving the committee an idea of the amount of wire we have to deal with.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do I understand, Mr. Williams, that these accidents to firemen are from electric wires? Does the record specify which wires caused the trouble?

Mr. WILLIAMS.—Well, I understand that those are all the accidents, and the Fire Commissioner testified at the last hearing about certain of the accidents from electric wires. Each case is not specified, but this is their full record of accidents. Now, Mr. Chairman, I also have the records of the fire which occurred last Saturday on Atlantic avenue, and I should like to put in the records of the department as to the interference of wires at that time. One of the reports is made by E. M. Byington, general utility man; another is made by W. J. Burke, Inspec-

tor of Wires; and another is made by a captain — Capt. E. B. Smith. Perhaps it would be as well for me to read them. Capt. E. B. Smith reports to the Board of Fire Commissioners as follows, under date of March 4:

“I would most respectfully report that Hosemen C. F. Curran and G. B. Atwood, while assisting in raising water-tower No. 2 at fire, box 51, second alarm, at 9.03 P.M., March 3, received a severe shock from trolley wire of the West End Street Railway.”

I have also here a report from Inspector W. J. Burke, under date of March 6. His report is to the Inspector of Wires, and reads as follows:

“On Saturday, March 3, I arrived at the fire on Atlantic avenue immediately after the second alarm was given. I went to the Atlantic avenue side of the fire, knowing that there were a great many wires in front of the building. I noticed a wire that came down from the opposite side of the street on to the West End wires, and into the street. I saw one of the West End men standing near it, and went to him and asked him if he would not cut it, seeing that he had a pair of cutters in his hand. He told me that it was not his wire, and he would not touch it. I said, ‘It is across your wires, and I should think you would cut it rather than have anybody get hurt by coming in contact with it.’ I stayed around this wire for some time, keeping the firemen from running into it, it being very dark and could not be seen until you were within a few feet of it. After repeated refusals of this man to cut the wire away, I then proceeded to box 51 to get some appliances to get this wire away, and on my return I found the wire gone.

“Respectfully submitted,

“W. J. BURKE,
“Inspector.”

The letter from E. M. Byington, general utility man, is as follows:

“BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1894.

“To the Board of Fire Commissioners:

“GENTLEMEN: Answered alarm from Box 51. Reported to Chief Webber No. 2 tower was ready. Waited a few minutes. Was ordered to Atlantic avenue to look after No. 1 tower. Found Sheerin was trying to raise it, and had fouled the West End cross-wires. Advised him to give the full pressure — 160 pounds — which he did. It would not raise any higher. Then we tried to lower it, it being foul of the wire and charged with electricity. Finally we got it clear and down.

“Then I saw what looked like a West End lineman, with a ladder such as they carry. Asked him to cut the wires; received no answer. Asked him again for an answer — yes or no. He turned his back and went away.

“Then I called on Captain Wall, of Engine 43, for help. We moved the tower ahead a few feet to clear the wires. The pressure in the tank being exhausted, I then requested Captain Wall to give from 120 to 140 pounds water pressure to raise the tower. We got to work in good shape, and water going out of the nozzle, when the jacks (that take the weight off from the springs) which were badly sprung from the manœuvring to clear the wires, flew out of position, causing the tower to careen to one side. Called on members of department next to the fire to seize hold of guy-rope, which they quickly did, and prevented it from being capsized.

“Then we received orders from District Chief Abbott to shut down, which was done. Called Superintendent Demary, who gave orders to get it into working order. Afterwards some of the West End people offered to cut any wire for us; no use then.

“The electric current was not heavy enough to knock us down, but

happening to touch the main part of the ironwork and the tire of a wheel, which made a ground, the shock was quite severe, and after we got all clear there seemed to be a great deal of flashing and fusing of wires at the pole next the fire.

"This makes the second time I have asked some of the West End linemen to cut the wire. The first time was at Tremont Temple fire.

"Respectfully submitted,

"E. M. BYINGTON,
"General Utility Man."

Those are the reports that have been handed to me by the Board of Fire Commissioners, through Mr. Murphy, according to the understanding at the last hearing that any reports of the department might be given to us. I tender those as following out the line of testimony which we presented before.

BENJAMIN B. WHITEMORE — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) What is your full name, Mr. Whittemore?

A. Benjamin B.

Q. And you are engaged in the insurance business?

A. I am, yes.

Q. And represent what companies?

A. The Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford.

Q. Now, Mr. Whittemore, you know the subject-matter of investigation here — that is, the question of the interference with firemen in the operation at fires of electric wires, and exposed electric wires, as an element of fire risk. Now, I wish you would state to the committee what you can with reference to those two points.

A. I can only state in a general way my own knowledge in regard to the interference of wires as a whole — all wires strung on poles, whatever they may be, whether electric wires or not. It is a matter of notoriety with us insurance people that wires of some kind have interfered with the operations of the fire department. To that extent we are, as insurance companies and representatives, interested — not to specify any particular wires, but wires as a whole. With regard to the dangers of electricity, we have reason to believe that many fires have been caused by the electricity passing into buildings from wires — say telephone wires and some wires for electric lights that have come in contact with highly charged wires on other lines. I do not know that I can specify any particular cases where it is known just how this communication was made. I can only say fires have occurred, and so near to electric wires that the inference was direct that electricity had come from these innocent wires, as I should call them, and come in contact with others highly charged.

Q. Well, in your opinion, Mr. Whittemore, would it not make a serious reduction in the fire risk of this city and in the burden of premium payments by the citizens if all of the high potential wires were so placed that they couldn't be crossed or couldn't be exposed above ground?

A. It would make some difference, undoubtedly. There is a charge — a general charge — now for the presence of electric wires in the tariff rates. That is so fundamental that it is spread over all insurance to-day.

Q. That is, for interference of wires?

A. Interference of wires.

Q. That is, where you find that wires are so placed in connection with buildings that, in your judgment, it would interfere with the operations of the Fire Department you make a distinct charge to the property-owner for that risk?

A. Well, there is no place that I know of where it is distinctly charged, but there is a general charge in the tariff for the presence.

Q. Oh, there is a general charge in the tariff?

A. Yes, a fundamental charge.

Q. Does that go into all policies?

A. That goes into all policies where rates are made, are fixed. There is a fixed charge for the presence of wires of all kinds.

Q. In the city of Boston, you refer to?

A. I refer now to the city of Boston. We recognize it as being an obstacle that is worth something.

Q. Yes, an element of danger?

A. An element of danger.

Q. Then do I understand you that the charge is made whether or not there happened to be at that particular building wires running so as to obstruct?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. So that the people of Boston at large pay for this risk whether or not the wires in that particular place happen to be an obstruction or not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You recognize that as a general danger in the city of Boston, for which you raise the general rate so much?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, now, isn't it true, Mr. Whittemore, that in certain cases — say, for example, where these wires are very thick at corners, where the West End Railroad crosses, if you please, and there is a perfect network of the trolley system — aren't separate charges made in such cases as that of extreme risk?

A. I don't recall anything made now beyond this general charge. There was at one time a movement made, I think, in the Board of Underwriters, to make a specific charge, but it never really culminated, because subsequently a fundamental rate was made in which this element was recognized.

Q. (By Mr. CUMMINGS.) Mr. Whittemore, do you know anything in regard to this matter of your own personal knowledge?

A. I beg your pardon.

Q. I say, do you know anything about this matter of the obstruction from wires from personal knowledge, from observation of your own?

A. Well, I should say that I remember one instance in connection with the water-tower being raised. I rarely go to a fire myself, but I remember to have seen something of the sort on Federal street.

Q. You know which the feed wires of the West End are, do you not; that is, you know the feed wire as distinguished from the trolley wire?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Well, have you ever known any fire to be occasioned, either directly or indirectly, from that feed wire?

A. I know of none.

Q. And do you know of any obstruction that has ever come from a feed wire?

A. Especially?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I don't know of any.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Whittemore, there is a rate, is there not, a base rate, also for the electric trolley system, of the same amount as for interference wires?

A. Well, there is nothing separate now in our system; for the presence of wires, the general presence of electric wires, you will find a charge there. I think you have there a copy of what is known as the universal schedule.

Q. Yes. Well, I find on page 11 that for the electric trolley, or other

dangerous system of street railway, there is a charge of two cents a hundred, and then there is a charge in another place for interference of two cents a hundred.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand that those are cumulative?

A. Well, as a matter of fact, I understand that two cents now embodies the whole. That is rather a scientific form of making rates that you have there; as a matter of fact a two-cents charge would cover all wires.

Q. Well, would it? Hasn't the change been rather in the direction of access than diminution?

A. What do you mean?

Q. Well, hasn't the tendency of change been in the direction of an increase rather than of a decrease?

A. No, this form of schedule rating has only been adopted about a year, or nearly that, and there is no change from anything else.

Q. I know, but I am told that there are changes pending in that rate, and that those pending changes may very likely be in the direction of increasing rather than of diminishing it?

A. Well, possibly. I am not aware of what discussion may be going on in the rating committees that have this matter in charge. I don't know of anything touching this particular subject.

Q. Well, but do you say that there is not a charge of two cents for the trolley system, and also an additional two cents for the interference of wires?

A. Well, that would be four cents.

Q. But that schedule would seem to indicate it?

A. Yes, that would indicate it, but there is a change in our rates now by which that charge is only about one-half of what appears there, in the way it is applied in Boston.

Q. Then you say two cents would cover it?

A. Two cents seems to cover it.

Ald. HALL. — Two cents on what?

Mr. REED. — Well, I understand two cents on interference, and nothing on the trolley.

The WITNESS. — Well, it embraces all, everything.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) Do you consider the trolley to be dangerous in regard to fires as well as the feed wire?

A. Well, trolley itself might not be so dangerous, but these wires that are bearing electricity into buildings might come in contact with it.

Q. And it is dangerous in regard to the raising of the water-tower, is it not?

A. Oh, so far as it comes in contact.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Mr. Whittemore, in a broad avenue, where the street is broad, if the trolley wire is left in the middle of the street and all other wires of any nature, owned not only by this company but by all other companies, are removed, whether the trolley might not be tolerated, whether there would be any trouble from it?

A. Well, the only trouble there could be from the trolley then would be so far as interference was concerned.

Q. And that would not cause much interference in a broad street?

A. No, sir.

Q. Of course in streets like Washington and Tremont or the narrower streets it might; but you think it would be a good thing to have as many of these other wires as possible put underground for protection?

A. Yes—you are speaking now in relation to interference with the operations of the Fire Department?

Q. Yes. So in the broader streets, in the suburban or outlying parts outside of the business centre, the trolley might run in the centre of the streets and the feed wires go underground with all the other wires?

A. I should say it might, certainly.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Whittemore, how do the feed wires compare, on the score of interference, with the telephone wires?

A. Well, occupying the same location on poles they would interfere in the same manner, except that the feed wires would be larger and stronger, and would interfere more on that account, of course.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) I should like to ask the witness if, in the winter, when there is ice, if the wires do not interfere much more than in the summer with the operation of the Fire Department?

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair simply desires that you address the Chair for recognition and then question the witness, after we get your name.

Mr. CARVER. — Eugene P. Carver.

The WITNESS. — I hardly know in what way the question comes. The interference would be no stronger, as I see, in winter than in any other time, except that the streets, being slippery and more difficult to work upon, would add to the trouble.

Q. (By Mr. CUMMINGS.) Mr. Whittemore, which class of wires, in your judgment, would interfere most with the Fire Department — the wires that were high up on a building or the wires that were low down? That is, in the raising of ladders, etc.?

A. Well, they naturally would first encounter those low down.

Q. It strikes you that the low-down wires, then, would interfere the most?

A. They would interfere first, and it would depend on their size whether they interfered most.

Q. Well, supposing a ladder was put up from the street against a high building, wouldn't the ladder in the main entirely be out of the way of the feed wires? That is, wouldn't the ladder go outside the feed wire in going up to the top of a high building, the feed wire being so low down?

A. Well, that would depend altogether on the angle at which the ladder was pitched.

Q. Of course, but as you usually put a ladder up?

A. It would depend on which story you wanted to reach.

Q. If the ladder is put inside the wire it certainly wouldn't interfere, would it?

A. Well, the ladder can be raised to the second story without the wire interfering with it on the inside.

Q. The feed wires run along the sidewalk within some eight or ten feet of a building, do they not?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever known or heard of any case where the feed wire itself interfered with the raising of a ladder?

A. Don't know of any case.

Q. You understand that the feed wire is a thoroughly insulated wire and safe to handle?

A. Yes; supposed to be.

Q. And that any small wire falling across the feed wire would do no harm?

A. Providing the insulation is perfect.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) But supposing the insulation is worn off?

A. If the insulation is worn off and a small wire should go across it, why then the power of that wire might be communicated.

Q. Frequently ladders rest against a feed wire, don't they?

A. Yes sir, I suppose so.

Q. It is an ordinary thing for them to rest upon the feed wire?

A. I am not accustomed to see it, but I should presume they might.

Q. They are in the way and they take whatever angles with the ladders that they can, putting them inside on the sidewalk or out on the street and taking their chances?

A. Yes, according to which story they desire to reach.

Q. And the feed wires are very strong wires, which, of course, cannot be very easily cut or torn aside?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Whittemore, would not the obstruction of wires to the raising of ladders depend upon what story of the building they wanted to reach?

A. Yes.

Q. A high wire, if they wanted to reach the top of a building, would, perhaps, obstruct more than a low wire; but if they wanted to get at the second story, would the lower wires then, in your opinion, be more of an obstruction?

A. Certainly, the lower the story the more difficult would be the dealing with the lower wires, the more the trouble would be from the lower wires.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) By two cents, Mr. Whittemore, you mean two cents a hundred every year?

A. Yes, sir, on the base rate, whatever it is, as you find it there.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Two cents a hundred?

A. Yes.

Q. That is, two per cent. of the premium?

A. Well, 2/100, for instance, if the rate were forty cents, if the bottom rate, the base rate, on buildings were forty cents, that is, 40/100, than two cents of that would be for the presence of wires.

Q. Then it would be 2/40, wouldn't it, not 2/100 of your base rate?

A. Oh, of your rate itself?

Q. Yes, sir — of your rate itself?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, the rate is represented in premium?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, is that only a part of the premium?

A. It is only a part of the premium; it would be cumulative from that up. If that, for instance, were the base rate for buildings, the rate on contents would be much more than on buildings — built up on that.

GEORGE P. FIELD. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) What is your full name?

A. George P. Field.

Q. And what companies do you represent, Mr. Field?

A. I represent the Royal Insurance Company, of England; the American Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company and Insurance Company, of North America.

Q. Those companies represent a considerable portion of the insurance business of Boston, don't they?

A. They represent almost exactly one-tenth of it.

Q. One-tenth of the whole business. Now, Mr. Field, will you state to the committee what the history of insurance losses and rates has been in the last five or six years in the city of Boston?

A. You mean the amount?

Q. Yes, the amount?

A. Well, I had occasion recently to collate figures for an insurance organization and started with 1888 to cover the time I have been connected with them; and, in round numbers, the loss in 1888 was about a million and a quarter; in 1889, when the Thanksgiving-day fire occurred, it ran up to five million dollars; in 1890 it was about a million and a quarter, and the same in 1891 — they were nearly identical; in 1892 about a million and a half; in 1893 over five million dollars; and the premiums for the same time ran along with very little variation, not

varying much more than \$100,000, I think, from two million and a half up to 1892, when the advance in rates began; and the 1892 premiums were three million dollars, in round numbers, and the 1893 premiums were three and a half million dollars.

Q. Three and a half millions? That is, premiums actually paid?

A. Actually paid insurance companies on property located in the business section of the city of Boston.

Q. Can you say how much of the added million of premiums was due to the increase in property?

A. I didn't go into that, but I should give it as my opinion that none of it was, because I don't think the insurance on property in Boston in 1893 was appreciably greater than in 1892, although I do not state positively, because I haven't looked at the figures to see.

Q. But your opinion is that the increase of a million dollars in premium was due to increased fire risks?

A. Yes, sir; certainly. It was certainly so in my own business, because I know that my amount of risk in Boston was no larger at the end of 1893 than at the end of 1892, although my premiums were very materially increased.

Q. Now, Mr. Field, you have a knowledge of the specific charges that are made in insurance circles for wire risks — trolley and interfering wires, and all other wire risks and electrical risks. What are the specific charges that are made for those risks?

A. I only know about that as it appears in the schedule — I have nothing to do with the application of it — and as I recollect it there is a general charge of two cents for the obstruction as a whole and a specific charge of one cent of any building which is of itself seriously obstructed — specifically a charge of not less than one per cent. Whether that is applied in making rates I don't know.

Q. Then that would make three cents. Now, what does that three cents represent, we will say in a premium of \$100, an ordinary premium? Can that be figured out?

A. I don't know; I confess that those things always confuse me when you get down into the small decimals. The forty-cent rate has been spoken of. That would call for the payment of four dollars a thousand premium, and three cents — well, it would be thirty cents on a thousand, wouldn't it?

Q. Well, that is added upon every policy, isn't it?

A. I so understand it.

Q. That is the general rate?

A. I so understand it. That is the rating of all property.

Q. Now, if that is true on all policies, that amount of three cents on three millions premiums, which I understand you to say there were last year, would amount to somewhere in the vicinity of \$90,000 for that basal risk, would it not?

A. Well, that is pure mathematical calculation.

Q. Now, in connection with any of the fires that you have investigated in recent years, have any considerable fires been attributed to exposed high potential currents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what?

A. Well, notably the Thanksgiving-day fire of 1889.

Q. That was the five million-dollar fire, was it not?

A. Well, that was the year when five million dollars was lost. It didn't all happen at that one fire.

Q. Well, what was the loss at that fire — what part of the five million dollars, I mean?

A. I don't know. I don't keep the run of the individual fires so much as I do the aggregate. I have a recollection that it cost me somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars.

Q. Well, now, that fire was attributed in insurance circles to electricity, wasn't it?

A. It was.

Q. I suppose that at bottom the calculations of insurance premiums by the companies are based upon the history of fire losses, aren't they?

A. They are supposed to be. I don't think we always do.

Q. So your increase in rates is based as nearly as possible on a calculation of your coming risk, and your premiums are gauged according to that, so that with the increase of actual fire losses you expect a rise in the premium?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what is your judgment as to the part that electricity has played—that is, these high potential currents and their present methods of communication through the city by overhead wires—what is your judgment as to the part that the electricity plays in the fire losses of late years?

A. Well, I can only give my opinion, because it is very difficult to show.

Q. What is your opinion?

A. Oh, in my opinion it is responsible for a very considerable portion of the increase.

Q. In your judgment, if the high-potential wires—that is, those capable of kindling fire—were all put underground, it would materially diminish the fire risks in the city of Boston?

A. I think it would; yes, sir.

Q. As to the part that these wires play in interference with the Fire Department, have you had occasion to consider that question?

A. Yes, I have considered it.

Q. What should you say as to the interference from the feed wires of the West End Street Railway Company?

A. I cannot say that I have ever noticed any interference from any particular wires, but from the wires as a whole my attention has been called to it.

Q. These feed wires are always in conjunction, or nearly always, with the trolley system, and it is true that the interference problem involves all the wires together; that is true, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that when you get out of the way of one wire another wire may be an appreciable factor of obstruction or danger?

A. And also the low-voltage wires, which are of themselves all right, when they come in connection with high voltage are all equally bad.

Q. Have you had any personal experience in that connection in seeing the interference with the operation of the department?

A. Yes, that is to say, I have attended a good many fires, and while I cannot recall now any specific case, I have been in a position where I have seen these ladders interfered with by wires.

Q. Well, now, in placing a risk, a given risk,—suppose you were insuring a building on the corner of Kneeland and Washington streets, for example, where you are probably familiar with the fact that there is a perfect network of wires, apparently, to the observer, with no opportunity to get up a ladder,—would you add, in insuring that building, to the premium paid by the owner of that building on that account?

A. I should suppose that in the schedule rating an additional charge would have been made. You understand that we don't individually compute these rates. They are examined and passed upon and the result is sent out to us. We don't go over them to see if they are correct.

Q. You ask for a rating on this particular building?

A. Precisely; and they make it out according to their schedule and give me the result.

Q. (By Mr. CUMMINGS.) Mr. Field, you heard Mr. Whittemore testify that the charge was two cents, as he understood it, for wires generally?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the way you understand it?

A. I understand that there is a general charge of two cents and a specified charge of one cent in the schedule.

Q. That is, you understand it a little differently from the way he understands it?

A. Yes, sir; but, as I have explained to you, I have nothing to do with the application of it, and am willing to stand corrected.

Q. Mr. Whittemore is a man who understands his business?

A. He has been president of the Board several years, and is undoubtedly more familiar with this than I am.

Q. The Board of Underwriters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this forty-cent rate represents four dollars on a thousand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, according to his rating, the charge for interference, at two cents, would be twenty cents on a thousand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or if there was a charge of three dollars it would be thirty cents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have not observed any difficulty that has arisen particularly from the feed wires, I understand?

A. No, only from there being one more in the number.

Q. Simply an additional wire?

A. Simply an additional wire and a heavier wire, and, in my opinion, from its position, more of an obstruction than the higher wires.

Q. Still, you don't recollect having noticed any obstruction from that particular wire?

A. No.

Q. Well, I understand that you are stating matters of opinion, but I would like to ask your opinion on this point: Where an insurance rate on a particular building is made wouldn't the mass of small wires that you might see upon the poles about a building in your mind constitute a much greater risk than the feed wires of the railway company, which are down at the base of the building?

A. Well, what do you mean by risk — hazard of fire?

Q. Yes, the whole?

A. Well, if all the high potential wires were out of the way the small wires wouldn't be any element of hazard at all — would be an obstruction, but not an element of fire hazard.

Q. You understand, however, that while the feed wire is a high potential wire it is an insulated wire?

A. Yes, and I understand, also, that insulation disappears very rapidly in front of a burning building, because I have seen that.

Q. Do you know of any instance where the small wire of a telephone company, for example, has ever been charged from a feed wire — not speaking of a trolley wire, but of the feed wire?

A. Yes, sir. I don't want to swear to that, because I understand that I am testifying on oath, but my recollection is very strong that at the Hecht Brothers' fire your feed wire lost its insulation and was sparking all along there, partly from your current, and partly, undoubtedly, from the electric lights. But there was a very lively display down there in front of the New York & New England depot, I should think for an hour, and my recollection is, as I recall it now, that some of those wires were dropped across your feed wire which went in front of the building from which the insulation had been burned by the flames from the windows of the building.

Q. Your idea is that all wires should go underground as far as possible?

A. Yes, sir; as far as possible.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Would you be able to tell, by refreshing your recollection with that schedule, just what the rates are?

A. I endeavored a year ago to understand that schedule method of rating, and it resulted in nervous prostration and a trip to Florida.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Field, did I understand you to say that you considered the low wires more obstruction in case of fire than the high wires?

A. It seems to me so, yes, sir, because in all fires it isn't necessary to raise a ladder to the top of the building, and I think the feed wire interferes with the raising of a ladder on any story where a ladder is needed, while the high wires might not interfere as the fire might be below.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) I understood you to say, I think, to Mr. Williams — perhaps I misunderstood you — that with a rate of four dollars on a thousand thirty cents, on your supposition, would represent this wire risk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, thirty cents is eight per cent. of four dollars, is it not? One per cent. would be four cents, and eight per cent. would be thirty-two cents — a little in excess of thirty cents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, on this three-million dollar premium that you speak of, eight per cent. of \$3,000,000, would be \$240,000?

A. Well, you need not expect me to make a reply to questions of that kind. I am anything but an expert on mathematical calculations. I always have to count up by ones, tens, and hundreds.

Q. The amount would be somewhere between \$200,000 and \$250,000?

A. Well, the amount can be easily calculated on the premium.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) This feed wire is covered with rubber and tar, isn't it?

A. I presume so. All those insulations are by a secret process.

Q. And the heat, I suppose, causes the insulation to disappear?

A. It does; a sufficient amount of it.

Q. And if the rubber or the insulation is worn off or removed by reason of ladder pressing against it, by rubbing and friction, if a stream of water then comes down and the wire is in the condition you described there at the Hecht fire, the current is communicated to the ladder and to the firemen on the ladder?

A. I should suppose it would be.

Q. So you consider the low wires, the feed wires, for instance, as a serious obstruction?

A. I do; yes, sir.

Q. In the matter of fighting fires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And smaller wires and the overhead wires are very easily cut and pulled aside, aren't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But this strong feed wire it is almost impossible to break or to tear. You cannot cut it, isn't that so?

A. I don't think I have ever seen it cut or have known it cut. I mean cut right off. Of course, the current is cut out of the wire, but I don't recall ever seeing the wire itself cut.

Q. The wire itself stays there?

A. The wire stays there.

Q. A large cable an inch and a half through?

A. That is a matter of opinion, but I should think it would average fully an inch.

STATEMENT by EUGENE P. CARVER, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, I would like to ask permission of the committee at this time to make a few suggestions, with the consent of counsel. I would like to ask to go on to-day, as I am obliged to try a case in the Circuit Court of Providence to-morrow. I would like to present to the committee an explanation of the workings of the Salem system, and also to invite all the members of the Board of Aldermen to go down to Salem and inspect the system, if they will name the day when they can come, and also the other counsel for the respective parties.

I wish to do that for several reasons. The first motive, of course, may be said to be selfish on the part of the corporation I represent as counsel; and secondly, we can present to you to-day by an electrician an explanation of the system of trolley, feed, and underground wires of the West End Road, the manner in which we should place the wires if we were to use them in connection with our system, and to show that the system could be adopted by the West End Railroad at the minimum of expense, and would not be as expensive as the counsel would have us believe at a former hearing; also that if the feed wires and return circuit wires were put underground in that connection it would enable Mr. Hyde's company to adopt our system, if they wished so to do.

You, Mr. Chairman, will remember that Mr. Hyde said that at most the trolley was but a makeshift, and that if they were to adopt the system down at Salem, which was the only one they had heard of at the present time as working at all, it would be necessary for them to go to work and do all their work over again.

The CHAIRMAN. — As I understand you, Mr. Carver, the system which you represent does away with the trolley wire?

Mr. CARVER. — Does away with the trolley wire wholly.

The CHAIRMAN. — And all the wires?

Mr. CARTER. — Does away with all the overhead wires, puts everything underground; and we shall hereafter, after the system has been explained, have a proposition to make to the city of Boston in regard to placing such a system in the streets of Boston in connection with the West End Road or independently. We desire to demonstrate in some portion of the city that it is perfectly feasible to put these wires underground, and that it can be done at a great deal less expense than has been intimated by any of the persons who have spoken up to the present time.

And in this connection I desire to say that the gentleman who will present this matter to you, our consulting engineer, is a man who has built lines of the trolley system in this country and in foreign countries for the Thomson-Houston Co., and therefore any questions that the committee might ask him, or that the respective counsel might ask him, in that connection, might be a benefit to the committee in the full consideration of this matter, because up to the present time, as I understand it, there has not appeared before the committee any person who has been able to fully explain the system. He will tell you all about the different currents, and the system which is adopted by the West End Railroad to-day to prevent electrolysis. Of course, our system would prevent all this trouble from electrolysis, but he can explain to you the system now used on the West End Road to prevent it, and the system that was used by Mr. Pearson, or introduced rather, by Mr. Pearson, who placed, as I understand it, the trolley system here in Boston as the head engineer of the West End Road, to procure the return circuit which has been spoken of in this connection. I would like to call upon Mr. Ballou.

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Carver, do I understand that you wish to put the witness on now?

Mr. CARVER. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — Do you give way, Mr. Williams?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I am very glad to meet Mr. Carver's convenience in the matter, but I am very nearly through. I have no objection to Mr. Carver's going on if he desires, as I understand he has a case to try out of town to-morrow, and will say what little I have to say later.

Mr. CARVER. — I have an important engagement before Judge Carpenter, in Providence to-morrow, the Berkshire case, Mr. Hall.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I don't know whether I understood the suggestion of the Chair the other day as to what we are considering at this hearing. That is, there is a general petition, and then the order limits the inquiry to the feed and return wires. Now, I don't know whether or not this committee is considering the whole subject at this time. The chairman of the committee did make a suggestion in regard to that at the last hearing, but I didn't understand what it was.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair would say that under the order he does not think the committee could report — if they should decide to report an order — an order affecting the trolley wires, but that the committee have two petitions here before them, and desire to get all the information that is possible. The order authorizes the Committee on Underground Wires to give a public hearing "on the expediency of requiring the West End Street Railway Company to place underground all of said company's wires, with the exception of the trolley wire and the wires used for the support of the same." And it authorizes said committee to employ a stenographer and to report in print, if they deem desirable. That is the scope of the order.

Ald. HALL. — I would suggest that we have full power and authority to consider any matter relevant to the undergrounding of wires, and we can recommend the passage of any order which will effect the remedy which ought to be applied. Of course, the order which came down, as I understand it, from the Common Council, came before the petition which you hold in your hand, and if the order is not broad enough to cover all wires, with the petitions which we have before us, there could be a recommendation of this committee even beyond the order.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, that was practically the ruling of the Chair — that the committee could make recommendations on the whole subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, that is what I understood at the time. Now, that being the case, I am free to say, when we get down to the issue that Mr. Carver presents, that I have been devoting myself to the feed wires for the reason — which I am perfectly free to state — that it did not seem to me in the present state of the art it would be a reasonable proposition to demand of the West End Street Railway Company that they should abolish their overhead trolleys; that that would seem certainly a very serious matter, and was one that I did not intend to present here — that is, any immediate action relating to the overhead trolley — because I failed to see that we could fairly state to the committee that there was any way in which the West End Road could put their present trolley system underground. But I do say now that the same objections which apply to the feed wires, and which may induce this committee to recommend or to order that the feed wires go underground, apply with much greater force to the trolley, which is an exposed wire; and I, for my part, should be very glad if any system to obviate the present difficulty in that respect could be adopted. I know nothing about the system of Mr. Carver except what I have from hearsay that it is a possible scheme, and it may be that the city at the present time will consider it feasible to have that system tried. It may be that the West End Street Railway Company would like to try it. I don't know whether they have investigated it at all or

not, but certainly the reasons we are trying to get at in this hearing apply to the trolley as much as to the feed wires, if not more. Therefore, under the ruling of the committee, I should be very glad to participate in any investigation. I should like to see this system myself.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair would say he thinks the committee have the power to hear parties upon any subject relating to the placing of wires underground. When we started in with this hearing the committee understood, as you probably did, that there was no system by which the trolley could be placed underground.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — And for that reason we were devoting ourselves more to the question of the feed wires and return wires.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That was my position.

Mr. CARVER. — We have three-quarters of a mile running to-day, in Salem, and when you consider that our system did not receive the patents until the tenth day of February, you can see that we have done something. Now, we are backed up by a number of capitalists and prominent men in this city, and we do not ask anybody to make any experiments with our system at their expense. We are willing to make the experiments at our own expense, and if it afterwards should become desirable for the West End Road, the city of Boston, or anybody else, to consider the question of this system being used, we will pay the bills. And we want it to be where it can be tested thoroughly, because if our people have got something that is not good for anything, we want to know it just as much as anybody else. But my idea in the matter was largely that possibly we could help the committee in arriving at some conclusion, from examination into this question, not in relation to putting the trolley underground now, Mr. Williams, because I shouldn't want to say that the trolley should be put underground until it was actually demonstrated right here in this city that it was advisable to put it underground. That is, of course, a question for future consideration, and when the time comes, we shall, of course, speak on that subject. We shall come to this Board of Aldermen, to the West End Road, or anybody else, with an offer which will involve an outlay of a large amount of money on our part in order to carry our experiment through in a feasible way in paved streets where teams are continually passing and where all these things are encountered. Of course, as I stated before, that is an afterthought. We can present to you here now an idea of this system: This represents a section of a street, with regular width tracks, the whole thing being proportionally reduced. After we have illustrated it to you in that way, gentlemen, I should then like to take the whole Board down to Salem at as early a day as is desirable for them to go there. If you should like to go to-morrow, Mr. Hubbard here, of the American Bell Telephone Company, who is the treasurer of our company, would be most happy to take you, and Mr. Burnham, the large coal man, who is our president now, will be most happy to go with you. I, of course, would have to be absent, as I have already stated to you that I will have to be out of the State to-morrow.

Ald. HALL. — I would like to ask if Mr. Williams gives way for the purpose of allowing Mr. Carver to proceed?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I wish to meet the convenience of the committee entirely. I have very little more to offer before I will substantially close.

Ald. HALL. — You will be willing to wait while we listen to Mr. Carver?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair will state, in answer to the suggestions which have been made, that the committee are ready to hear all testimony in regard to burying any and all wires — whether telephone,

telegraph, feed, trolley, or anything else. We are ready to hear any testimony in regard to this whole matter during the hearing.

Mr. REED. — There is one piece of evidence from the records of the Fire Commissioners that I should like to ask to have produced. It slipped my memory at the last hearing. There are in those records a dozen large photographs of different parts of the city showing the views from above of this network of wires at different points. I think it would be very interesting to the committee to see them, and I should like to have them produced. I see that Mr. Murphy is here now, and I have simply spoken of it now because I thought he might leave the room at any time.

Commissioner Murphy said he would produce the photographs referred to later, they being those already produced at a State House hearing.

STATEMENT BY MARTIN H. BALLOU.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) What is your name?

A. Martin H. Ballou.

Q. And what is your business?

A. Railway expert and engineer.

Q. And in what line of business have you been connected and how long of late years?

A. I have been building these trolley roads here in this country and abroad for the last five or six years, acting as engineer in charge of the work.

Q. And you have built them in other countries besides this?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have built one in Sydney, Australia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are to-day the consulting engineer of the Magnetic Electric Company in Salem?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, will you explain to the committee in the first place what this represents, and also in your own words the system that is down there in Salem, in a general way, from this — where the different wires go, etc.?

A. Mr. Chairman, it is a hard thing for an expert to put the thing to laymen and make them understand. With your kind permission, however, craving your kind indulgence at the start, I will try to do so. We have in Salem put the trolley into a closed conduit. The trouble has been heretofore with all conduit systems that they are open, and that water and frost and the weather generally and the elements have made it impossible and impracticable to handle the electric cars by means of them as a means of propulsion of street cars. This being offered to us by a young inventor in Salem, we have taken it up. It is a system whereby the power can be put into a water-tight conduit, and can be drawn from that conduit to the cars in order to move them. It is proposed, as we have it in Salem, to lay in the street between the rails a series —

Q. One minute, Mr. Ballou, what scale is this?

A. One-fourth the size of the actual track of the West End Road to-day. The scale is accurate.

Q. (By Mr. CUMMINGS.) Is the scale accurate as to that conduit, too?

A. Yes, sir; entirely. It is all worked out so as to be accurate.

Q. How wide, then, would that be in the street?

A. Between nine and ten inches across here, sir, and about eight inches deep, the whole thing above the ties being chaired in the same way that the West End chairs the rails on its ties to-day. We have a series of brass pipes, sections, and between these pipes there is a space of six feet ordinary paving, where nothing is seen in the street but the

paving. Then here where the pipes run we pave up to the conduit on either side and fill in here between the paving-blocks and the pipe with concrete cement, the pipe resting on cast-iron chairs over each tie. This portion here would be cement, and then there would be a chair bolted right down through each tie to the bottom of the road. In this pipe I have running lengthwise through there a little wooden trough on the same principle as this (referring to a section of pipe), this being the actual size of a section of the pipe we propose to use, 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and lying in this pipe lengthwise is a little wooden trough — I have just referred to it — and lying in this wooden trough in this pipe is a little steel rod loosely connected with the feeder wire which runs continuously from the power-station to the end of the line, this feeder wire acting the same as the present feeder wire of the West End road to-day. In fact, it would be practical to use their present feeder wires in this conduit. This feeder wire carries the current from the power-station. At each end of the brass pipe we have a little cast-iron box that is placed there for the purpose of letting us make our contact from the end of the pipe to the feeder wire, and in the pipe is this wooden trough, of which I have a section here, with a rod lying loosely in the pipe. We can take an ordinary car of the West End Road and put on the car two large electro-magnets about ten feet back of each end of the car, to pick up the little rod that lies in the bottom of the trough, and next to each magnet is a brush. There are these two brushes. This now shows the pipe as dead. The magnet on the car will pick up the little rod there, and that instantly charges the pipe with the current. There are brushes on the car which go right along on top of the pipe, the same as the trolley passing along the wire, which collect the power from the pipe and carry it to the motors to do their work. Here are the two magnets, and here are the two brushes, one magnet and one brush at different ends of the car, a little way back from either end. It is impossible to start that car unless one of the magnets or brushes is in contact with one section of the pipe. When the rod falls, when the magnet leaves it, the pipe is dead, and no part of that section is alive. So there is nothing alive beyond the end of the car.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) In other words, there is no chance for anybody to get a shock unless they get under the car?

A. Even then, if the car has been stopped, if the motorman turns off here, the pipe is dead. The mere action of the motorman in turning off or on here gives the current to move the car, or stops it. It cuts in or out automatically the circuit from the magnet. In other words, he cuts out the power, lets this little rod fall, and the power is dead. Therefore the car would be standing still, dead, and there would be no harm from the current. The power is only alive directly under the car when the car is moving. It is so placed that there can be no trouble beyond the ends of the cars. For instance, these pipes are in nine-foot lengths, and these magnets are so placed that they are ten feet back from the end of the car, which leaves a foot to spare before the magnet can make alive the next section. That is, this section will simply be alive under the car, and before the car has completed its passage over this one here, it will be dead, the car acting as a moving shield. That is the way it works from both ends.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) Well, when it is just leaving one section, what proviso have you got against danger from the next section? That is, you say this section will be covered by the length of the car, and that before it leaves this section the next section will be made alive?

A. I don't understand your question?

Q. As I understand the action of your system, your magnet merely brings up this rod, and thereby makes a connection with your feeder wire. Now, this is the first time I have ever seen this, you know, and

I want to understand it right. In other words, that rod makes a connection with a wire that leads down to the feeder wire in the conduit pipe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, when this rod comes up it is brought right up inside this pipe here, and the car takes the power from here?

A. Yes; the magnet brings the conductor up to the top of the pipe, and so charges it.

Q. Now, at the next section, what arrangement have you got to prevent its making the next section alive in front of the car? As I understand it, your pipes are quite long, and you have this gap between them?

A. Well, it will not reach the next section until after it has got through with this section, and the car will then cover that next section. That is, we will say that the car is twenty-eight feet long. The pipes in the street are only nine feet long, there is six feet between each pipe, and these magnets and brushes are ten feet back from the end of each car, — from each end. The result is that you have got a foot to spare inside the car from either end before the pipe can be alive, there being this space of six feet between each section of pipe and these pipes being in sections, now continuous. The pipes are nine feet long, and there is this six feet of paving between.

Q. What runs through that?

A. Nothing except this feeder wire, which is continuous underneath and which gives the same service as the feeder of the West End. This is in no way different from the system the West End is using to-day, except we make the contact in this way by a magnet in place of having the overhead trolley. We are simply placing underground the same system that the West End Road is using to-day.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) And each system can be run independently of the other system or they can be run in conjunction?

A. Certainly.

Q. (By Ald. BARRY.) Now, these pipes are laid in blocks or sections nine feet long?

A. Exactly, with six feet between each block.

Q. And you make the contact by means of this magnet through the pipe to the rod and feeder wire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Well, when this car passes off this length, when this front wheel passes over this nine feet of pipe here, you are then getting power from the other part of the car? That is why you have two of these magnets?

A. Yes, take the picture, for instance. We will say that that is the end of one pipe, marked here, and there is the end of the next pipe. The car is shown in the act of leaving the rear pipe, the rear wheels are just leaving that pipe and going on to this six-foot section of paving, and you see the magnet in front just over this next pipe, coming on to that one. When contact is broken with one pipe it is taken up with the next, making the service continuous.

Q. And the moment it gets off this pipe it is dead?

A. Yes, sir; exactly.

A. (By Ald. LEE.) How about dampness getting in, and freezing?

A. Well, these pipes are hermetically sealed with a large plug at the end. There is a brass plug at the end, screwed in there, and we have an iron box here at either end about a foot square. The flexible wire that comes into the pipe here goes down through the iron box to the feeder cable. This box is full of coal-tar. If there is anything wrong it can be detected from the power-station, or it can be detected from the car itself, if there is anything the matter with a certain section so that it will not work, and a man can be sent to this box, say No. 711, and the difficulty can be easily remedied. There is no tearing up of the

streets or any trouble of that kind. The whole thing does not go below the ties, and all that would have to be done would be simply to take out two layers of paving-blocks above the ties to do anything in connection with this system.

Q. How strong is this pipe?

A. This pipe we have here has been tested for a moving strain of ten tons along this exposed surface, about one inch, and I doubt if you could bring more than ten tons pressure to bear on that one inch. It has stood that test.

Q. Is it any obstruction to anybody driving along, to wheels or to horses?

A. No more than you see now, this being a rounded surface. There is only a knife edge, you might say, that shows above the level of the street, just as you see it here. We have this system in operation in Salem with three-fourths of a mile of track, and I should be delighted to take you gentlemen down and give you a square test of it.

Q. You bed this on the ties?

A. Yes, and we have a cast-iron chair. It is bolted right down here through the lower box into this tie, at every tie, holding the thing firmly and solidly in place, and the spaces here between are filled in with concrete and cement. Concrete is a good insulator, and also very strong.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) What is the width of obstruction in the street by the cable systems?

A. Well, the surface of obstruction offered by the cable system is very small, simply six inches wide, and of course this is considerably less than that.

Q. How would it be in comparison with this brass tube as far as coming above the surface is concerned?

A. About the same.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) As I understand it, Mr. Ballou, the brush moving mechanically off and on makes the contact that you now get with the wheel on the trolley road?

A. Exactly; only the brush is not moved, it is permanently there all the time.

Q. Exactly, but you lift it off and stop all the current?

A. Not at all. That brush is not moved from the pipe. We simply break the power that lifts the little rod in the pipe, breaking the connection of the magnet. The brush merely acts as the agent to take the electricity with which the pipe is charged when that rod is picked up by the magnet. These magnets are charged, one at each end.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) How much would your system increase the weight of the ordinary cars now run?

A. It would increase the weight about six hundred pounds for each car — equipment, magnets, etc.

Q. The motors would be the same?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) And you could equip the West End Road so that it could run this system in connection with its trolley system?

A. Yes, sir; and the same cars and everything could be used. We got from the general manager of the electric road down there, one of his ordinary eight-bench open-seat cars. We simply took that as he gave it to us and put onto it our magnet and brushes. That is all. In other words, you can use this system for a number of miles and then run onto the other system. A car can be run in by the overhead trolley system and then the motor man can tie the trolley down and throw his brushes and use this system. It has the same equipment in all respects, except the brushes and magnets, as the present system now used here.

Q. Now, in regard to the points of contact — there are more points of contact here than there are in the trolley system?

A. Yes, sir; because there is no danger of the trolley flying off the wire here. There is constant contact. It is impossible for the brushes to fly off the pipe.

Q. Have you ever worked it in snow?

A. Yes, sir; in eight inches of snow. We worked it in this snow-storm three weeks ago, at some times when the other road down there was unable to work.

Q. Well, how would it be as regards the current if there was a lot of water on the track, if, for instance, a section was buried?

A. Well, I have had 300 feet of that track buried in water, the idea being to see the resistance there would be between the pipe and the rails, we using the rails for a return system down there. There was no trouble with the proper passage of the current through the motor to the rail, the resistance of the current in passing from the pipe to the rail being so much greater than the path through the motor to the rail.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) Water might decrease the current here — wouldn't that be the effect?

A. It would, but we cannot measure that. We have had electrical estimates of the amount that would get in through the water between the pipe and the rail. We cannot measure the leakage through the water.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) You can put an insulated surface in there, if you want to?

A. Certainly, if it is desired.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) Now, could you have glass here?

A. Well, concrete answers our purpose there. That is as good a material as we want. It is very good indeed — excellent.

Q. (By Mr. CUMMINGS.) Supposing there should be water in the spring of the year on the street, so that there happened to be a continuous line of water from that point to this rail?

A. Well, as I say, I have had 300 feet of this track buried in water, the whole track, pipe, rails and all, down in Salem. That wouldn't make any difference, not the slightest.

Q. That is, it doesn't short-circuit it?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. That is, even when this is charged?

A. No, sir. It acts as a rheostat. In other words, the distance is too great from the pipe to the rail.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) In your system your feed wire goes under the ground?

A. It is carried under these pipes.

Q. Now, would you carry your return wire the same way?

A. We would use the rails for our return circuit, connecting them with short pieces, where we were without a return feed wire.

Q. If you should have a return feed wire, you would have it in the same way, in this conduit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So all your wires would go under your pipe?

A. Yes, sir; out of sight.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) Now I will ask this for the information of the committee. Mr. Hyde spoke the other day, when this system was referred to, as if, if his road adopted it, they would have to bury all the wires underground, and would have to take up and take out everything they now have. How is it about that?

A. I don't understand you.

Q. Well, I will put it in this way — he said that if they adopted this system and buried their feed wires, and their return circuit wires, all that they have got up now, they would have to take out all the wires they now have. How is that?

A. They would have to take the wires off the poles, certainly.

Q. Well, supposing they should take them off the poles and should

put them underground, could they so put them underground that they could use this present system that they have in connection with it?

A. Why, certainly.

Q. Now, tell us how that is?

A. There might be certain portions of the city in the crowded district, say, such portions as Kneeland and Washington streets and Tremont street, at some of its sections, for instance, where it would be necessary for us to occupy the space directly under the ties between the two tracks, that is, between the outgoing and the return tracks. There is about four feet of space there where it might be necessary to build a conduit to carry the feed wires, in cases where we would have to carry a large number of wires, and the conduit space between the brass pipe and the top of the ties was not sufficient. But that would be only so where the West End feed wires were in great numbers. Take, for instance, any ordinary street, and you could carry, three, four, or five feed wires, probably without any difficulty; but if you had to have eight, ten, or twelve, you would have to have an auxiliary conduit there between the tracks.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Now, I don't know as I understand about these return wires that the West End Road uses. They take the current, as I understand it, from these feed wires on the poles at the side, and then they have a return wire to take the waste, I suppose, back to the power-station?

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) Mr. Ballou, will you explain the system of the West End Road in regard to that?

A. The current must always have a path back to where it comes from in order to complete a circuit. The West End cars get their current from the feed wire, which is supplying the trolley wire, the current being drawn from the trolley wire by means of the trolley down to the motors. Then, after they have used it, they must get rid of it, get it back. They ground it on the rails for the sake of making a continuous circuit. The rails are bonded, as it is called, at each joint — that is, outside of the fish-plates. Besides that, the West End Road uses what is called the auxiliary return wire, which is bare and which runs along continuously under the rail, for the purpose of carrying a return current. Of course, we have all heard of the trouble that there has been from electrolysis, from electrolytic action on water-pipes, etc. In order to overcome that the West End Road has put a large number of wires overhead in certain places in order to carry the return current to a certain extent, taking a certain amount of it out of the ground and off the rails. In other words, aside from the rails and this supplementary wire they have put up a supplementary wire on the poles in some places, to carry current back to the power-station. Of course, it is no use to have a bare wire in the earth. The return wire should be insulated and should be of the same size as the feed wire, if you want to avoid electrolysis; and we can readily do that with our system.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) That is, having the return wires insulated and of the same size as the feed wires?

A. Yes, sir; they should be precisely the same in diameter. Take, for instance, a steam-engine. Every one knows that it is customary to have the exhaust even larger than the feed supply.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Would it be the same identical wire?

A. No, a separate wire, but the same size as the feed wire exactly.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Now, where you work this system on curves, Mr. Ballou, does it work well?

A. We have on the piece of road we are operating in Salem sharp curves, worse than anything the West End has got, and we have grades of seven feet in a hundred, seven per cent. — sharp curves and switches and connections made with other tracks.

Q. (By Mr. CARVER.) You have got quite a hill there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With a curve around the hill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) The amount of electricity that is supposed to go through here is what might be called the reasonable amount for driving a car.

A. The amount required to move each car.

Q. Now, supposing there was a block here, wouldn't the extra amount of electricity needed fuse the wires?

A. Why should it any more than it would fuse the trolleys?

Q. Well, it might fuse it from the simple reason that it would burn the wires out.

A. I don't see what wires are to be fused, sir. There is nothing there but this large pipe, and you couldn't fuse that very easily.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) How about this connecting wire?

A. That is buried in coal-tar in these iron boxes entirely out of sight and goes down to the feed wire. You can only have power enough in one of the pipes to move one car, each pipe being practically a separate circuit of itself and furnishing power to the car directly over it. The next pipe ahead may be also feeding a car, and the next pipe behind may be feeding a car, but no more current will pass through a pipe than enough to move one car.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Because you can only get one car on a pipe, anyway?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when it leaves it it becomes dead?

A. Yes, sir; when the circuit is broken it becomes dead.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) And so you are feeding right along to all the cars on the system in that way, through each pipe?

A. Yes, sir; continuously.

Q. Isn't the current continuous?

A. The feed wire is, certainly, but that is buried out of sight ten inches below the ground.

Q. Then, when there is a block there you must exert more power than ordinarily?

A. Not in each pipe.

Q. But there is a car here and a car there, we will say.

A. Well, there is only one car over that pipe, sir. That pipe is nine feet long and the car is twenty-eight feet long.

Q. Oh, as I understand it, only one car can get the current from a pipe at a time?

A. One car from each tube at a time — that is, I mean by that that one tube can only supply one car at a time.

Q. When there is a block there are successive currents?

A. Oh, no.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) I think his point is, that if there are nine cars right along here, one taking from each tube, we will say, you are taking more power from here than if there were not so many?

A. No, sir. You are taking more power from there to run the nine than the one, but all the power for each car is coming from one tube.

Ald. HALL. — You cannot get but one car on one tube at a time.

Mr. KELLY. — I see.

Ald. HALL. — But his point is that you have got to take the power for all these cars from this feed-wire inside.

The WITNESS. — Well, that is exactly what they are doing when they are taking from the trolleys.

The CHAIRMAN. — It is immaterial whether it comes from here or from the poles, as far as I can see.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) But you have got to put on more pressure here if there is a block?

A. No more current is required in any one of those pipes than will take one car.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) That is, with a series of nine cars you cannot get one of those cars on a tube that is already being occupied until the one already there is out of the way. When that is got out of the way then comes No. 2, there being this break between each pipe?

A. Yes, the pipes are not continuous sections, but are nine feet long with six feet between.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) May I ask a question which refers simply to the present opportunities for burying the feed wires? Have you the figures, Mr. Ballou, as to the distance between the surface of the street and the ties of the West End system?

A. I have, sir.

Q. What is the distance?

A. It varies in different places, because of the road using in some places the girder rail, and in other places the T rail. They may be chairing their rails, or may not be. If they are chairing the rails the distance between the bottom of the bed and the chair itself may be four, five, or six inches.

Q. Now, taking the bottom of the paving-stones and the top of the ties, what is the maximum and minimum distance?

A. I should say that the maximum distance from a West End Railroad tie to the surface of a paving-stone would never be over a foot, and I doubt if the minimum distance is ever under six inches.

Q. Now, how about the bottom of the paving-stones? I am inquiring, Mr. Ballou, with a view to ascertaining what the minimum space is between the bottom of the paving-stones and the top of the ties, in order to ascertain how much room there may be for the placing of a conduit?

A. Why, in many places the paving-stones go right bang down on to the ties.

Q. They do?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how far does that prevail?

A. Well, it depends entirely, sir, on whether the rail is chaired or not. If they are not chairing their rail, with the usual dimensions of the paving-block, there is something between the paving and the stringers. I couldn't tell without examining the West End maps where they are chairing or where they are not.

Q. That would be immaterial to you, because you depend on that space for your wiring and conduit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, how can you get a conduit there?

A. Well, there is this space here where I put this in. I occupy the space occupied by the paving.

Q. Well, how do you put your feed wire — doesn't that go below this pipe?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That is what I wanted to inquire about. You put that conduit for your wires right in this space under here. I was simply trying to put the practical question of the possibility of the West End Street Railway Company putting its present feed and return wires between these tracks.

A. I believe I explained to you, sir, that where we had only, say, two, three, or four feed wires, we could do that; but if we had a large number of wires we would have to have an auxiliary conduit to carry the feed wires in, and that could be carried between the double tracks.

Q. Exactly, but do I understand you that you occupy a space for your feed wires below the bottom of the paving-stones — that is, your paving-stones run down to a certain distance and you would occupy that distance?

A. Mr. Williams, wherever you can get stone-pavings I can put my conduit and feed wires.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) You can vary the conduit?

A. I can vary the conduit to suit the paving. Wherever you can get room to pave the streets I can put in a conduit.

Q. How is it where there are no paving-stones — take it out in the farming district?

A. Well, you don't care how many poles they put out there, do you?

Q. Don't we? What is the average depth of a conduit?

A. Eight inches, sir, and I can work it down as low as six or seven inches between the surface of the street and the top of the ties. Give me seven or eight inches and I am all right.

Q. And what is the height of the paving-stone?

A. A paving-stone averages about eight inches in height. I made this to fit the paving they are using to-day. The cost to construct, comparatively speaking, is small, because we don't have to make a big excavation in the street; don't have to tear the street up and the rails up. I am working entirely above the ties where the rail is chaired.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Could that system be put in and still have them using the overhead system while it was being done?

A. With the trolley; yes, sir.

Q. That is quite an important thing.

A. They could use the cars they are using to-day, the motors, power, and current being precisely the same in both cases. This system is no different from theirs. It is simply a mechanical method of putting the trolley and feeder wires underground; and everything else is precisely the same.

Q. And, for instance, they could put this system in for two or three miles and then change on to the other system without any trouble?

A. Yes, sir; on Washington street, for instance, using this system out to a certain point and then running on to their overhead system.

Q. You could put it in with very little trouble or hindrance?

A. Yes, sir; and when we had got it in they could simply equip their cars, which could be easily done, and run right over it.

MR. CARVER. — Of course, we would be glad to show what we could do with it in the crowded part of the city.

Q. (By Ald. LEE.) Supposing there was three inches of ice over that pipe?

A. Well, there would be no more trouble in keeping the pipe clean than there is at the present time in keeping the top of the rails clean — no more trouble.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Wouldn't it be easier? I see you have crowned it.

A. Yes, sir; you see it is crowned and it would not be a very difficult matter to keep it clear. We would do it the same as the West End do to-day with their snow-ploughs.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) Supposing a plough passed by, and that three inches accumulated on it afterwards, or there was an inch of ice, we will say, got on it afterwards?

A. I cannot conceive an inch of ice getting on that any more than on the top of the rails.

Q. Well, supposing it is snow, we will say?

A. Well, it is the same with the trolley system to-day. A car cannot move where there is no contact with the rails. They must have contact with the rails to get their return circuit. Instead of having the rails, we will have our contact through this pipe, and we will keep the pipe clean instead of the rails.

Q. (By Mr. SEARS.) Supposing a team should be going along and the horse should strike this pipe while the pipe is alive — or that a person should strike it?

A. Well, the pipe cannot be alive except when a car is over it.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) Supposing that there was a current in this pipe and that a team or a cart should pass over this end—how about the connection of electricity between the pipe and this team?

A. Well, I have just explained that you cannot have these pipes alive beyond the end of the car.

Q. Does the end of the car cover the current?

A. It does, with a foot to spare; and even when the car is standing still this pipe is dead. If the car was stopped and you were to reach under here and put your hand on that pipe and the other hand on the rail you couldn't get a current. The mere action of the motorman in throwing the guard off cuts the circuit.

Q. Well, supposing any one should run along and put a wire or something in there when this current is on?

A. Well, he might get a shock if he should do that. Most people would be a little afraid to do that.

Q. Well, supposing the boy should do that what would happen?

A. Well, I think the boy should be pretty well spanked.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Well, he could reach up to the trolley with a wire in the same way, couldn't he?

A. Yes, he might take a wire and reach up to the trolley wire in the same way. That has been done.

A. The circuit would be the same, the effect would be the same in either case?

A. Yes.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) To the boy and the wire?

A. Yes. I will guarantee that the boy won't do it the second time.

Q. (By Mr. KELLY.) No, I guess the boy would be dead, wouldn't he?

A. Oh, no; but he would get a good shock.

TROLLEY SYSTEM GRANT.—*Original Proceedings.*

Mr. WILLIAMS.—I wish to offer now the record of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on May 13, 1889, which contains the opinions of the departments, the order of the Board and the bond of the West End Street Railway Company, relating to the adoption and erection of the trolley system. I will not take the time of the Board to read it through, but if I may call attention to one or two points in it, I shall have accomplished my purpose. The order which was passed on the first day of May, 1889, and finally approved on the 10th of May, 1889, was:

"That consent and permission is hereby granted to the West End Street Railway Company, in addition to the rights now possessed by it, to establish, construct, maintain, and use the overhead single trolley electric system of motor power, so called," etc.

The erection of poles is permitted and it is provided that the poles "shall be removed when so directed by the Board of Aldermen, after 60 days' notice."

That is the order of May 10, 1889. It appears that between the time of the introduction of the order and the final approval the opinion of the Law Department was asked upon certain points, and that the opinion of the Board of Fire Commissioners was asked, and on the 4th day of May Robert G. Fitch, the Chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners, sent a communication to the Mayor, in which he wrote as follows:

"The system must prove a serious obstacle to the effective working of the Fire Department. Leaving out the element of danger in the electric currents, the wires themselves would, in almost every case, cause greater or less delay in the raising of ladders; and ladders, especially at large fires, are the first apparatus to be called into service, either for

purposes of ventilation or the saving of life. The Commissioners have already appeared before the Board of Aldermen, by invitation, and made their protest.

“ Very respectfully,

“ For the Board of Fire Commissioners,

“ ROBERT G. FITCH,

“ *Chairman.*”

Then there is an agreement signed by Henry M. Whitney, President of the West End Street Railway Company, as to the right to cut the wires of the company, which is important in connection with the experience the Fire Department has had with the cutting of wires :

“ *Whereas*, In the event of a fire, it may be deemed necessary by the officers of the fire department of said city that, in order to better extinguish or prevent the spread of such fire, that it may be necessary to cut the wire or wires of said West End Street Railway Company authorized by said order ;

“ *Now, Therefore*, it is hereby understood and agreed that in such case the officers or men of said fire department may cut said wire or wires, without any liability therefor on their part, or on the part of said city to said West End Street Railway Company, and that the wire or wires so cut shall be repaired and restored by the said West End Street Railway Company at its own expense and without expense to said city.”

Signed and sealed.

WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,

By HENRY M. WHITNEY, *President.*

Then there is a bond of indemnity spread upon the record, to certain terms of which I desire to call the attention of this committee. This is an obligation on the part of the West End Street Railway Company in the sum of \$50,000, payable to the city of Boston or its assigns ; and the conditions of the bond, among other things, are, that “ the said West End Street Railway Company has agreed so to construct, maintain, and use its said overhead single-trolley electric system of motive power as not to impair the efficiency of said wires, systems, or service of said Fire Department and Board of Police. And it is suggested, among other things, that the putting underground by the said West End Street Railway Company of its power (or feed) wire in its said overhead single-trolley electric system will prevent or avoid many of the liabilities to injury and impairment of the efficiency of said wires of the said city which might otherwise be caused by putting up overhead single-trolley electric system of wires of the obligor, and that putting guard wires over the trolley wire in certain places will also diminish or remove liability to injury of the said wires of the city. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the said West End Street Railway Company shall,” etc.—without reading it fully,—“ so construct, maintain, and use its poles, wires, and other apparatus in its said overhead single-trolley electric system of motive-power as not to impair the efficiency of the said wires owned and used by the said city, to wit, said ‘ fire department, telephone, and telegraph system,’ and the ‘ police signal-service,’ putting its said power (or feed) wire underground, or insulate it where it is above ground and exposed to the air,” etc. then this obligation is to remain in full force.”

I merely read that in order to call the attention of the committee to the fact that at the time these feed-wires were put up the objection was made by the Fire Department that they would impede the operation of the Fire Department, and that the West End Street Railway Company entered into an obligation, in consideration of the dangers of the over-

ground wire, to put their said power or feed wire underground. And it is for that purpose that I offer the record for what it is worth. And that is evidence upon which I suggested in my opening that this matter was considered, and that it was with a view to these very dangers that were then suggested by the Fire Department that the Aldermen probably acted so as to maintain their control over the overhead wire system and direct its removal upon sixty days' notice.

And that is the claim that I make here now — that the record itself substantially shows that the aldermen intended simply to grant, and did grant, simply a temporary location of these poles, and that now, in the light of the experience of the Fire Department and proof of great expense to the people through increased insurance rates and dangers to the property of the citizens, the time has come when the board should act and compel these wires to be placed underground.

I think that is all the suggestion I have to make now and that ends my evidence, unless later, as I can undoubtedly do with the consent of Mr. Cummings, if the question of electrolysis arises during the hearing, I may want to call City Engineer Jackson with reference to that — if that question arises.

MR. CUMMINGS. — I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that it may go upon record — what I stated a moment ago to you and to counsel — that Mr. Hyde is supposed to have charge of this hearing, and he was called away to-day and could not come. I did not wish to make any motion or anything which would interfere with the convenience of Mr. Williams or any of his witnesses, and therefore I have been willing that the hearing should go on as it has up to this time. As he now has closed his case, I respectfully ask the committee to grant a postponement for a reasonable length of time, in order that Mr. Hyde may be here and put in evidence, if he sees fit, or, perhaps, be ready to argue the case. There seems to be some little misunderstanding. I know he expressly stated to me that it there was to be a continuance he did not want it to be to-morrow. He appears to have written to you, sir, that he could be here to-morrow, if you could postpone the hearing to-day. In order that there may be no mistake as to how his engagements really are, I make that statement.

If the committee can see their way clear to postpone to some day beyond to-morrow I hope they will do so.

The hearing was adjourned at 4.25 P.M. to Friday, March 9, at 10 A.M.

The following are the papers submitted earlier in the hearing by Fire Commissioner Murphy, in addition to those already embodied in report:

The West End Street Railway Company has in Boston $75\frac{2}{10}$ miles of trolley, $105\frac{3}{10}$ miles of feeders, and $46\frac{7}{10}$ miles of overhead return wires.

In Charlestown it has $5\frac{1}{10}$ miles of trolley, $11\frac{5}{10}$ of feeders, and $5\frac{5}{10}$ of overhead returns.

In Allston and Brighton it has $6\frac{4}{10}$ miles of trolley, $11\frac{7}{10}$ of feeders, and $3\frac{6}{10}$ of overhead returns.

Central power station — capacity in amperes, 18,500; 12,400 horse-power.

Allston power station — capacity in amperes, 1,800; 1,200 horse-power.

Charlestown is fed in part from the Cambridge station, which will rate 3,750 electrical horse-power.

(The above returns were made to the Inspector of Wires by the West End Street Railway, in answer to request made by him in January, 1894.)

ACCIDENTS TO FIREMEN.

January 10, Hecht fire; Hosemen Burns and Coffey, Captain McDonough, Hoseman Lally, and others.

January 2, 1894, Globe Theatre; Hoseman J. B. Solari.

August 10, Box 4, 115 Haverhill street; Hosemen Boyle, Dower, Meade, Porter, Riley, Leary, and Lieutenant Ready.

April 21, Box 18, 51 Portland street; Captain Quigley.

January 10, Hecht fire; Lieutenant Pitcher, Hosemen Gould, Hearn, Shea, and Fitzgerald.

February 9, Box 47, 363 Atlantic avenue; Hosemen Hayes, Jordan, Pope, Murphy, Fagan, and Corea.

19 to 25 Eliot, November 22, Box 53; Laddermen Donovan, McDonald, and O'Connell.

January 10, Hecht fire; Hoseman Lalor and Lieutenant Kennedy.

March 19, Tremont Temple; Captain Poor.

December 22, Box 8, Paine's Building; Captain Poor and Substitute Cadigan.

November 22, Box 53, 19 Eliot street; Captain Grady and Ladderman Kane.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Box 54, Malden bridge; West End; January 10.

Box 461, 525 Rutherford avenue; telephone and others; June 7.

Box 451, 157 Medford street; telephone and others; July 23.

Box 187, 89 Medford street; telephone and others; November 22.

Box 458, Chelsea bridge; Lynn & Boston R.R.; December 18.

Box 8, 93 Causeway street; Boston Co. and others; October 24.

Box 41, 337 Washington street; Pulsion telephone; February 14.

Box 52, Kingston street; Boston Electric Light and others; March 10.

Box 35, Tremont Temple; West End trolley; March 19.

Box 18, 51 Portland street; West End trolley; April 12.

Box 47, 167 Oliver street; unknown; May 7.

Box 41, 18 Arch street; unknown; May 28.

Box 35, 37 Tremont street; unknown; June 28.

Box 37, 3 Commercial street; unknown; July 15.

Box 5, 116 Merrimac street; unknown; October 10.

Box 8, 93 Causeway street; unknown; October 24.

Box 52, 40 Lincoln street; Boston Electric Light; November 17.

Box 53, 19 Eliot street; Boston Electric Light; November 22.

Box 43, 24 Bedford street; Boston Electric Light; December 29.

Box 735, Globe Theatre; West End trolley; January 2, 1894.

Box 49, 433 Washington street; West End trolley; January 9.

Box 48, Hecht building; January 10.

Box 47, 363 Atlantic avenue; February 9.

Box 51, 117 Purchase street; Boston Electric Light & Telephone; January 11.

Box 729, Tremont Temple; West End trolley and power; March 19.

Box 36, 45 Court street; telephone wires; March 26.

Box 6, 112 Leverett street; West End trolley; April 11.

Box 18, 51 Portland street; West End trolley; April 21.

Box 35, 37 Tremont street; West End trolley and power; June 28.

Box 37, 183 Commercial street; Telephone and Boston Electric Light; July 15.

Box 15, 14 Commercial street; Telephone and Boston Electric Light; July 24.

Box 19, 25 Charlestown street; West End trolley and power; August 17.

Box 4, 61 Haverhill street; Boston Electric Light and Telephone; August 24.

Box 5, 116 Merrimac street; West End trolley and power; October 10.

Box 8, 93 Causeway street; Power and Electric Light; October 24.

Box 5, 203 Portland street; West End trolley and guard; October 31.

Box 18, 73 Cornhill; West End trolley and guard; November 10.

Box 4, 47-49 Beverly street; trolley, power, Boston Electric Light; November 18.

Box 12, 36 Beverly street; same as above; December 8.

Box 8, 82-86 Canal street; West End trolley; December 22.

Box 41, 32 Hawley street; telephone and electric light; December 30.

Box 735, Globe Theatre; Electric Light and Telephone; January 2, 1894.

Box 35, Tremont Temple; trolley; March 19.

Box 54, 65 Essex street; unknown; July 14.

Box 53, 19 to 25 Eliot street; Boston Electric Light; November 22.

Box 41, 32 Hawley street; Boston Electric Light; December 30.

Box 48, Hecht Building; West End trolley, Boston Company, and others; January 10.

Box 52, Essex street; trolley; March 10.

Box 48, Hecht Building; West End trolley, Boston Electric Light and others; January 10.

Box 51; unknown; February 7.

Box 8, 93 Causeway street; unknown; October 24.

Box 8, trolley; December 22.

Box 735, Globe theatre; trolley; January 2, 1894.

Box 43, 173 Summer street; trolley; January 10.

Box 47, 25 Hamilton street; unknown; January 17.

Box 52, Essex street; electric light and trolley; March 10.

Box 35, Tremont temple; trolley; March 19.

Box 92, 687 Boylston street; trolley; April 14.

Box 93, 76 Tremont street; trolley; July 6.

Box 69, 436 Harrison avenue; trolley; August 6.

Box 65, 317 Harrison avenue; trolley; September 5.

Box 71, 487 Tremont street; trolley; September 23.

Box 68, 618 Harrison avenue; trolley; October 14.

Box 53, 19 Eliot street; electric light; November 22.

Box 54, 65 Essex street; electric light; November 29.

Box 62, 154 Boylston street; trolley; December 5.

Box 73, 1800 Washington street; trolley; December 14.

Box 54, 19 Harrison avenue; trolley; December 19.

Box 735, Globe theatre; trolley; January 2, 1894.

Box 49, 435 Washington street; trolley; January 9.

Box 53, 19 Eliot street; Boston Electric Light; November 22.

Box 52, Kingstone street; Boston Company and West End; March 10.

Box 735, Globe theatre; West End; January 2, 1894.

Box 48, Hecht building; West End trolley, Boston Electric Light, and others; January 10.

FOURTH HEARING.

CITY HALL, March 9, 1894.

The committee was called to order at 10 A.M., by Chairman FOLSOM. Present, all the members of the committee.

Appearances, — same as at second hearing.

STATEMENT BY HENRY D. HYDE, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, — I have done the best I could this morning as to progress. When I sent word to you that I could be here Thursday, I supposed that Mr. Williams would go on, and that I could be here present. It was not that I could be ready myself, because it is a pretty difficult matter to present in tangible form here with the various people whom you have to utilize for that purpose. I did not know whether I could get Mr. Mansfield or not, as he is out of the city a great deal. But as soon as Mr. Cummings gave me word that you had assigned the meeting for this morning I sent for him, not knowing whether I should find him or not. When we had him appear at a hearing at the State House it took us a week to find him and get him, as he is out of the State a great deal attending to his work, and continually moving about. But he has appeared this morning and is here; and the only thing I wish to say in addition to that is, that I have an engagement at 12, which I had made before I knew of this hearing, and, while I can go on until then, at that time I have some parties to meet.

Mr. REED. — Before Mr. Hyde opens, I have two or three witnesses for certain petitioners whom I represent, whom I should like to put on. It is, of course, within the discretion of the committee to say whether or not I will put them on now or after Mr. Hyde finishes. I believe it is customary, however, for all petitioners to put in their case first.

Mr. HYDE. — I think if you have some witnesses you desire to present that this is the proper time to do it, and I make no objection. I had understood that the affirmative had gone forward. I have no objection to the gentleman introducing his witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. — Perhaps it would be well for the committee to hear them at the present time.

Mr. HYDE. — It makes it more orderly, and I think it is the better way.

STATEMENT BY CHESTER A. REED, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, — the pictures which I asked for are, I understand, on the way. I was going to go on with those first, my witnesses not having yet arrived, but the pictures have not yet come, owing to a misunderstanding. I can, however, open and just say a word or two. I wish to put on two, perhaps three, witnesses on one or two special points. There has been evidence as to the obstruction to the Fire Department by these feed-wires. Mr. Hyde's questions in cross-examination have been intended to show that they were not as great an obstruction as other wires higher up, and did not offer very much of an obstruction at all; and as it was not clear to my mind in just what way they were an obstruction, I am going to put on a captain of a ladder company from Division 3, who will testify just how these feed-wires are particularly obstructive.

There are two ways, which I think the committee will readily understand. One way is that, owing to the presence of these feed-wires, it is impossible to raise the ladder, the hand ladder, out in the street, and it is necessary to raise it on the sidewalk; and along many sidewalks, as the committee knows, there are awnings and various obstructions over the sidewalk, legally there and properly there, but which are still obstructions to raising a ladder, and constituting a very tangible obstruction to raising a ladder on the sidewalk.

Then, furthermore, when they are raised on the sidewalk they are nearly straight up and down. They are raised on the sidewalk inside of the feed-wire, but they are too straight for a man to go up comfortably or usefully, and it is necessary to pull out the bottom just as far as it will go near the edge of the curbstone.

It is necessary to pull it out so far that a man is obstructed in going up the ladder by that feed-wire. He has to climb over it or rub by it with his hose, and that involves delay.

I thought it would be useful for the committee to understand those facts, and Captain Johnson will testify to them when he comes. Then there is a point that I should like to bring out by an electrical expert, and that is the actual possibility of putting these feed-wires underground, and a further statement in regard to this matter of electrolysis. I understand that electrolysis is the dissolving action on iron and other substances, other metals, of free electricity. There is a great deal of leakage from the rails and from the uninsulated return-wire under the tracks at the present time, so that to-day I am informed that it actually costs the West End Road, by this dissolving process on their rails, something like six or seven thousand dollars a year, and the effect on pipes — on water-pipes, gas-pipes and all other metal pipes underground — is very considerable and disastrous. Now, I am told, and I expect to show, that by putting these feed-wires underground that action may be very much diminished.

Mr. HYDE. — Do you claim that it would if there should happen to be a leakage there?

Mr. REED. — Well, sir, there would not be anything like the present leakage through the rails and otherwise, in any event. The leakage would be greatly diminished by having the insulated feed-wire put in a conduit. Of course, in case of accident, anything may happen, but you can prevent accidents by a proper construction.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I have not understood that anybody claims that you intended to remove that by burying the feed-wires.

Mr. REED. — Yes, sir; I do expect to show that. Now, Mr. Chairman, I called for some pictures — some photographs — that show in a very striking way the condition of affairs in certain parts of the city. They are to be here shortly, I understand.

Com. MURPHY. — They are on their way down here.

Mr. HYDE. — May I ask — I did not catch it — for whom you appear?

Mr. REED. — I appear for certain real estate owners, sir, on Washington and Tremont streets.

CAPT. ALBERT R. JOHNSON. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. REED.) What is your name?

A. Albert R. Johnson.

Q. And what is your occupation?

A. Fireman.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the Fire Department?

A. Nineteen years.

Q. And have you any special department of work there?

A. I am a ladderman at present.

- Q. Are you an officer?
- A. Yes, sir; captain.
- Q. Captain?
- A. Yes, of Ladder Company 1.
- Q. You know these feed-wires of the West End?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Where are you stationed, captain?
- A. At present on Bulfinch street.
- Q. (By Mr. REED.) Now what is the feed-wire?
- A. The wire that runs along on posts that feeds the trolley-wire.
- Q. Along the sidewalk?
- A. Along the edge of the sidewalk.
- Q. About what distance from the ground, do you think?
- A. From nineteen to twenty feet.
- Q. Whether or not, Captain Johnson, in the course of your duties you have found that wire an obstruction?
- A. Well, in a number of cases it is an obstruction.
- Q. In what way? Tell us what you do at fires — what is your duty?
- A. Our duty is to put ladders up and ventilate the building, and of course save life if there is anybody in the windows.
- Q. Now, in exactly what ways do you find these wires an obstruction?
- A. Five or six years ago we used to put ladders in the street and stand them up in the street, but now at almost every fire we go to we have to place them on the sidewalk lengthwise of the sidewalk, and raise them that way.
- Q. Well, what is the difficulty in raising them on the sidewalk?
- A. Well, one difficulty is that it interferes with the lines of hose, and we sometimes have to turn them in order to place the lower end of the ladder right to raise it. Sometimes it will bother us in placing a ladder in position.
- Q. Well, are there any other difficulties in raising the ladder from the sidewalk?
- A. Well, there is, outside of wires. If there are these stationary awnings we cannot do it on the sidewalk — these stationary awning frames.
- Q. Well, are there frequently obstructions on the sidewalk of that kind — stationary awning frames?
- A. Oh, yes; on Hanover street, Court street — and there are a number of places where we couldn't raise a ladder on the sidewalk.
- Q. Most of the places in the city are in the business section, are they not?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Well, when you have raised them you raise them inside the wires?
- A. Yes, the shortest ladders, from forty feet down.
- Q. And then are they in a proper position for a man to go up them?
- A. Well, our longest ladders — that is, a forty-foot ladder — sometimes we raise it on the sidewalk and haul the end off the sidewalk and stand it there and place it at an angle so that a man can work off it, and then it would be liable to come against the feed-wires.
- Q. Then what is the situation of a man going up that ladder with his line of hose, with reference to that feed-wire?
- A. He has either got to climb over it or squeeze under it.
- Q. Which takes time?
- A. Takes a little time.
- Q. Do you recall any specific case of special obstruction by this feed-wire?
- A. No, sir; our obstruction has been more with the higher wires, the obstruction that we have noticed especially, because our long lad-

ders go over these wires — that is, our long sixty-fives, and anything over that, reach over this feed-wire and of course it doesn't bother us.

Q. Now, Captain, you know the effect of heat on insulation — what is it on the insulation of the feed-wire?

A. Well, I don't know what that insulation is composed of.

Mr. HYDE. — You mean heat caused by fires?

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Heat caused by fires in a building where these wires run in front of the building?

A. I have been to a number of fires where the insulation would burn off, — if it was inflammable.

Q. You have actually seen it burn off?

A. I haven't seen it burn off, no, sir, but where heat enough was generated from the building to burn it off it could be burned off. I have been at a fire where it has burned the horses clear across the street where the building flashed out, and of course if insulation was combustible it would burn it then.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) In all the down-town portions of the town there are cut-outs as to these wires, are there not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the instructions are that as soon as a fire starts a man shall go there and shut off the current by those cut-outs?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that if that is shut off the wire is simply the same as so much dead string?

A. Yes, sir; dead string in that sense.

Q. Now, take the awnings which are upon buildings, — I suppose you could always get at a fire better if you had nothing in the way in the street?

A. Oh, yes, indeed.

Q. But there is the mutual interest all round both of awnings and of facility in getting at fires, as well as everything else, and you cannot have everything in connection with the whole occupation of the streets merely with reference to the Fire Department?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is, the business of the city has to go on and you have to do the best you can with the conditions you have?

A. Yes, sir. Ladder duty, I will say, has totally changed in the last five years — the manner of raising ladders.

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, sir; just as you have stated, and I understood from the Fire Commissioners at the State House that the higher wires are a more serious inconvenience than the lower wires.

Q. Do you sometimes lean your ladders for support against these feed-wires?

A. Not if we can help it.

Q. But they are strong enough to sustain a ladder leaning against them?

A. Yes, sir; but it is not policy.

Q. Cannot men repairing them sit upon them, etc.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Perhaps I did not understand the captain. Do I understand you to say that these feed-wires are less obstruction than the same number of higher wires?

A. Less to the longer ladders.

Q. How about the shorter ladders?

A. They are an obstruction to shorter ladders.

Q. And are a great obstruction?

A. Yes, sir; you cannot put a short ladder outside of them.

Q. Now, speaking as a whole of fires as they go, should you say that those feed-wires were or were not a greater obstruction than an equal number of higher wires?

A. No, sir; I claim that the higher wires are a greater obstruction. That is, I have found it so.

Mr. HYDE. — Just the same as the fire commissioners testified at the State House in regard to the different wires.

HARRY C. CUSHING, JR. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. REED.) What is your full name?

A. Harry C. Cushing, Jr.

Q. And what is your business?

A. I am electrical inspector for the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.

Q. How long have you had that position?

A. Since the first of October.

Q. Where have you been employed before that?

A. At the General Electric Company.

Q. Thomson-Houston?

A. The consolidation of the Thomson-Houston and Edison companies.

Q. And anywhere else — in any other electrical business?

A. I was employed by the Mather Electric Company for a year.

Q. Where is that?

A. Manchester, Conn.

Q. And have you had any special electrical training, Mr. Cushing?

A. I have taken the electrical course at Cornell University.

Q. Now, Mr. Cushing, you know the feed-wire that has been spoken of, of the West End Company?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say as to the feasibility of undergrounding that feed-wire?

A. It is theoretically possible.

Q. Well, practically?

A. Well, it can be done.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. I mean if such a thing was demanded it could be done, but I don't know whether the expense of doing it would interfere with it.

Q. How would that undergrounding naturally be done? How could it be done?

A. It could be done by conduits with man-holes allowing a man to go the full length of the conduit, or it could be done by smaller conduits, with junction boxes where it could be fed.

Q. It could be done with a small conduit?

A. Yes, relatively a small conduit.

Q. Well, what do you mean by relatively small?

A. Relatively small to a man — which would admit a man, allowing him to work within it.

Q. Something has been said here about the effect of an extra strain in fusing a feed-wire — in case of a number of extra cars being turned on to a particular point that the effect might be to fuse the feed-wire. What do you say as to that?

A. I should call that faulty construction, for in regard to every wire in the city of Boston carrying electric current it is demanded that that wire shall be protected by a metal fuse which will blow before the fusing point of that wire is reached.

Q. Well, it is simply the size of the copper wire, isn't it?

A. It is simply a matter of the amount of current carried by the copper wire.

Q. Well, is it or is it not perfectly possible to have a copper wire of such a size as to practically nullify the danger from fusing?

A. Not unless there is a limitation to the current.

Q. Well, I don't think you understand me, Mr. Cushing. The question is as to the possibility or probability of a break in these feed-

wires from an increase of traffic and an increase of current. Now, you say that that would be a matter of faulty construction? You mean that that is not a practical difficulty, do you not?

A. I mean that such a difficulty has never met my notice.

Q. Well, do you think it is a practical difficulty?

A. No, I don't, under the present methods of construction.

Q. Now, have you made a special study of electrolysis, Mr. Cushing?

A. I have looked into the matter to a certain extent for the Board of Underwriters.

Q. Yes, and what is electrolysis, using as non-technical terms as you can?

A. It is an electro-plating effect, or a deposit made upon one wire from another wire through an intervening electrolyte or conductor.

Q. Well, practically it is a destruction or a corroding of one metal by an electric current, isn't it?

A. It could hardly be called a corroding. It is an eating away which forms a new surface, and every new surface, as we know, is subject to corrosion under certain conditions.

Q. Yes, it amounts to practically the same thing. Is that process going on at present from the present system of the West End?

A. This electrolytic effect can go on wherever there is a grounded wire.

Q. Well, is it going on to-day in the streets of Boston because of the West End Railroad?

A. It is going on to-day in the city of Boston.

Q. Well, is it the effect, to your mind, of the construction, the present method of carrying back the return current of the West End?

A. I think wherever a current is carried back — in fact, I know wherever a current is carried back by a bare auxiliary return wire there is bound to be a leakage.

Q. Which will produce this?

A. Electricity, in leaking from this, will take its shortest course back to the source. If any pipe or metal construction is in the direction of that shortest course, the current will follow the course of the least resistance.

Q. Well, now, that is the system, to a great extent, of the West End is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. And that system, so applied, is largely contributing to this electrolytic effect in the city of Boston, is it not?

A. It is contributing to it.

Mr. HYDE. — How does that effect the feed-wire question, my friend?

Mr. REED. — I am coming to that, Mr. Hyde.

Q. And to what extent, in a general way, is that injurious?

A. Well, it is getting to be a very serious question with the Board of Fire Underwriters and with the insurance people in general — the fact that this action is going on, is eating away pipes carrying water and gas, and will, in time, create leaks, and any spark or ignition is likely to create an explosion, where the gas has leaked to any extent.

Q. And what effect may it have on the water-pipes?

A. It will produce leaks in the water-pipes.

Q. You say that that is the state of things in the streets of Boston to-day?

A. That is the state of things.

Q. Now, Mr. Cushing, if these feed-wires and return-wires were buried, put underground in a conduit, what would be the effect or what might be the effect, if properly constructed, on this electrolytic action? Would it be diminished or not?

A. With the feed-wires and the ground returns —

Mr. HYDE. — His question related to the feed-wires.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) I beg pardon — I said feed and return wires particularly.

A. If the feed-wires and return-wires are placed within a conduit and insulated from the ground the electrolytic action will be so localized — that is, localized with regard to the bonding and tie wires — that the effect upon the pipes will be greatly diminished.

Q. Can you estimate the percentage roughly to which it might be diminished?

A. That would be very hard to estimate.

Q. But you say it would be very much diminished — I think that was your phrase?

A. Very much diminished.

Q. Now, how would that be done — that is, the return-wire, and the feed-wire would be buried, and what connection, if any, would be made with the present uninsulated return-wire? How would this leakage be prevented from the rails and from the uninsulated return-wire? That is the effect that must be produced, isn't it? Some strain must be taken from this uninsulated return-wire?

A. The bonding and the tie wires could be connected to the insulated return-wire, much as it is now — you will notice the return-wire traveling on the cross-arms running parallel with the feed-wires.

Q. Yes.

A. The object in putting that return-wire overhead was, from what I have heard, to greatly reduce the electrolytic action caused by using solely the bare auxiliary-return between the tracks.

Q. Well, do you, as an expert, regard this electrolytic action to-day on gas and water pipes as dangerous?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. What is the effect of fire, or what naturally would be the effect of fire, in the buildings which these feed and return wires run in front of? What would be the natural effect of a fire in those buildings?

A. A fire can be produced between two pipes, as can be shown in a house that I can go to in Cambridge to-day. There is a difference of potential between those pipes entering the house from different points, which is great enough to force a current through a number eighteen wire connected between those pipes, and to heat that wire so that you can hardly bear your hand on it.

Q. I don't think you understand my question?

A. In that way a shovel or a piece of scrap-iron around a box piled up against two pipes of that kind can create sparking, and the sparking can set fire to excelsior, bagging, or any combustible material, and a fire may result from that. And we inspectors of the Boston Board of Underwriters have a right to suppose that a great many of the fires which have been attributed to spontaneous combustion and unknown causes, so called, are due to this fact.

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Cushing, allow me just one question. I want to get at this to see if I understand it correctly. As I understand this question now it is a question of the heat in the streets?

Mr. REED. — I had dropped the matter of electrolysis and gone on to another matter and Mr. Cushing did not understand my question, and his answer wasn't responsive to my question. My question did not relate to electrolysis, and I understand that his answer did.

The WITNESS. — I understood that you wanted to know what danger there was of fire in connection with this leakage. This leakage is bound to produce a difference of potential along such pipes, and as long as there is a difference of potential there is bound to be an opportunity for the passage of current if the circuit is closed.

Mr. REED. — That is to say, it applies to leakage from the rails or from the uninsulated return-wire.

Mr. HYDE. — Any electric wire — it does not apply to street-car wires alone, but every wire.

Mr. REED. — That is what I want to find out.

Q. Do you say that is likely to be an independent cause of fire?

A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. — I thought I understood you correctly — I wasn't sure whether I did or not.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Now, my other question related to this, Mr. Cushing: There has been evidence here that at fires the firemen were injured, and were likely to be injured by electric wires, and the question was raised and evidence was introduced whether or not this insulation was likely to be rubbed off or burned off. Now, that is what I want to know from you.

A. Of course, the conditions would answer that question. It can be rubbed off and it can be burned off.

Q. Well, that we know, of course; but what is the practical and probable effect in case of a fire, where feed-wire or return-wires run along in front of a building, on that insulation?

A. I should think it could be rubbed off more readily than burned off, for the simple reason that the flames don't come low enough, as a rule, to burn it off, while the hose and ladders are likely to rub it off.

Q. And what would be the effect if this insulation were wet, as it naturally would be by the water from the hose, and then exposed to extreme heat, as it must be from the building?

A. That would depend entirely on the intensity of the heat and the saturation.

Q. Well, take the average heat of a building on fire, not in actual degrees of temperature, but the average heat of a building on fire?

A. Well, the average heat of a building on fire would burn through any insulation ever made.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Cushing, I would like to get at this statement that you made in regard to how a fire might be caused, taking this case in Cambridge that you speak of. As I understand it, the electricity that is in the ground from these return-wires might be conducted by two pipes — perhaps a water-pipe and a gas-pipe into a building, and if an iron hoop, as you say, came in contact with those two pipes, it might make a current and thus cause a fire. Is that correct?

A. It would make a spark, what we call an electric arc, which is the hottest known flame, and which will, as we have seen in a number of cases, set fire to anything in the immediate neighborhood or in contact with it.

Q. Well, in this case you speak of in Cambridge, what are those pipes that go into the building?

A. I am not sure whether they are gas or water pipes, but they are two pipes coming from the same main and entering the building, but from different portions of that main, and we know that current passing along any conductor, — the conductor in this case being the pipes, — that there is a fall, a natural fall or drop of electrical pressure. If we have the upper end and the lower end, there is bound to be a difference, and wherever there is difference of pressure, a current can flow, providing there is given a metallic or conducting medium between those two points.

Q. Well, do you know in this case in Cambridge where the electricity that is in the ground at that point comes from?

A. That was never noticed before the West End tracks were put down. Whether it existed or not is something that I don't know. It was only noticed subsequent to the putting down of the ground returns.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Cushing, I would like to ask you one more

question. From what other source might it have come — do you know — out there?

A. I know of no other source.

Q. Well, this electricity that saturates, if I may use the expression, the earth of this city to-day, from what other sources may that come?

A. We know that there is a possibility of that effect coming from the accidental grounding of any wires of the Edison system.

Q. Well, that would be merely local, would it not?

A. The chances are that it would.

Q. Well, you say that that is possible. Is it more probable that it comes from that or that it comes from the West End?

A. It is more possible, more probable, that it would come from any source supplying a large current.

Q. But that isn't an answer to my question. Is it more probable, I say, that it would come from the source you speak of — the accidental grounding of a wire — or from the West End electric system as it is now constructed?

A. From the West End electric system, for the simple reason that if there is any grounding on the Edison it is located by what they call a ground detector, which they have, and it is at once looked up and repaired.

Q. Yes — and that is a mere possibility?

A. That is a mere possibility.

Q. Now, do you know anything about this electrolytic effect on the actual rails of the West End itself?

A. No, I don't.

Q. You don't know of your own knowledge?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Mr. Cushing, the more powerful the current, measured in voltage, the more dangerous, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is a general truth?

A. A general truth.

Q. Now, in Cambridge they have a 2,000-volt alternating dynamo, haven't they, for the electric lighting company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what is the voltage of the West End Street Railway?

A. Five hundred and fifty volts at the station.

Q. Now, which is the more dangerous current out in Cambridge — that 2,000-volt alternating current or the steady pressure of the West End current, if it gets away?

A. To human life?

Q. For any purpose — the vigor of it depends upon the voltage?

A. The alternating, to the human life.

Q. The alternating current is a much more vigorous current than the steady current?

A. Not a bit.

Q. Isn't that 2,000 voltage more vigorous than the voltage of the West End Street Railway?

A. Both voltages being alike?

Q. No; the alternating current of the electric light company, with 2,000 voltage as in Cambridge, is a much more vigorous current, if it comes in contact with the earth or anything else, than the voltage of the West End?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Now, you speak of two pipes coming together in a cellar over there, or in some place over there, that you know about — might not one of them be connected with the alternating wire, for aught you know?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?

A. For the simple reason that the alternating wire there is fitted exactly the same as the Edison low-potential wires are here, with a ground detector.

Q. Well, I say if it gets away. That is only a detector when it happens, but it may happen on that pipe from that cause.

A. The only proof of that is to see whether there is a ground at the station, and at the same time see whether there is a leak in that building.

Q. You haven't followed it up in either case, have you — those pipes you speak of?

A. No, sir.

Q. So you don't know really whether that electricity comes from one source or the other if you haven't followed it up?

A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. No, that is what I say. If you have electricity in this room, and there are five electric companies in this city, if you don't follow up to see where the current comes from, you cannot see which company lights the building. Just because it is lighted by electricity you cannot say which company lights it, unless you look into the matter.

A. Certainly not.

Q. And, as I say, unless you followed that matter up you could not say what wires the current came from. Now, have you given personal attention to the attempts to place the feed-wires of street railways underground?

A. Not much attention.

Q. No. You have heard of Minneapolis and St. Paul?

A. I cannot say that I have.

Q. Have you ever met Mr. Lowrie, the president out there?

A. No.

Q. Have you known of the effect of their attempting to put them underground there?

A. No.

Q. You don't know anything about the effect of it?

A. No, not there.

Q. Or in Milwaukee?

A. No.

Q. Cleveland?

A. No.

Q. Buffalo?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, what was the result of their attempts in Buffalo for the first two years?

A. I don't know anything about what their attempts in Buffalo were for the first two years. I simply have good authority for the statement that the wires in Buffalo are now buried and the road is in operation.

Q. And that is as far as you know?

A. As far as I know.

Q. In Philadelphia they are attempting it?

A. In Philadelphia it is in operation.

Q. Is it in operation quite yet, — they are laying it?

A. I think it is already in operation.

Q. Are you certain?

A. I am not certain; haven't been there.

Q. Now, personally you never have followed up these details as to street railways. You are speaking rather from general knowledge?

A. From my general knowledge.

Q. Your general knowledge upon electrical matters. Now, take the electrolysis that you speak of, and that you say comes from wires that are underground?

A. In this case, yes.

Q. I say in the case here it is the wires underground that it comes from. Now, if you should put more wires underground and there should be leakage from them you would increase the danger, wouldn't you?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, take the matter of its effect; have you ever followed up the water-pipes and gas-pipes of the city with reference to that, personally?

A. No, not personally.

Q. No, that is what I supposed, that your duties didn't call you in that direction. Now, you speak about the insulation on the feed-wires burning off from the heat of an average fire. What do you call the heat of an average fire — how hot?

A. I can take a match and in course of time burn it off.

Q. Now, that isn't my question. My question is, what you call the heat of an average fire? I shouldn't know, but you seem to. That is all. I simply want to know what you call the heat of an average fire, measured by a thermometer?

A. Well, the heat produced is certainly not less than that produced by the burning of a bundle of sticks.

Q. Well, that isn't an answer to the question.

A. It is the only answer I will give.

Q. Well, you are here to answer questions, and, of course, if you haven't the knowledge it is better to say so. Of course, the only heat that affects this question is such a heat as will reach outside of a building far enough to reach the wires — not the heat that there might be in the building where there are not these wires. You have answered that the heat of an average fire, in your judgment, would burn the insulation off, and now I ask you what degree of heat an average fire would produce?

A. Five hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

Q. Now, do you think an average fire at that distance from the building gets up to five hundred degrees Fahrenheit?

A. It may.

Q. Well, as an average?

A. Why, yes.

Q. Did you ever take the heat?

A. No, not exactly.

Q. Did you ever know anybody to?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever, before the question was asked you, think upon the question of what the average heat of a fire was, one way or the other?

A. No.

Q. Now, where have you seen any insulation of a feed-wire burned off at any fire?

A. I have seen it at the Globe Theatre.

Q. On which street?

A. On Washington street.

Q. And that was all cut out, wasn't it, as far as electricity was concerned?

A. That might have been.

Q. Well, probably was?

A. I don't know whether it was or not.

Q. And when did you see it?

A. The morning after the fire.

Q. Any others?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. Insulations that I have tested over gas flames for the Board of Underwriters.

Q. Well, how could that be seeing it in the street?

A. That is the average fire.

Q. No, you don't answer my question. I am asking you where in the street you have ever seen the insulation burned off a feed-wire, caused by a fire—not what you have seen in your office?

A. I cannot recall any now.

Q. Take that Globe Theatre case—did you see that in the street?

A. I saw that within the building.

Q. Within the building?

A. Why, yes; I was in the building. I couldn't see through the walls.

Q. How could the feed-wire get into the building?

A. Every wire is a feed-wire, more or less—every wire that supplies electricity from a motor. I supposed you were talking about feed-wires generally.

Q. Well, we misunderstood each other—let us go back. Do you mean to say, in answer to my question, that the heat of an average fire will burn the insulation off a feed-wire of the street railway?

A. It will.

Q. Now, did you ever see a feed-wire of the street railway where the insulation had been burned off by a fire?

A. No.

Q. You are speaking rather of such insulated wires as go into buildings?

A. Yes, sir; exactly—carrying exactly the insulation of the overhead wires that are used by the West End Road, made by a well-known manufacturer.

Q. Well, we simply misunderstood each other. I was referring to the feed-wires of the West End Road. As the order here refers to the feed-wires of the West End Road, I was speaking of them. Of course, you have a perfect right to speak of these other wires. I suppose there is no doubt that what you say in regard to feed-wires going into buildings where a fire takes place is undoubtedly true, but I am speaking of the feed-wires of the street railway outside the building.

Mr. REED.—He says as to those that the average fire will burn the insulation off. That is what he said.

Mr. HYDE.—I am going to ask him as to that.

Q. Now, what would be, according to your estimate, the heat from a fire at the distance which these feed-wires of the street railway usually are from the building? You heard what the fire captain said here, that he never saw the insulation burned off of one of our feed-wires, didn't you?

A. I heard the captain say that he had known of horses being burned across the street from the fire.

Q. And that he never saw the insulation burned off from one of our feed-wires?

A. I didn't hear him say that.

Q. Yes, he said that. Now, I ask you what you think the heat would be that distance from a building?

Mr. REED.—He has answered that, that the heat would be 500°.

Mr. HYDE.—Well, we misunderstood each other in connection with the former question.

Mr. REED.—Well, that doesn't make the heat any less.

Q. (By *Mr. HYDE.*) I want to ask you that question.

A. I cannot swear to that.

Q. And do you know, either, the degree of heat which will burn the insulation off the wire?

A. It depends on the insulation.

Q. Well, have you ever looked at the insulation of the feed-wires of the street railway here in Boston?

A. I have.

Q. Well, now, as to the heat that will burn that?

A. It depends upon the length of time during which the wire is subjected to the heat, a short time at a terrific heat will, or a long time at a moderate heat will.

Q. Well, of course there is a melting point, I suppose, of all these things, and what is the melting point, the burning point, of insulation?

A. Rubber insulation will melt at 200° .

Q. Well, take the insulation that is here in the city?

A. It is a rubber insulation.

Q. Now, you say you think 200° will melt that?

A. That is right.

Q. And you feel pretty confident of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, will it do it where it is not brought in contact with flame? Supposing we had that in this room and the temperature of this room was raised to 200° , do you think that would melt it?

A. In a sufficient time.

Q. Well, what do you call a sufficient time?

A. Depending upon the thickness of the insulation.

Q. Well, take the feed-wires of the West End—you are familiar with them, you say; supposing you had lying on a piece of marble or the top of a table here a piece of that wire, and we should heat the room up to 200° ?

A. It might melt it to that consistency at which it could be wiped off with the finger, and if you should run the temperature up to 300° it would certainly run it off.

Q. That is, if you put it in a room where the temperature was at 300° , although it was not subjected to flame, but merely to that temperature, it would dissolve it and melt it in your judgment?

A. It would.

Q. And how long would it take to do it, do you think?

A. I haven't any idea, never having made the test. Such a thing is easily determined, however.

Q. Yes, very easily. Now, your work to-day is connected with the underwriters, if I understood you?

A. A portion of the day, except the time that I have been excused to come up here, yes.

Q. I am not speaking of this day—that is your present employment?

A. That is my present employment.

Q. And are you employed by anybody else?

A. Also by the Fire Underwriters' Union.

Q. Your work is all in that line?

A. All in that line—supported by the insurance people of the city of Boston.

Q. Now, if leakage comes, the more the wires are underground the more danger there is of electrolysis?

A. Not unless those wires are carrying more current.

Q. Well, if wires are above ground your danger is less from electrolysis in case of leakage than if they are below ground?

A. There is no danger at all if all the wires are above ground.

Q. No; and as I say, leakage is a danger underground if the wires are not properly insulated?

A. Certainly.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) But in a conduit, what is the state of things, Mr. Cushing?

A. In a conduit, with the wires insulated, the effect is just exactly the same as if all the wires were overhead, as regards electrolytic action.

Q. That is, there is none?

A. There is none.

Q. Now, in regard to Buffalo, what system are they using there?

A. I don't know. They use the single-trolley system there.

Q. Do you know anything about the underground wiring there?

A. Nothing, except what I have heard.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Well, from information can you state, Mr. Cushing?

A. What, sir?

Q. In reference to the undergrounding of the wires, all excepting the trolley.

Mr. HYDE. — We have written communications from there, from the electrician in charge, which we will put in in course of time, if desired.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Well, I would like to ask Mr. Cushing about that?

A. Information of that kind I wouldn't volunteer, unless I went there.

Q. Well, I only ask you for what you have heard — this is informal.

A. I have been led in a great many cases to believe nothing that I see in letters from superintendents in regard to the action of wires. It is our business to look into these things personally and not take anyone's word for it.

Q. Are the feed-wires there underground or overhead?

A. I was told they were underground.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) A single thing about a conduit, Mr. Cushing, What would you say about putting into the same conduit wires of different tensions, — that is, high and low potential wires?

A. Such a thing is not preferable, but is practicable.

Q. I am not speaking now of the physical construction, but from an electrical standpoint. Is it advisable? That is, would you advise putting into the same conduit electric-light — arc-light wires of 2,000 voltage and telephone, telegraph, and street railway wires?

A. Yes, provided the conduit was wide enough to let a man pass through, without coming in contact.

Q. You think it would be an advisable thing to do?

A. I should think so, for the simple reason that in Berlin, Germany, you have a city perfectly lighted, and not a wire to be seen anywhere.

Q. But it doesn't follow from that that you can put wires of different potentials in the same conduit, by any manner of means. That is what I was asking about.

A. That thing has been proven to be possible at the World's Fair, between Machinery Hall and the Electrical building.

Q. Have you followed the great mass of testimony which has been submitted by experts at the State House within a few days upon this question?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Should you regard Professor Thomson as a good authority on the question of putting them in the same conduit?

A. There is no better authority.

Q. Now, if I understand you, if you were to put the wires of the West End underground, would you advise that the feed and trolley wires go into the same conduit, if you were building a conduit?

A. Certainly.

Mr. REED. — He said nothing about the trolley going underground.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, of course it is understood that we meant the feed-wire and the return-wire. Of course, it is understood that the trolley cannot go underground.

Mr. REED. — That is a question.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, if I said trolley, I meant the return-wire.

Q. Now, how large a conduit would it take to hold the feed and return wires of the West End on a given street?

A. It would depend on the street and the number of feeders and returns on that street.

Q. Exactly. Now, you may describe what sort of a conduit you would make to put them into; what your idea is?

A. Well, there could be a conduit constructed, say six feet high, and four feet wide, with cross-arms suspended on either side or each side.

Q. Well, now, let us see about this as you go along. You would excavate the street and put in there a conduit six feet by four in diameter on the inside?

A. Such a thing could be done.

Q. I am asking you what would be your judgment as to how it should be done.

Mr. REED. — I don't think that is a fair question.

Mr. HYDE. — I think it is exactly a fair question, because that is the very question we have had to deal with the last three or four years and that we have been trying to deal with.

Mr. REED. — You will find that he intends that other wires shall go into the same conduit.

Mr. HYDE. — No, not that at all

Mr. REED. — Well, make that clear to him.

Q. (By *Mr. HYDE.*) I am only speaking of the West End wires.

A. Well, the West End wires could be drawn through a conduit 18 inches in diameter, connected, say, every two blocks or wherever there is a tapping of the trolley wire, into junction boxes, which would allow an operator to make his connections, put in fuses, or take out or put in any length of wire.

Q. (By *Ald. HALL.*) Eighteen inches in diameter.

A. Yes.

Q. Just a small box?

A. It isn't necessary that it should be a box — it might be a pipe.

Q. (By *Mr. HYDE.*) Let us follow this up a little, because you may differ from some men who have had some little experience with it. Now, what would you say — speaking now simply of the conduit question? What would you have the conduit made of?

A. Well, that is a question, I think, for consulting engineers. Consulting engineers should work this thing out. I don't see why I am called on to give the construction of the conduit. I am here to state in regard to the effect of these wires, and whether it is possible to put them underground.

Q. Now, that is just one of the questions in connection with the question of possibility, *Mr. Cushing*?

A. I have told you what is possible.

Q. I mean practically possible. Nobody claims that a great many things are not in one sense possible, but, as you first answered yourself, it is a question of the practical possibility, not a question of the absolute possibility.

A. I can produce a conduit.

Q. I am now asking you as to the form of the conduit — what form of conduit would you take — or first, the material?

A. The first thing I should do would be to make a study of the West End Road and make my conduit according to the traffic on the different branches.

Q. Well, take it on any supposed case that you want, if you please.

A. Well, I don't care to suppose any case.

Q. Well, take a case where you were putting them underground and you had 13,000-horse power, both feed and return. Now, how would you comply with that?

A. I would first go to work and figure out the sized wires I would have to have for the current that would be used, figuring all the different elements that would enter into the problem, and make my conduit accordingly.

Q. And just what the size would be you don't know?

A. Well, I would have to figure that out. No man can answer a question of that kind in a day. You have got to get at it in a proper way, and it takes time. I cannot make the whole calculation in connection with the West End feed and return system in my head without figuring it.

Q. That is what I supposed. It was my theory that that question would take some figuring, that there would have to be some care given to the study of it. Now, when you have got your conduit made, what would be your idea of the material for the conduit? I suppose you can consider that question now?

A. Oh, that can be anything — can be iron, can be stone, can be wood, can be crockery.

Q. Now, you would insulate the conduit?

A. Most certainly.

Q. And how would you insulate it?

A. It could be insulated in a number of ways.

Q. Well, what, in your judgment, would be the best way?

A. Well, I should look into the question of insulation first.

Q. Now, supposing that you had got your conduit built, then as to placing the wires within?

A. They could be drawn in the same as the cables are drawn in in the subways in New York.

Q. That is, you would have what are called ducts, different ones for different cables?

A. Well, the underground conduit would be provided, if I had anything to do with it, with two parts — one for the feed and one for the return.

Q. So after your conduit is made it would have two parts, one portion for the return and one for the feed, but all the same conduit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the conduit would be in such shape, whether circular or square, as was convenient?

A. Of convenient shape.

Q. Now, having your conduit built, and having it fitted with your power service, having the insulation properly arranged, how would you arrange your wires inside — by putting them in what they call ducts?

A. They could be pulled over insulating bars separated by cleats.

Q. Yes, but that is the equivalent of ducts, is it not? It is simply a separation?

A. That is simply a technicality in construction.

Q. Now, if you were doing it in the main portion of the city, would you need to deal with those conduits by means of man-holes?

A. No, not necessarily.

Q. Wouldn't?

A. No.

Q. That is, you could get all the wires in and out, and attend to them, and watch them, and carefully look after them without man-holes?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. What depth would you put it down?

A. It would depend on what pipes it would interfere with. I should put it as near the surface as possible. In case any trouble should occur, it would then take less time to get at it, there would be less obstruction to teaming, and it could be put back again cheaper, and with less time.

Q. That is, you wouldn't regard it as of any importance that it should be placed three or four feet underground?

A. None whatever. I should not consider the question of depth, particularly in that connection, except as expense increases with depth, of course.

Q. But I mean, for practical purposes that wouldn't be an important factor?

A. Not at all.

Q. Now, how large a feed-wire would you advise putting in, as a single wire. I don't mean how many multiples you could get in, but how large would the single feed wire be?

A. It wouldn't be necessary to use any different sizes, the wires already up could be used in these conduits.

Q. And you would have to use as many racks, tubes, ducts, or whatever you call them, as you would have wires?

A. Not necessarily, the wires could be bunched.

Q. Well, do you think it would be advisable to bunch the feed-wires?

A. That depends on the insulation.

Q. Well, in a practical form, do you think that would be an advisable way to do it?

A. I would have to consider that, I think.

Q. Have you ever been the electrician of a street railway?

A. No, I have not. I have had considerable railway experience, though.

Q. But have never had to deal with it as a practical question?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Well, what, when, and where?

A. At the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

Q. Well, on what roads?

A. Well, no roads, but in the factory, on railway apparatus.

Q. But you haven't gone out and had direct charge upon the lines?

A. Well, that isn't necessary for you to know about these things.

Q. I only asked if you had?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. There have been other men who have done that?

A. Those things have been done.

Q. How long were you in their employ?

A. About two years.

Q. When did you leave them — about when?

A. I left them in September.

Q. September last?

A. Yes.

Q. And during all that time in what department were you?

A. I was in all departments.

Q. Well, you mean all electrical departments, I suppose?

A. All departments of the factory, which included railway service, lighting, everything. In fact, I went through the whole course.

Q. Oh, you were there getting instruction while employed in the different departments of electrical work as they were engaged in it?

A. I was there working and getting what instruction I could. I got whatever instruction I could myself. I was not there to get instruction, but was there to work.

Q. Well, you were there working in the different departments?

A. Yes.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) There is only one question that I wish to suggest, and possibly I may have misunderstood your answer in regard to it. Mr. Hyde said that the more wires of high potential that were placed underground the greater the difficulties from electrolysis would be, and you said yes.

Mr. HYDE. — If there was leakage.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) You said yes. Now, isn't it true that if you put every high potential wire in the city of Boston underground properly insulated, and ran the return current of the West End through insulated wires, that there would be less electrolysis in the city of Boston than there is at the present day?

A. There would be no electrolysis.

Q. Exactly so. The putting underground of the West End return wires, properly insulated, would in your judgment cure the evil of electrolysis that exists to-day?

A. Cure it absolutely.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Did you ever know any construction in connection with electricity that was absolute, so that there could be no leakage, no loss, for any length of time?

A. Practically, yes.

Q. If so, where have you known that to be kept up absolutely?

A. Well, if you come down to the absolute units—

Q. Well, you say absolutely—I am taking your words. When a man says absolutely I suppose he cannot mean anything else.

A. Practically absolutely, yes, sir.

Q. Exactly. Now, I would like to know of a practically absolute insulation.

Mr. REED. — I suppose you think your feed-wires are practically absolutely insulated.

Mr. HYDE. — I think they are insulated, as far as the state of the art to-day admits, but absolute insulation is a thing like perpetual motion—I haven't seen it yet.

The WITNESS. — I think you are wrong in saying that the insulation is perfect as far as the state of the art goes. It is nothing of the sort. That shows that you don't know about it, sir.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Well, I am not an electrician.

A. Well, I found that out long ago.

Mr. Reed at this point introduced certain photographs from the Fire Commissioners' office, and offered them in evidence. The photographs show structures and wires in various sections of the city.

Mr. REED. — Mr. Chairman, I offer these for what they are worth. Of course, it would be unfair to charge the West End with all these structures.

Mr. HYDE. — I have seen all those photographs. I would simply like to ask one question, because I think they have been taken at different periods—I would like to know the date when they were taken? Does the date appear upon them?

Mr. REED. — No; the date doesn't appear.

Mr. HYDE. — I think it would be well if you can get the dates in some way, because I think in some instances they have been taken in the past. I have no doubt they were correct at the time when they were taken.

Ald. HALL. — There has been an improvement?

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, a great many of the wires have disappeared. They have been taken down, and are now out of the way, as I understand it.

The clerk was requested to communicate with the Fire Commissioners and obtain the dates as nearly as possible.

Mr. REED. — These photographs are striking in many cases.

Mr. HYDE. — Are the places where they are taken designated?

Mr. REED. — Yes, sir; on the back. Of course, in many cases they haven't anything to do with the West End at all, and we don't claim that they do; but it just shows the immense number of wires in the city in a very striking way, and calls attention to the fact that there ought not to be any more wires, or as many as there are. There, for instance, Mr. Chairman, are Causeway and Friend streets. There are five or six feed-wires right there.

Ald. HALL. — These heavy wires?

Mr. REED. — Those heavy wires. I take it that they are feed-wires beyond a doubt.

Ald. HALL. — That is, near the new Union Railway Station?

Mr. REED. — Yes, and right here at the corner of Washington and

Hanover streets there is a complication of feed, trolley, and support wires that forms a perfect network.

Ald. HALL. — (Referring to a photograph.) Whereabouts do you say this is?

Mr. REED. — On the back it shows, Mr. Hall.

Ald. HALL. — What are these?

Mr. REED. — Trolley and support wires; and if the committee will look these over I think they will find them interesting. That is all the evidence I have to offer, Mr. Chairman.

Ald. HALL. — Have you photographs taken from the corner of Washington and Boylston streets or Essex street?

Mr. REED. — I have not seen them here, so. Here is the corner right near the Providence depot — Pleasant and Eliot streets.

Ald. HALL. — Well, these here are telegraph wires.

Mr. REED. — Yes, they seem to be, mostly. That is all the evidence that I have to offer, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HYDE. — Now, I have not quite understood and don't quite understand now just where we are in this hearing. The insurance men, so far as they have appeared here, have testified as to all electrical wires, and Mr. Partridge said that he understood that he was not up here as to West End feed-wires specially, but as to electric wires generally. Now, I don't know whether this order is based on petitions that were presented to the board, or whether petitions were introduced afterwards supporting the order. I should like to know just where we stand on the question, in just what way this investigation started.

The CHAIRMAN. — The other day, in your absence, when Mr. Cummings was here, that matter was brought up, and the committee decided that, on the petitions and the order, they would hear any evidence in regard to burying any and all wires, whether West End or any other.

Mr. HYDE. — I understood you to rule the other day in that way, but what I want to find out is the status of the hearing, because there may be a legal question that may come in here later, and I should like to see the papers, all the papers that relate to this hearing.

The clerk was requested to produce all the papers.

Ald. HALL. — The original order, as I understand it, was offered by Mr. Sears in the Common Council, and his order contemplated or assumed that the Board of Aldermen did not have full powers in the matter, that it was a question for joint consideration. When it came to the Board of Aldermen it appeared to the board that it was a questioning of the powers of the board. We considered in the Board of Aldermen that it was either a matter entirely under our jurisdiction, or that it required legislation and further action by the general court. It was referred in the board to a committee, and I remember that I looked up the statutes bearing upon the matter and came to the conclusion, from the statutes, that we had full power to deal with the question. The order was redrafted, I believe, and passed in a new form accordingly.

Mr. HYDE. — Wasn't the first order an order looking to action by the Legislature.

Ald. HALL. — It embodied, I believe, a proposition to go to the Legislature for further action. I believe there was some provision in that direction in the order as it was originally introduced.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I would like to get that original order. I would like to see that and also the other papers which the committee has in its hands in connection with this investigation.

The hearing was adjourned at 12.05 P.M., to meet Wednesday, March 14, at 9.30 A.M.

FIFTH HEARING.

CITY HALL, March 14, 1894.

The committee was called to order at 9.30 A.M. by Chairman FOLSOM. Present, all the members of the committee.

Appearances — same as before.

STATEMENT BY HENRY D. HYDE, Esq.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Perhaps if I shall make a brief statement of the situation it may make more intelligent what we shall desire to offer directly in evidence, although I shall not seek to make a long or extended statement.

Up to the present time, so far as the practical operation of street railroads by electricity is concerned, there is in use but one general system, which is known as the overhead trolley system, and that has grown in favor more rapidly than any new invention which has come to the front — of much importance at least — within our lifetime.

It is but a very few years since the West End Street Railway Company came before the Board of Aldermen with a proposition to introduce electricity as a power for the moving of street cars. At that time no large system had introduced it. It was in use at Scranton, Penn.; it was in use at Allegheny City; it was in use at Richmond, Va. Practically, those covered the three practical uses of electricity that had then been established in connection with street cars, with the exception of one or two other forms, or rather different forms, of using it, known as the Daft system, and so on, which had been started in Baltimore, but which, I think, have all since been abandoned.

The method of doing it was by what is known as the Vanderpool system, which is substantially the system which you now find and with which we are all familiar in Boston and vicinity. Probably the introduction of that by the West End Street Railway Company, its efficiency, the service which it was able to render the public, and all the advantages in connection with that great service, very rapidly facilitated its introduction in other cities.

Now, what does the electric current do that no other form of power yet applied has been able to accomplish? First, it furnishes unlimited power for any emergency, practically, that may arise. At Lynn they made a special test with reference to what it could do and what might be required. A street railway in Lynn has a very steep grade, with a sharp curve. They took a car and loaded it with all the people they could get upon it and started up that grade and reached the most difficult point of the curve and stopped the car, and then started it and with a tell-tale register noted the power. It took 99 horse-power to move that car, and yet the car moved and went on without difficulty.

There is no other form by which such an application of power at one point can be efficient, like that of electricity. Its movement from point to point on the road is instantaneous. For example, there is feeding out of the central power-station at this moment, for the heart of Boston, so may horse-power, and that, through the trolley-wire and the feeds wire, is being distributed over that portion of the city where street cars are run.

Now, the average amount of power required per car at this hour of the day is some fixed horse-power of not a large amount. It is not an

hour of the day when the cars are not running very full. It is an hour of the day when the tracks are free and clear, and the average distribution of that power as required for each car is of quite a limited amount. But if any car at any instant requires the doubling, the quadrupling, or even more than that of power, it is instantly there. There is no gate that has to wait to be opened for the coming of water; there is no long waiting for a valve to supply steam; but it is instantaneously at the service of the car through the appliance by which the power is turned on to enable the car to perform its work.

Again, of the two large forms of power which are now used for the propelling of street cars, the electricity and the cable, there is no question of the ease and comfort of movement of stopping and of starting of the electric car. Perhaps there is no better example of a cable car than now exists on Broadway, New York. It is the newest constructed, I believe, has the best form of appliances that are yet known for adjusting and for stopping and starting the car; and yet all who ride in those cars find a jerking, find a sudden stop, find that lack of elasticity which belongs to the movement of an electric car.

And then, again, as you proceed outside of the thickly settled portions of the city proper you at once find that a rate of speed is possible as fast as it is consistent with safety that the cars should run. But there is no limit to speed by reason of the lack of power or by reason of the form of the equipment of the cars. You can run at almost any speed that prudence and safety, which are important factors, may require.

Again, when we were limited to horses for power the size of the car was a limited size. Two horses in good weather or four horses on four-horse time put a limit to the capacity of your car and the capacity of the road for carrying passengers, and if to-day we were undertaking to utilize horses for the movement of the cars of the West End and carrying the number of people who ride, we should find ourselves occupying the street to an extent and to a degree that would simply make travel almost impossible.

Therefore, with the larger car, with the form of power and with no limit of power, the facilities and advantages have very largely improved. But that is not all. The West End to-day, if we were operating the road by horses alone, would be obliged to have ten thousand horses. Ten thousand horses passing through the streets of a city! We all know what that means in the befouling of the streets, the lack of cleanliness the constant cleaning, the constant expense which the city is put to in the cleaning of the streets. They are all relieved of that where the electric cars run, and that much of expense, that much of undesirable occupation, is removed, and the electric car proceeds without defiling the streets and at a speed as fast as safety makes prudent.

But it is not that only. In the earlier days of the use of the electric car it was necessarily, with the imperfection of the machinery, noisy. The motors had not then been brought to perfection, the trucks were made with reference to strength rather than to adaptability, and the early electric cars had objectionable features in the way of noise. To-day the new electric cars, I mean those that have been produced the past year, are as noiseless as it is safe to have them. You don't want a car that runs on rubber tired with that power behind it which electricity furnishes and must furnish for the movement of the car, and therefore that car is as noiseless as it is desirable to have it, and that feature of noise is removed which was at first an objection. The singing of wires, which was so noticeable at first, has very much diminished, and that no longer exists to the extent that it did at first.

Now, of course, it goes without saying that no very great progress is made in any modern improvement that is so revolutionary as the introduction of electricity, that is all on one side. Steam, the use of which has been the cause of the great progress of modern times and of this

century, carries with it certain elements that are fearful and frightful and are the cause of numerous accidents. But I take it that no one would think of doing away with the use of steam unless some more advanced substitute should take its place. Certainly we should not think of doing away with it and going back to the slower and perhaps safer forms, if you use the term safety in that way, of power that formerly existed. We are not going back to the stage-coach, the schooner-wagon, or farm-wagon that brings all the produce into a large city, and there is no purpose of doing it on the part of anybody. And yet steam has had to make its way and find its way. It has at times met with great resistance, but hand in hand with the objections that have appeared from the introduction and use of steam there have come great inventions which have controlled the appliance of it and made it more and more safe, so that the thousand accidents that occurred in the first few years of the introduction of steam no longer exist. They have disappeared, or substantially disappeared, and the degree of injury that comes from steam in certain lines is practically a thing of the past.

Now, when we came to introduce electricity the first question that was raised was the question of the wires, and it was raised in two senses. First, a current that was able to move the cars was a current that was liable to come in contact with other uses of the street. The arcing of wires had certain objections to the people as they first saw them, and it has been hoped from that time to the present that some day there would come some practical method of dealing with it that might enable the wires to be removed, and that, with the removal of the wires, that much of objection might disappear.

Now, there is a very false notion about electric cars, in one sense, and the whole public mind is permeated with it as an idea, as I come in contact with the public in that respect, and that is this: There has been much talk about a storage battery or some form of applying electricity which might do away with all overhead wires; and it has been again and again stated, and has been again and again received by the public, that if that was accomplished and some form of it with sufficient power to move the cars should be invented, it would very much reduce the accidents which inevitably occur in the movement of street cars whether by horse-power, by cable, by electricity, or any other form. But, when you stop to think of it, as far as the car is concerned, probably a storage battery car is more dangerous than a car which obtains its electricity from overhead wires. Why? You must have power enough to move the car. Your momentum is greater, because you not only have the load on the car and have to have power enough to move it, move it at the required speed, move it under all circumstances of obstruction and difficulty, so that the car shall not become stalled on the street, but you have to handle the additional weight with it that comes from the storage-battery arrangement, and, there being no warning and no notice given, so far as that comes in contact with anything, is, if possible, more dangerous than the present form.

Therefore, any form that proposes to substitute some other application of electricity than that derived from the overhead wire is a form that does not remove any danger that may exist from the movement of the cars in the street by a power sufficient to enable the cars to be moved.

Now, take the experiments that were made by the West End upon this very subject. It was a new subject, it was new to us, it was new to the city, it was new to the citizens, it was new to this Board; and when the question first came up it was believed that an underground conduit system would work efficiently and equally well with the overhead trolley system, and if it would, the Board desired that that should be put in instead of the overhead trolley system in the central portions of the city.

At Allegheny City there were two systems at work, the underground and the overhead, and it was claimed that the underground worked equally well with the overhead.

The result of it was that the first grant that was made by the city of Boston to allow the use of electric cars allowed the overhead wires to commence at some place in Brighton, wherever the location was — Allston or Brighton — and to come down on Beacon street to just this side of the Stony brook discharge into the Charles river, and there the conduit was established and the change was made at that spot from the overhead to the conduit. At that time it was not built up so that the whole of that was in view from the windows of my house.

Ald. HALL. — What year was that, Mr. Hyde. Do you remember?

Mr. HYDE. — I think in 1887.

Mr. REED. — The act was passed in 1887 — it must have been 1888 or 1889.

Mr. HYDE. — I think it must have been in 1889.

Ald. HALL. — You think it was in 1889?

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, sir. The system has been in operation about five years. Now, we tried that plan. We brought it in from there as far as Park square with the underground system, and we ran it through the winter. The result was that we found that the overhead system worked well — not nearly as well as it works now, because it was a subject of new invention, but it worked substantially well. But the underground system was a source of constant delay, was continually failing to work, and the transfer from one to the other was making a constant and steady interruption and delay.

Ald. HALL. — That is where you have the brush at the side?

Mr. HYDE. — It went underneath. We had a slot, had a conduit. As you walked along on the street, as far as you could see it looked very much like a cable conduit, being constructed in very much the same way. The brush was drawn along and made contact with copper through this slot. Then there was the length of time consumed in stopping and changing the cars from one system to the other, which was a very severe interruption to the travel. Then, again, there were constant pauses that prevented the cars from moving after they had once started, in connection with the use of this conduit. There was a copper bar with which the contact was made, and snow would come and fall in, would reach up to the copper bar, and that would make a short circuit. Rain-water would drip in over the edge or flow in, and that would cause such leakage or waste and produce a short circuit, and then, again, from no cause we could ascertain, from no reason we have been able to ascertain, it would simply refuse to work at all, and the cars would be stalled; and while we were waiting and wondering what the matter was away the cars would start. That stalling nobody could account for, and with the best efforts we could make we were unable to account for it and guard against it. Of course, it undoubtedly had something to do with ground contact. That undoubtedly had something to do with the interruption of the current. That being the case, it was a matter for all hands to consider. The trolley had worked so well that the public wanted it extended, as well as the road and the underground system had worked so poorly that the public did not want any more of it, and after a good deal of consideration as to what was the best thing to do it was decided to take up the conduit and extend the trolley system.

The experiment of that conduit cost us in round numbers about \$100,000, and that was entirely thrown away. So far as I know, since that time there have been no conduits constructed for the purpose of operating street cars in the sense that that was constructed — that is, that was the reversal of the overhead system, practically, with a chamber very much the same as the chamber in which is carried the wire of a cable road.

Now, following that there was great claim that an invention had been discovered known as the storage battery, which was claimed to be in operation on the Fourth Avenue Road in New York. We went there and looked at it, and, while there was a difference of opinion in our minds as to how far it would or would not work, it was decided to give the matter a fair and full test. Arrangements were made, and a car was built for that purpose by Stevenson, of New York, and was fitted up in New York and sent over here, and sent to the Cambridgeport car-house. As far as I believe and have ever known, that car at that time represented the best condition of the state of the art for a storage-battery car. That car we sought to run, experimented with it, brought it over into Boston, and fairly tried it in every way that we were able to for some weeks; and then we found that there were constantly arising difficulties that it would never do to have arise in connection with street-car service. The car was constantly stopping, was failing to respond in emergencies, had not sufficient power, and could not carry sufficient power to overcome the difficulties that were constantly arising. When you tried it upon a straightaway track it did very well. Whenever you got a wet day, or had snow, or struck grades, you felt at once the lack of vigorous power, and the attempt to move up grades with a loaded car was always attended with the feeling that perhaps the next instant the car would stop, as it moved slowly and laboriously up the grade, but it would finally gain the summit of the grade.

That was the condition of that experiment, and that cost about \$17,000. We had then tried the three known systems that exist for the propelling of street cars by electricity. Meanwhile the belief, which has been fully justified, was growing that that was a form of propelling cars that was desirable, and the result of it was that leave was given to introduce over the whole of our system substantially the single trolley overhead electric system which has since been in operation, being extended from year to year. We commenced to do that in a comparatively crude way. There were no shops, there were no skilful mechanics, there were no electrical experts to any considerable extent to deal with this question. We were feeling our way and they were feeling their way.

The first motors that we bought were seven and one half horse power, and it was thought that they would be ample for all our wants. Then we went up to fifteen horse-power. Now, we have reached twenty-five horse-power as the measure of power which most economically and efficiently gives the service to the road and to the public in the movement of the electric cars.

Ald. HALL. — Is the power of the motor the same in all cars, Mr. Hyde, without reference to length?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, we have a very few short cars, but we find that you cannot shove a car when a snow-storm comes, unless you have a powerful motor. You have to have power enough to meet all emergencies, and whether we use the longest cars or the medium-sized cars, we use a large motor.

Now, in addition and in connection with that, there have come forms of regulating the feeding of the power. Formerly in the introduction of power we introduced it with a great deal of waste. For example, the flow of current through was a steady and substantial given flow. Now, as I understand it, through controllers, as they are called, it is possible to regulate the required flow. Therefore, when moving a car with ten passengers in it, you can supply sufficient power to move that car and not be obliged to waste the difference between that power and the power required for the movement of a car containing fifty passengers. That is, the amount of current required for the given movement of the car can be regulated to the requirement of the car at a given time, a given moment, and that has enabled the handling of the cars to be very much improved.

As I say, when we first took the matter up we took the best motors that were known. We have gone on until we are now using a third motor. That is, there have been continual improvements in motors going on. From the first motor we went to the second, increasing in size, and we are now going to a third motor, simply because it is a better motor for the public and for us. It is a motor that is the result of a study of the electric companies and the amount of money that the large electric concerns are constantly expending in improving the various electrical inventions, etc. That expense has not been wholly borne by the street railways. The large manufacturing companies have been willing to exchange the previous motors for new motors, when the improvement has been marked, and so we have only borne a portion of the expense which has been occasioned by the giving up of the other motors; and then the other motors are often used upon smaller cars, where a smaller horse-power is required. Therefore the change has come about in that way.

Another thing. We found when we first came to have a practical knowledge of this question what the effect was of lightning upon the wires and upon the cars when thunder-storms came; and, following that, electricians have invented what are called "lightning arresters," which are so placed that practically, as I understand it, safety has been secured, and that, either for passenger or motorman, is no longer regarded as a dangerous factor in the operation of cars. The number of the lightning arresters, the size of them and everything connected with that question, has been regulated by the scientific attainments and observations which now enable that question to be understood.

Following that question the next serious question that we had arise was the trouble caused to the telephone companies. They claimed that the movement of the cars along the electric wires as they were carried through the streets produced a sound which was so communicated to the telephone wires that it obscured the distinctness of the sound as carried by them, and interfered with their business. A long discussion followed as to the effect of it, whether it was caused by the cars or by their imperfect insulation, and also, even if it was caused by the cars, what were the relative rights of the two parties. In some places we drifted into litigation. In Albany and in Cincinnati, I believe, also in some other places, there were similar questions and very serious litigation, in different instances with different decision by different Courts. It was later settled, I think, in all cases by the Courts — also by the Court in Rhode Island — that the two were necessary uses of electricity of which the public were entitled to have the benefit; that neither the telephone companies nor the street railroad companies had any preemptive rights in the use of electricity for the carrying of sound and speech or for the application of power, and that the telephone and telegraph companies, as well as the electric car companies, should enjoy this new found power.

But the telephone companies then raised the question — or the electricians did — that this could be overcome by the introduction of a metallic circuit, that a metallic would do away with the disturbance, and they claimed that we should put the metallic circuit in or meet the expense of it. We claimed that we should not. The result of it was that they introduced a limited amount of metallic circuit themselves.

While this discussion was going on the idea of the long-distance telephone was brewing in the minds of the men who were connected with the science as applied to the telephone business, and the introduction of the long-distance telephone and these experiments seemed to go hand in hand. Finally, having got in a certain amount of this metallic circuit, it was found that a new telephone waked into being, and that the telephone service which had previously existed had become so much inferior to the service which could be given by the metallic circuit that

the telephone companies went at once to the expense of millions of dollars to introduce the long-distance telephones and to introduce the metallic circuit. We had a contract with the telephone company for connections by telephone with all our stations, and we were the largest customer that the New England Company had. By agreement of counsel we made a new contract, for the metallic circuit, and we are to-day the largest user of the telephone that exists in the city of Boston, our whole system being tied together by it.

Now, the introduction of the metallic circuit has made great progress in that respect. But while we were discussing this question of metallic circuit, and while we were discussing this effect upon the telephones, there came the discussion as to what effect the introduction of electricity in an increased volume throughout the city and community was having. We found that, in order to give the best results, it was desirable that all the insulation should be as perfect as possible. There was at once, therefore, a movement to perfect the insulation, with a view to protecting or further providing for the protection of the public and the wires by a better insulation.

Now, how does a street car operate? The doing of what enables a street car to operate by electricity? Very briefly stated, and stated without the use of technical terms, it operates in this way: a steam-engine is set at work with boilers, in the ordinary form, and produces steam power. That turns a dynamo or generator, as it is called, which generates the electricity. That electricity is conveyed upon wires to the points where the work needs to be done or where it is wanted for that purpose. In the case of street cars it is conveyed along the line of the trolley wire. After it has been taken from the trolley wire by a wheel it goes down through the arm of the trolley to the car. The car is wired and it passes down through the car, through the motor, moving the car at the time, and then upon the rails, which are insulated, and then upon the underground wire is carried back to the power-station. And only as that is carried back to the power-station and only as that current and that circuit is kept up can there be any work done by electricity in moving a car. That is, the power of electricity to do its work is the power of electricity when in motion, and if you get a short circuit, or if this flow or movement of activity ceases the power is silent and it performs no work.

Now, as following this out, there was placed in all cases where street cars were run a copper wire under the car or between the rails, which should carry back to the power-station the electricity which had been used, and that is called the return wire. That return wire is supposed to be of a size to carry back upon a given line whatever power remains after the waste or the loss or the leakage, or whatever you may call it. It carries back the volume, if you may use that term, — which to my mind is a term that conveys the idea better than some of the technical terms used in electricity, — that carries the volume back to the power-house; and it needs to be in proportionate size to the volume to be carried back.

Now, in carrying out this current from the power-station, if you are running but a few cars you can carry it out entirely upon the trolley wire. You needn't have any feed wire. If you are running but a limited number of cars for a limited distance the trolley wire will carry all the electricity that is required to move the cars; but the moment you come into a large city the moment you come into any centre where there is a large number of cars or where it is important that the cars be not stalled — where there may be snow to obstruct, where there may be grades, where there may be curves, where anything that may tend to increase the load may exist, then it is necessary and important that you should have more power than the trolley wire will carry, and that power has to be conveyed in some form from the power-house to the

trolley wire. So far as the single trolley overhead system, the system that is in use, is concerned, there is no way of burying the electric wires underground. The only way that a car can be operated is from the trolley wire current, and the trolley wire carries the full voltage. The voltage which the feed wire carries is the same that the trolley wire carries. The established voltage under the present system for street-railway cars is practically 500.

Now, there have been claims made again and again, in regard to the danger point of an electric current. As I understand it, the electric current which is dangerous is a current that is higher than five hundred voltage. Of the currents that flow through the city and which are used from day to day in our midst, the lowest is practically that of the telephone and the telegraph. They are the most sensitive, they take a lighter current. Then you come to the street car; then you come to the electric light. I think the Edison incandescent is a lower current than ours, but as far as what are known as the arc-light wires are concerned, they are more dangerous. They carry a current of about 2,000 voltage. The fatal current, as I understand it, is a current commencing practically at 1,000 or 1,200, and proceeding upwards, and no one, as far as I am aware, has ever been killed by a voltage of 500. It is possible that a person who was in very feeble health, in very delicate health, might be injured, and seriously injured by that voltage; but as we are here in the community, average men in average health, we are not in any danger of being injured by that voltage.

Ald. HALL. — Does the voltage vary on the trolley wire, Mr. Hyde, at different points?

Mr. HYDE. — It varies a little, but substantially we intend to hold it at about that point. It is at the power-house about 500.

Ald. HALL. — But can you tell what it is at a certain point—for instance, at the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, or Tremont street and Temple place?

Mr. HYDE. — I don't understand that it varies, whether it is at a distance from the power-house or not. Electricians can answer in regard to that better than I, but I understand that there is one average current, which does not change.

Ald. HALL. — I mean, is it affected any by various conditions?

Mr. HYDE. — It may require an increased volume, but not voltage.

Ald. HALL. — The voltage would not be increased going up grade?

Mr. HYDE. — No, the voltage is fixed.

Ald. HALL. — Just the same?

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, sir; for the entire length of wire. If we have a voltage at the power-house of 485, as I understand it, it is practically 485 all over the road. To convey the idea to your minds I will say that the volume might be less at different places, that there would be less volume in Cambridge, for instance, than there might be in Boston, but the voltage would be the same. And I think there is nothing about which people are so mislead, and there is nothing to me so mysterious about the whole use of electricity as this one fact, that your voltage remains the same, whatever your load. We ordinarily would say, as applying to all our known phrases in connection with the use of power, that if you are going to pull a load with five or ten horses your tugs, or whatever you may use, have got to be stronger than if you had a load requiring a less number of horses and there were fewer horses pulling it. If you are going to pull a long train of cattle cars your draw-bars have got to be stronger than with a short train. But as I understand electricity your voltage remains the same whatever your load may be. You only increase the volume, but your voltage is always the same whatever the work that is done. If I am mistaken in connection with that matter any of the men here who understand the subject will correct me, because they are competent electricians and are informed upon that

matter. Now, therefore, the wires we have in the streets, the wires which we have to have to perform our work, are the trolley wires, the feed wires, and the return wires. The return wire is under ground, the trolley wire must be above ground, and the feed wires is above ground. The trolley wire is not an insulated wire. That is a bare wire, and has to be bare, in order that the current may pass from it to the wheel, directly through the arm to the car. The feed wire is an insulated wire, and I have brought here a specimen of the feed wire as it is commonly used in the city, our large size. That is the feed wire with the insulation upon it. You see that it contains a great number of small wires that are brought together in that insulation.

Ald. HALL. — How many wires does that contain, Mr. Hyde?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, there are, as you see, a large number of wires in it. That is the form in which it was insulated so that the electricity may be carried through it.

As I was saying, the three forms of wire we have are the trolley wire, which is a bare wire — which must be bare — the return wire, which is underground now and has always been kept underground substantially; and we have a little return wire upon some of the poles, but not to any considerable extent; we have our return wire, which is underground, and our feed-wire, which is above ground.

Ald. HALL. — You mean at occasional points?

Mr. HYDE. — At occasional points; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Hyde, your return wire above ground is insulated in the same form as this?

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, sir; above ground it is insulated.

The CHAIRMAN. — But is rather smaller?

Mr. HYDE. — Rather smaller. Now, when we started to put in this system the electricians told us it was probably not prudent to attempt to move cars more than three miles from the power-houses where we generated the electricity; that is, that the conveying of the electricity more than three miles would probably be accompanied by such a waste and the cost of the copper wire necessary to carry it for use would be so great that it became commercially very objectionable. But as we have gone on, the methods of insulating and transmitting it have improved to so great an extent that we now carry the current to any distance that we have occasion to move the cars, and do it successfully. In the course of four or five years that has been very much improved.

And so all over the system. We have three power-stations, one at Allston, one at Harrison avenue, and one at East Cambridge, covering the whole system where the movement of cars is called for.

As far as the trolley wire is concerned, as I understand it, we don't have to have any increase of size for the trolley wire practically. We use substantially one size for that, because we don't attempt to carry more than a given volume of electricity upon that trolley wire. The feed-wires, on the other hand, do increase in size in proportion to the volume of electricity we carry, and the feed wire and the cable is larger, as we carry larger burdens, on lines where we have to feed the movement of a larger number of cars. For example, from Harrison avenue we feed out for Roxbury and Dorchester a main line, which divides and goes to Egleston square, to Upham's Corner, Field's Corner, out to Codman Church, down to Neponset, and also a line to Jamaica Plain. We have a feed wire sufficiently large, until we get to a distributing point, to carry a sufficient current to move the cars in those various directions.

Ald. HALL. — You mean by that a larger wire?

Mr. HYDE. — Larger than the trolley wire is, but none of our wires have become excessive as yet.

Now, this current we carry and generate is called the direct current, as I understand it, and is a current that is not of itself comparatively a dangerous current, even aside from the voltage. The new current

that has come in since we have introduced electricity is what is called the alternating current. The alternating current is a current that takes much less space, and you can carry an alternating current in feed wires very much smaller than those in which you can carry the direct current.

Now, there is a process of scientific application and invention going on with reference to the alternating current, and that current is the current which is expected to be used in transmitting power from Niagara Falls, as by that current they can carry power to Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and so on, and they are probably going to be able to carry out their plan in that direction.

At the great electrical exhibition at Frankfort two years ago they were able to carry that current from some falls at a distance and to light the exhibition, the falls being six miles away. It is by the alternating current that that is practicable.

Now, as I understand it, the alternating current at the present time, in its present forms of application, has not reached a point where practical electricians would recommend its introduction in the heart of a city, and for the uses that we have to put an electric current to; that it is a current of more vigor, if I may use the phrase, and a current that would not be recommended. How soon the form of handling that current will reach a condition or a position by which it can be used, is a practical question involving a good deal of consideration. I am not an electrician, I cannot speak upon it, but I understand from the best electricians in the country, and those who rank the highest, that it is expected, at a comparatively early day, that the direct current will in a measure give way to the undulating or alternating current, as it is called. If that should occur, and we were to-day to bury our feed wires underground, and that should come within two years, the form of transmission of the current would be so changed that the work would all have to be done over again.

Now, the form and the object of that alternating current, and the advantage of it as it is now applied, if I am correctly informed, is this: that it is a current in which you can take the current that is carried in that feed wire, can make a wire of the size of your finger, and can carry an equal amount of power on that small wire as against the power that is now carried by the large wire; and then when you get to the point where you use it you have a transformer by means of which it can be applied in any amount that may be desired. That is, you may carry the current at such a voltage as you find economical. You may carry 10,000 voltage, you may carry any degree of voltage that you may find economical and expedient, and you can then transform it down to any voltage you are using—100, 200, 300, 400, or 500, as the case may be, or you can apply it in any strength, as we would say in ordinary language, which term perhaps conveys to our mind the idea better than the word "voltage" does.

Now, that at some day the feed wires are going underground, I don't think there is any dispute. I don't think the West End Street Railway Company feels that it is going to be desirable to continue the feed wires above ground. We expected when we put them up that before this the state of the art would warrant the putting of those feed wires underground. The state of the art does not yet seem to have reached the point, as it has seemed to us, which makes it desirable and advisable to put them underground. As soon as we feel that that question is settled so that it can be done prudently, properly, judiciously, with reference to the public, with reference to the road, and with reference to all the interests that are concerned, we propose to do it. There are advantages which would come to the railroad by having the feed wires underground. They are positive advantages, and they are advantages of such a character that the road will not need to be urged to do it when the time comes that it can practically be done and the way of doing it has become

settled. It is not a thing that is held back from because the road is not willing or does not wish to do it whenever the proper time comes, when the men who are competent to pass upon it judge that it is time to do it.

Now, something has been said here about electrolysis — what it is and what its effect is. Now, electrolysis, using a common term, is, if I understand it, that when electricity comes in contact with the earth, if your current is not properly insulated, so that it escapes, when it escapes it moves in a direct line to reach the point where it starts from. It takes a direct line, and anything that comes in its way in the shape of pipes it follows, instead of following the earth farther. Whatever is a better conductor than the earth, takes the current; and a water-pipe or gas-pipe, if it comes in contact with it, being a better conductor than the earth, the current follows the pipe.

Now, when we put in our return wires underground, I don't think that anybody contemplated that that was a thing that was likely to occur. At least, I never heard of electrolysis until within two years. It is within two years that I have heard reference to electrolysis, and I think it is within about that time that the electricians say that this came up as a practically new subject, from the escape of electricity in the earth and their meeting with the pipes.

That is one of the very reasons why you should proceed slowly in getting your wires underground. It is the discovery of that that has been one of the things which is causing us to make sure that when we do it, we will do it in such a way — that the state of the art and the science will permit it to be done in such a form — that it will surely prevent electrolysis occurring or increasing.

If we should put our wires underground, and the insulation should be imperfect, and current should escape — we will use the term “leakage,” because that is the term that conveys the idea to our minds — and that leakage should go abroad in the earth, that would bring about the danger of electrolysis.

Now, our return wires are of copper, and are laid with great care, being now laid in lead tubes, and whatever progress is made in the art of insulation — and it has made great progress during the four or five years since our system has been introduced — we endeavor to keep pace with. We keep two electricians, whom we believe to be thoroughly competent, on the road all the time. Professor Thomson, whom I suppose everybody will regard as second to no authority in the world upon the use of electricity, is with the General Electric Company, and has always placed himself at our disposal, without expense, for any consultations we might desire to have with him as to how to do this in the safest and best method; and whenever any new or difficult question comes up, as our apparatus is all bought of the General Electric Company, we advise with him and he gives due consideration as to any further care or any further protection that ought to be introduced. If you and I were to sit down upon some of these questions, and talk with a man like Professor Thomson for a whole day, it would be simply one of the most delightful days we ever spent; and yet we should be amazed when the day was over to find out how many questions arise here, and how much of growth and interest and improvement is steadily and almost daily going on.

I do not know of a half day that gives me more pleasure than when I have the opportunity to meet Professor Thomson and take up with him the discussion of what has been accomplished since my last conversation, perhaps six months or a year before, and we found out what we have been able to do in the course of that six months or a year in the way of better serving the public with our street way than previously, because of the state of the art and because of the new things that are constantly being learned.

The West End has been an educator to the whole electric world

in the use of electricity as power, as being the largest corporation in the world using it, as having been established in the midst of a community where this great corporation has brought together the most practical scientists of the world, and where, in addition to that, its large ramifications have called to it the attention of the various people who are affected by it. It is the home of the Bell Telephone; it is one of the large cities as to the telegraph; it is where the Edison Company has one of its leading branches. Moreover, in addition to that, at the very outside of this question the insurance people here took it up. They said that it tended to affect them, and they wanted to understand it. The result was that they established among themselves the Underwriters' Union, organized in the interests of protecting property and for the interests of insured and insurance. They keep electricians about at all times inspecting the wires. We pay to them \$1,000 a year for the inspection of our wires, for the watch upon our wires which they keep, and for any suggestions that they desire to make or that can be made in any way in the line of greater safety or protection for property. They have their own electrician. We have nothing to say as to who he shall be. They pick him out and intend to have a competent man. He is watching all our wires all the time, studying the question from the standpoint of one who represents moneyed men, and I suppose there is no man more acute than one who represents a large monetary interest. The fact that he represents such an interest makes him acute.

Now, who else goes over the wires and examines as to their condition and use? When we first started in this matter, we had no electricians. There was comparatively no one whom we could employ to do the work we wanted done. The companies were new in the field of the application for electricity for power, its application in that direction was new, and there were no educated men as practical electricians. The Institute of Technology had a few men who had studied the subject theoretically; there were a few such men in the Lawrence School, the Sheffield Scientific School, the Polytechnic at Troy, but as a practical field it was comparatively unworked. Within the last four or five years more young men have been turning their attention to this branch of practical science and application, with a view to the advancement of the art and to getting a livelihood out of it, than to any other field known. Civil engineering and all such branches have become secondary in the field, as electrical science, electrical engineering, and the various forms of it, have developed.

Now, when we first took this matter up we made a contract with the Thomson-Houston Company, which was before the General Electric Company, by which they took the supervision of our wires and construction at a certain rate of compensation. As time went on men gradually became educated and became competent to do this work and do it properly. We then cancelled our contract with them and took charge of our own wires. We now, therefore, as I believe, have as competent a corps of practical men as are to be had. They have charge of the construction and care of our wires. We have fire emergency corps now. Those emergency corps are of great value to the city of Boston and of great value to the Underwriters, and I think they will tell you so. Each of those emergency corps is composed of a group of men provided with appliances so that they are ready at a moment's notice to go anywhere within their district or circuit, whichever you may call it—to go anywhere within their district for the purpose of doing anything required to be done, any wire strengthening, any removal of wires, anything that is of electrical concern, and those men are kept on the alert. As the business of the day dies down they patrol the city at night. We have a patrol that inspects our wires at night as well as in the day, and the foreman of each of those patrols has the key to all the boxes

of the fire alarm, and has authority, the moment he sees a fire or anything that requires the alarm, to at once give the alarm.

Therefore we have these fire corps of men — four in this city and one in Cambridge — who patrol the city at night, acting without expense as a fire-alarm patrol, and being expected to give the alarm, when necessary, and doing it without expense to the city. That is, there is that positive benefit to the city.

Now, when you come to take the feed wire, it is a wire, as I say, that carries the current that feeds into the trolley. You have got your trolley wire from point to point along the whole distance of your line. It carries a certain amount of electricity to operate a certain number of cars, but does not carry enough to operate more than a certain number. You, therefore, have on the poles or near by the feedwire, to supply the current that may be needed in emergencies, and that feedwire is strong — so strong that the men who work upon it making repairs do not hesitate to sit upon it, it is so well insulated, and you never hear of accidents occurring to the men from contact with that feedwire — it is put up so strong that ladders can be leaned against it, that men can sit upon it to do their work, and it is a support equal to anything that has occasion to come in contact with it. I never knew of but one of the feed wires falling. There was one fell once, but nobody was hurt by it. As a rule, they are put up so strong that they do not fall or get in the way.

Now, in case of fire, the provision we made with the city was that those wires should be cut at any time without expense to the city — that is, that they should cut them and we would repair them, or our own emergency men, provided with shears, could cut them, and they can be cut easily by a pair of those shears. And the men are perfectly fearless in coming in contact with or handling that wire. They know its strength, and they know they cannot get injured by it. In fact, if they should get a shock, as one of the witnesses has said here, it would be disagreeable, much as the pulling of a tooth is disagreeable, but it is not dangerous, and is not a menace to life. I suppose there is not a day goes by when a man repairing upon the road does not receive a shock. But we do not hear of it at the office. It is a thing so unimportant that in the employment of men, we have no difficulty in getting the number of men we need, and would have no trouble in getting twice the number, as the men know the shock is not dangerous in the least, and they do their work without fear and apprehension as to any personal danger that they may come to them.

Therefore it is not, as I have said, a dangerous current.

Now, supposing we should put this feed wire underground, which is the proposition before this committee. Supposing it was put underground and there was a leak. You may do the best you can and try to provide against it by the best workmanship known and by employing the best workmen, but sometimes things will give way. We all know that the best steamers that run have accidents — the shaft breaks, a cog gives way or a steam-pipe bursts, and do the best you can, there will more or less of those accidents occur. Now, when they occur with the wires above ground, they are harmless. They are at once discovered; the Underwriters' patrol are watching it all the time; the city patrol under Mr. Flanders is watching it all the time; our emergency men are watching it all the time; and the result is that if there comes any flaw it is almost immediately discovered. Then we have a tell-tale at the central power-station that shows if there is any interference with the flow of current. That tell-tale is always there and will reveal it, and the result is that the time which intervenes between the time of the discovery of a leak and its repair or remedy is very brief and grows less and less each year.

Put that underground, bury it away out of sight, put it into an inac-

cessible conduit, and what is the result? Supposing leakage is flowing into the earth, doing damage or likely to do damage to pipes, how long will it be before you can find it or arrest it?

Then, what sort of conduits would you put in? Take up the question of the practical construction of the conduits in which you would dispose of these wires if you were to put them underground. We have had long hearings at the Legislature this winter upon this question. The city of Cambridge has been desirous of building conduits itself and getting authority to put the various wires into them and then assessing a certain amount upon the different companies using them for the use. The testimony of Mr. Morse, the city supervisor of wires, in that case, corresponds with the testimony of Mr. Flanders here. He seems to have given a great deal of attention to the matter, and says that to do it properly they ought to dig into the street four or five feet and put in these conduits. Now, if you are going to do anything of that sort in Boston you have got to have a conduit of very substantial size. He thought in Cambridge they ought to have a conduit eighteen inches in diameter, perhaps more, and once in every 100 or 200 feet, manholes large enough for men to get into, that two or three men could attend to whatever might be required at that point, and that through these manholes the electric wires should be fed, or passed, in connection with electric lighting, street railway service, or any other use that electricity might be wanted for.

The universal conclusion there was, that it was not safe to put the high potential electric-light wires and other wires into the same conduit, and therefore two conduits, to be separate and independent of each other, ought to be constructed, if it were to be done.

Ald. HALL.—Where is that, Mr. Hyde?

Mr. HYDE.—The city of Cambridge has applied for it.

Ald. HALL.—It has been tried in other cities, hasn't it?

Mr. HYDE.—I will come to that in a moment.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—You say "the universal conclusion"—is that Mr. Morse's opinion?

Mr. HYDE.—I understand that it has been the opinion in the matter altogether, as to the question of combining them in one conduit, on the testimony which has been presented. The New York electricians came on and told their experience. They were public officers, and Professor Thomson was there, also, and they all testified and said that under no circumstances whatever, if the wires are to be put underground, should high and low potential wires be placed in the same conduit. I understand that that has been abandoned in Cambridge—the idea of putting them all in one conduit.

Ald. HALL.—Do I understand that it was the opinion that your wires could not go into an eighteen-inch conduit with other wires?

Mr. HYDE.—As I understand it, as far as the current goes, they were of the opinion that all wires could be put in one conduit except the arc-light wires. I understand that arc-light wires cannot yet go safely in a conduit with other wires, because of the high voltage.

Ald. HALL.—But yours could?

Mr. HYDE.—Yes, sir; with the telephone and telegraph wires and also, as I understand it, with the incandescent wires; but that it would not be advisable to put the arc-light wires in the same conduit.

Ald. HALL.—That they ought to have a separate conduit?

Mr. HYDE.—Yes, sir; that was the substance of the testimony there, and I understand that that was practically the conclusion arrived at by everybody there.

The CHAIRMAN.—What are the arc-light wires—those of the Edison?

Mr. HYDE.—No, sir; the Boston. Now, as I understand the question in the city of Boston to-day, it is this. The telephone company have put about three-quarters or seven-eighths of their wires underground,

all in their own conduits, at their own expense, I understand. The telegraph people have done about the same, or what they are required to do. Of course, the telegraph companies have certain rights on railroad locations that the city have nothing to do with; but I understand that both the telephone and telegraph companies have been willing to put their wires underground without legislation, where it is desirable to do so.

Now, then, the wires remaining above ground practically, which no movement has been made towards putting underground, are the feed wires and the Boston Electric-Light wires. Those are the two wires that remain above ground to-day, and which, up to the present time, substantially, an effort has not been made to put underground.

The CHAIRMAN.—Well, you understand that the Boston Electric Light Company are willing and ready to put their wires under ground?

Mr. HYDE.—I don't represent them in any way whatever, and have no desire to say anything upon that matter. If those wires were put underground I think all the electricians who might appear here would tell you that all danger had practically disappeared.

Ald. HALL.—Well, they are about to put their wires underground?

Mr. HYDE.—I don't know anything about that, one way or the other.

Ald. HALL.—I understand that they have taken steps with that end in view.

Mr. HYDE.—I could not say as to that.

The CHAIRMAN.—Wasn't there testimony here the other day that they had asked permission to do it from the City Government?

Mr. HYDE.—I understood that the telephone and telegraph companies had; I did not understand that the Boston Electric Company had. But I was not observing, one way or the other.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Boston Electric Light Company asked for permission last year, and stated that they were ready to do it.

Mr. HYDE.—Very well. Now, as I understand it, if the electric arc-light wires are put underground, the danger practically has disappeared. Now, those wires are the high wires. Our wires are at the top of our poles, as a rule, about eighteen or nineteen inches from the ground. That is where we carry the feed wires. Of course, the trolley wire cannot go underground with the present use of electricity or the present state of the art, and that is not proposed here. Our wires are eighteen to twenty feet high. Now, the electric-light wires are the high wires. Those are the wires that to-day the Fire Department and the Underwriters principally object to. First, they interfere with the ladders more than other wires; second, they carry that high current, which, if it does come in contact with a man, is a menace to life.

Now, the danger from a high-tension arc wire is double. It may be so high up that ordinarily you do not come in contact with it with any apparatus, but if it drops, even on a telephone wire, it charges that telephone wire with its current. And these wires are above all other wires. They are charged with a very high current, and if one of them drops, breaks in a storm, or anything of the sort, it communicates its current to a wire that is otherwise perfectly harmless, and renders it extremely dangerous. A telephone wire is perfectly harmless, as I understand. The current is something the same as we have experienced when we have experimented as boys, by taking hold of hands and getting a little shock from a glass wheel that was turning. It is perfectly harmless.

Now, those arc-light wires done away with, all danger is done away with.

Now, as to any danger there is to the feed wires. As insulated they are harmless, and I know of no danger that has come from any electric

current they carry. I know none that has been reported; I know of no claim that anybody has been injured by them. Second, they are so thoroughly insulated, that the current they carry is protected from any contact. It has been said here that the insulation might wear off. Of course it might, but from no ordinary use. No ladder against it at a single fire wears off the insulation, and you can readily see that a fire doesn't occur in the same place repeatedly, so that a ladder could repeatedly, a number of times, come against the same wire at the same place. Many fires may occur within a district a mile in diameter, but you do not get a repetition of fires in exactly the same place. It is very true that in the course of time the insulation may become worn, that it may become disintegrated. There is some limit to the life of all fibres and of all rubber. That can be readily seen with a pair of rubbers. But the inspection and the supervision that the agents of the Underwriters keep on these wires, the inspection which we keep upon them, the inspection which the city keeps upon them, altogether makes such a combined and general inspection that the danger is minimized, and there is no use in talking about it or insuring against it. It is of no consequence to anybody, because the moment a portion of the feed wire shows disintegration, wearing off of the insulation, it is at once restored, our attention being called to it.

We shall show you by people who are brought in contact continually with the matter, that there cannot be greater care kept, that there cannot be better watch and inspection of the construction that we have. I don't think better supervision or care is possible in the state of the art. I do not believe there is better or safer construction than the West End has, owing to our manner of construction — the maintenance of it. At any rate, you will have an opportunity to ask men who are competent upon that question in regard to it.

MR. REED. — Is there any tar in that, Mr. Hyde?

MR. HYDE. — We simply buy it, and of course I don't know what it is. I should say it was gutta-percha fibre, and possibly rubber, and possibly some tar. I don't know.

MR. REED. — That is the testimony, I think, that there is some tar in it.

MR. HYDE. — I presume that some of the men here, possibly Mr. Brown, may know what that covering is, and at the proper time, you can ask him. I do not know. We buy it of responsible companies who make it. We do not manufacture it at all. Now, when this system was first introduced, provision was made for cutting the wires in case of fire, and the contract with the city provides that all wires may be cut by the city without any expense to them, and that all restoration shall be done at the expense of the road. The moment a fire is announced, we have a wire that comes into the general office, a wire that goes to our emergency station, a wire that goes to our general power-station, just the same as one goes to each hook and ladder company or to each engine-house. We get the fire alarm just the same as they do. The moment the alarm reaches us the men in charge of the district where the fire is, go there just as the Fire Department of Boston goes there — as quick as they can get there. It is their duty to do that. Now, the only difference we have had with the city has been in connection with the marking of our men. Our men are now marked, so as to distinguish them, so that they may be known, because at the time of the Hecht fire one of our men was there ready to cut the wires, and one of the men in the Boston Fire Department did not recognize him, and kept him outside the lines. As a consequence the wires were not cut as soon as they might have been, or as soon as they should have been. Our men now have a mark to designate them, so that the firemen always know who they are and admit them promptly within the lines to deal with the wires in any manner that may be necessary.

Now, on the other hand, take the down-town circuit district, and suppose you have a fire within a given radius. You cannot afford, if you have a fire, say, back of R. H. White's store, where we have some wires, to have the cars stopped running on Tremont street, for instance. The public there want to ride. They want to be accommodated. And it would very seriously limit the possibilities and the use of the whole system if it should so turn out that we could not run cars down town because of a local fire somewhere. So one of the things devised, and which I understand, is now being perfected, and has reached a point of practical perfection, is a system of district or section cut-offs, and an insulated joint has been arranged by which you can cut out any district and the cars can run all right outside of that immediate district, in case of fire. If there is a fire at Jordan & Marsh's, that immediate part can be cut out, and by going a few steps beyond in either direction, you can get car accommodations. Everybody can thus be accommodated, and there will not be a general delay and obstruction. You can go to one of those boxes and cut out that district, that circuit, and that district is dead.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — What do you mean by "district"?

Mr. HYDE. — That particular section. The down town part is all divided into sections, you may say, where our wires go. To use an illustration, supposing that piece of paper is a section —

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Do you cut out the whole circuit for that particular section?

Mr. HYDE. — Oh, no, it is a limited section. We will call that the section (illustrating by a piece of paper). Now, if the wires run through that section and there is a street here, and a fire occurs here, that section can be cut out, our trolley and feed wire, by an insulated joint. We can cut that whole section right out and the firemen can go about there as safely as if there were no wire at all.

Ald. HALL. — School street to Temple place, for instance?

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, sir; or whatever it may be. Now, there are a certain number of those sections — it will appear how many there are — around the city here. It is all done with the coöperation of the Underwriters, the Fire Commissioners, Mr. Flanders, of all the people having to do with the wires. It is to facilitate the work of all these different people. It is practically required and it is a proper thing to be required. Now, we have gone on perfecting that, and it is believed that it should be put into smaller sections — that is, that thereby we could more thoroughly be able to insulate, cut out, etc., and leave the cars to run elsewhere with freedom, and there is also a means of joining different sections together. A good deal of improvement has been made in the manner of doing this, the art of doing it, so that the firemen shall know there is no electricity there and can go into the district without any apprehension. To-day the fireman, the police, and our men know how to turn off and cut out a circuit, without any fear. You simply have to go to this place where the instruments are and turn this off, just as you would turn off a faucet, and it can be turned off with perfect freedom and perfect safety.

Ald. HALL. — Does that cut off the trolley?

Mr. HYDE. — Everything — the whole current in that section; and we have redistricted it and are redoing it, better than before — that is, with better apparatus and with the result that there is greater safety, as I understand it, and as I shall show by the men who will appear here. The work in that direction has been perhaps one-third or one-half done and the city has refused any more permits. Therefore, if a fire comes now where we have not that improved device in operation, it is because we were refused permission.

Ald. HALL. — I understand that it does not cut off the trolley?

Mr. HYDE. — I understand that it does, but the men will be here to explain it. I understand that the entire section is cut off. But Mr. Cabot

and Mr. Brown will be here to testify on these points. I do not profess to be an electrician in any sense. To-day we are prevented from going forward with that work, which I understand is regarded by everybody as a most needed thing, something that we should complete, so that the cut-outs may be ready and may be of use in connection with fires. We have been stopped by the city, and of course cannot go further until we have permission to do so.

Now, gentlemen, I have taken more time than I had intended to. The application of electricity in this way, even to a perfectly unscientific person like myself, is perfectly fascinating. When you get talking about it you get running on to a greater extent than you have any idea of. I shall now proceed to present the evidence in a more systematic way, and shall ask permission to call your attention to it in its application. If there is anything that you would like to be informed about, the gentlemen here can undoubtedly give you the information. I shall now call them, because I know their time is valuable, as well as yours.

Mr. ARCHIBALD M. HOWE. — Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a statement, and I desire to say that it will take but five minutes for me to state my case.

The CHAIRMAN. — What is your position in this matter?

Mr. HOWE. — I object to wires and poles in the streets, and wish to make my statement in regard to the matter.

Mr. HYDE. — This is the situation of the matter. The plaintiffs, if you may use that term, have had their hearing and have put their case in. We are now here in behalf of the remonstrant, and are now about to put in our case. I have no objection to Mr. Howe coming in at any time and making any statement he may desire to make, but as these gentlemen are all waiting here I think it is hardly fair, perhaps, to keep them coming in at one time and another, and waiting for an opportunity to be heard. Of course, the hearing will not close to-day, and I suppose Mr. Howe or anybody else may come in at any time and make any statement.

Mr. HOWE. — I wish merely to make a very short statement. I am a property-owner and, while I may not ask to be heard at this time if it is not desired, I merely wish to preserve my rights in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee feel as though they would be in favor of hearing Mr. Howe's statement at this time, if Mr. Hyde is willing.

Mr. HYDE. — It is of no consequence to me. My only point is that there are several gentlemen waiting here, busy men, and it is for their sake that I made the suggestion. I have not the slightest objection to your making a statement, Mr. Howe, if the committee desire to hear you.

Statement by ARCHIBALD M. HOWE, ESQ.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your full name?

A. Archibald M. Howe.

Q. Do you appear as counsel?

A. I appear as counsel and for myself, too, as trustee.

Ald. HALL. — I suppose, as you are a member of the bar, it is not necessary to put you under oath?

Mr. HOWE. — You can put me under oath or not, as you please. I am willing to stand by what I say. I am trustee of the estate nearly opposite the "Boston Transcript" building on Washington street, — 339-341 Washington street — which is one of the oldest estates in this city. It is a property that has not been changed materially for many years, except at intervals there have been additions made inside.

On a certain day, within one year and a half from this time that I make the statement, the relation of a certain iron post with feed wires

or cables was such to the outer walls of the building, the legal title to which I hold, that a fire taking place in the second story, over the stores that are immediately on the street, smoked a man nearly out of his place, and he was in fear of his life for a moment, that fire taking place in mid-day, and there being a detention to the firemen of more than six and a half minutes by the clock, because they could not get ladders to the second story, the relation of the posts and the heavy cables on the sidewalk or at the edge of the sidewalk, being such to the outer wall that when the ladder was finally placed there, the firemen had to go up on the under side of the ladder to this man and crawl into the window. My tenant, who was present, stated that he thought the loss of time was about eight minutes, but upon taking the testimony of somebody that was not interested, he said it was between six minutes and six and a half minutes. In the meantime, the young tenant was in considerable danger of his life.

I simply speak of this to show the relation of walls to heavy iron posts and cables, or whatever they may be, in front of them.

In front of the Bowdoin House, next to the Revere House, is a similar relation of poles and wires and walls, the windows in many cases being at such intervals that the tarred cables, or whatever they may be, are so arranged that the firemen must go above or below them with great difficulty. This case I have referred to, on Washington street, as I say, the firemen crawled up the under side of the ladder.

That is my statement in regard to the effect of having this relation between windows in the front walls of buildings and these poles and cables on the streets, and I have tried to show what the condition is on this principal thoroughfare, Washington street, and also another thoroughfare, Bowdoin square. I think no further comment is necessary in regard to these structures and their relation to the buildings.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) You mentioned the time that was consumed; by whom was the count kept?

A. It was kept by the tenant, James Donaldson. I was not present at the time.

Q. Did you refer this to the authorities at the time?

A. I did sir.

Q. Did you refer it to the West End people?

A. No, sir, I did not. It was published in the "Boston Daily Transcript" of that evening.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) You claim that that man was in danger?

A. I claim that that man was in danger of losing his health or his life, that the difference between having that fireman get to him or having some mode of relief getting to him from the sidewalk — six and a half minutes — was so great that I thought I ought to make the statement here.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Are you interested in electricity?

A. I have nothing to do with electricity, feed wire, or poles. I have my own notions in the matter, but I do not desire to detain the Board now.

Mr. Hyde called several witnesses.

JOHN C. PAIGE. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Mr. Paige, you are in what business, and where is your place of business?

A. I am in the insurance business, at No. 20 Kilby street, Boston.

Q. And how long have you been in the insurance business in Boston?

A. Twenty-two years.

Q. If I may ask you the question, how many clerks and the like do you employ in connection with your business at Kilby street?

A. About 100.

Q. Now, have you been familiar with the electric wires in Boston, of various forms, since they have been erected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, will you state about the associations that you have among the insurance men or underwriters, with reference to the protecting of property in case of fire?

A. We have three general associations. The first is called the Protective Department, which manages the corps of men and horses which go to fires and undertake to save property at fires. Those men have tarpaulins, axes, and fire-extinguishers, and they go into buildings with the intention of saving property from further damage at the time of a fire. Those men are also provided with simple devices for cutting electric wires of all kinds. Then we have another organization called the Fire Underwriters' Union, which, although made up of the same people precisely, has a different board of officers and a different mission. Their organization is for the purpose of minimizing the danger of fires occurring. The first one, the Protective Department, deals with the fire after it has occurred, and the other one tries to prevent fires — the Fire Underwriters' Union. The Fire Underwriters' Union, at the time of the first application of electricity for any practical purposes other than the telegraph — that is, for any lighting or power purposes — undertook to regulate its introduction into the buildings and streets of the city of Boston. To that end, they brought themselves in contact with the then existing companies, the Merchants, the Weston, and some other companies that existed in the early days of electric lighting and power systems in Boston. Those companies have all subsequently been consolidated, I believe, into the Boston Electric Lighting Company, and later on, when the Edison Company put in an appearance with its incandescent system, they took that in hand, and when the West End turned up with its power system, they took that in hand. Their supervision also extends to all these private concerns engaged in the distribution of power — like the Claflin-Kimball Company on Summer street, and Barry at 105 Summer street, and various other concerns which are engaged in a small way in the distribution of power. The Fire Underwriters' Union undertakes to inspect all outside and inside wiring of all these concerns, and to state when it is in accordance with their rules, and to provide discipline for the company doing it, if it is not in accordance with their rules. It also takes general cognizance of other dangers, such as the accumulation of rubbish or undue storage of inflammables of any kind in any part of the city. That is the duty of the Fire Underwriters' Union. There is an additional organization of the underwriters, called the "Boston Board of Fire Underwriters." That organization deals mainly with the question of rates of insurance.

Q. Now, take the union that you have spoken of, which deals with electrical wires as related to the insurance department — what do you maintain as a force or organization to make that efficient?

A. Well, we have besides the general officers of the association a chief electrician and four or five assistants — generally five.

Q. And who is your chief electrician?

A. Mr. Cabot — F. E. Cabot.

Q. And he is here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in the management of that union and in its work and its supervision, the underwriters have the sole charge?

A. Entire charge; yes, sir.

Q. Do the companies pay an annual sum to that union — the electric companies, for maintaining it and carrying out its work?

A. Well, they all pay, all the incorporated companies engaged in the sale of light or distribution of power, different sums to the union

for this supervision; and then, in addition, the union has charges that it makes for isolated plants.

Q. And do you remember what is charged the West End by the union?

A. The fixed, stipulated sum of \$1,000 a year. In addition to that I think there have been fees some years for special purposes. I am not quite sure of that, the treasurer can answer that question better than I can.

Q. A regular sum of \$1,000 yearly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you can state generally what is the character and general nature of the work which Mr. Cabot and his assistants are employed to do.

A. Well, they are trying all the time to keep pace with the development in electrical matters, for the purpose of reducing the danger of fire. It is believed by the underwriters that this force is a very dangerous thing to introduce into any building — that is, more particularly into buildings, which is the question we directed ourselves to at the outset. We believed it to be a very dangerous force to introduce into buildings and that it must be controlled in every possible way, and it is the function of this Underwriters' Union, through their electrical department, to control it as far as possible, to keep pace with the development of danger and to provide safeguards and remedies.

Q. Now, take the rate of insurance that is charged — if I understand it, in Boston you have an underwriters association of some form that fixes the rate?

A. There is an underwriters association that has to do with rates.

Q. Yes, and in some general way it attends to the fixing of rates?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, have you known of any buildings where the rate has been increased by reason of the fact that there were feed wires passing along that street?

A. Never.

Q. Have you ever known of any rates being paid because of that extra rates?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, do those wires go into buildings at all, except the buildings off the West End Road?

A. No, sir.

Q. And they are carried upon the poles which we see about streets?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I should like to have you state in your own way, Mr. Paige, about those wires — as to whether, so far as you know, they have caused fires or have injured any one, and your general estimate of the interruption or danger there may be from them — the interference. You can state in your own way better than in answer to a series of questions, I presume?

A. I never knew of a single case where it was believed that the feed wires of the West End were the direct cause of fire, but I have known one case where it is supposed that the trolley may have come in contact with a dead wire or a low-tension wire that had fallen down on to it, and communicated a fire by means of a current being carried across into a building, and a fire originated. That is believed to have been the case. That has to do with the origin of fires. As to the impediment of the Fire Department, I have known of some cases where it did seem as if the feed wires, or the guard wires which were placed over the feed wires, at the instance and by the compulsion almost of the underwriters — not that the West End resisted in any way, but it was an enormous additional expense, at the time, to the West End Road, to carry out the construction, and it was imposed upon the West End by

the underwriters to prevent trouble from these feed wires. I have known of cases where the guard wires, which are the two wires which stand over the trolley and feed wires and make this network, being bare wires and not carrying current of any kind, but simply being put there as safeguards—where those wires, together with the feed wire and the trolley, have sometimes impeded the working of the water-tower, impeded it not only as to getting it up, but impeded it also by frightening the men in charge of it, who would see some wire cut which would fall over on to the trolley and sizzle, and would suppose that they would get a shock simply because they saw blue lights going through the air. But I have never known of any case where there was any appearance or any complaint of impeding the ladders or the ordinary operations of the Fire Department.

Q. Now, take what is called the guard wire—that carries no electricity, does it?

A. None whatever; no, sir.

Q. And it is put over the other wires to prevent wires from falling upon them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if the upper wires were out of the way there would be no occasion for the guard wires?

A. None whatever.

Q. And those guard wires were put up at whose instance and suggestion?

A. The Boston Fire Underwriters' Union.

Q. They suggested that they should be put up and the road adopted the suggestion over its whole system?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in the manner of doing it, the extent of doing it, and the whole way of doing it, has it been satisfactory to the union?

A. The West End Company have always carried out with a very commendable degree of promptness every suggestion that has ever been made to them, or else has shown the union that it was absolutely ill-founded, that it was not a proper request. But that latter has been the case, I think, only once in the whole time since the West End commenced the development of electric power. There has been only one case where the union went to the West End with a request which was afterwards withdrawn, and that was a trivial matter, a very trivial matter, in regard to the wiring of some insides of some car stations. But, as a rule, everything that has been asked has been done immediately, because the union does not ask anything until they are satisfied that the public interest and preservation of the safety of the public require it.

Q. Well, now, what are the high wires spoken of which the guard wires are a protection from?

A. Well, they are mainly at the present time the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Boston Electric Light Company, a few telephone wires, some district messenger and electric clock wires and some fire alarm, both private and public fire-alarm wires. But they are mainly wires of the Boston Electric Light Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Q. Now, were you aware, Mr. Paige, that the city of Boston, having these high wires that you speak of, has put but a very small proportion of them underground?

A. I was aware that practically three-fourths of the telephone wires had gone underground, but I didn't know that any others to any great extent had gone underground.

Q. Boston itself has its own fire-alarm wires?

A. Yes, sir. They have not yet put any large portion of them underground.

Q. Now, as to the obstruction of wires in case of fire — which do you understand to be the principal obstruction, the high wires, or the low wires which the railroad has?

A. The high wires on the high poles, the high wires that are even with the third, fourth, or fifth stories of buildings.

Q. And the city itself still maintains most of its own fire-alarm wires?

A. On high poles; yes.

Q. Are all those on high poles?

A. Well, on those and on buildings, on the house-tops. I think the fire-alarm wires are largely on house-tops, building-tops, where they are less objectionable than they are in the public streets.

Q. Have you understood that there were practical difficulties, with the state of the art, in putting the feed wires underground?

A. I have been so informed.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Paige, you do the insurance business of the West End Street Railway Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent each year, — what is the amount of premiums?

A. Oh, I suppose the average premium may be \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year.

Q. For how many years have you had that income from the company?

A. Well, it hasn't averaged that from the outset.

Q. You have done their business from the outset, have you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have also insured them against accidents, haven't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Are you a stockholder in the West End, Mr. Paige?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as to this wire charge, there is, is there not, a charge of from two to twenty cents for wires in different parts of the city?

A. There is in the congested district, so called, between Milk and Kneeland streets and Tremont street and Atlantic avenue.

Q. Of course, no distinction is made in that charge for different kinds of wires?

A. Oh, yes there is, in the application of the charge.

Q. But you say, although you have known of some instances of these feed wires causing obstruction, that that never enters into the charge?

A. I never have known the rate to be advanced on account of it, sir.

Q. Why not, if it is in some cases an obstruction?

A. Because that isn't considered the only element to cause an advance in rate. There are many things that enter into a risk that are covered by the general charge put upon the risk, going to make up the whole, but each one of them, when separated into minute parts, would be too small to charge for.

Q. But still, what wires do you charge on?

A. We have made some very high charges at times for wires on high poles running through the streets, upon the sidewalks.

Q. In your experience you have known of a number of cases of obstruction?

A. Oh, yes — a number of cases is a relative term; a few, perhaps five or six.

Q. But don't you think from your experience as an insurance man, Mr. Paige, that those wires must be an obstruction to the short ladders?

A. Well, the only answer that I can make is that from practical observation, being also in constant receipt of the reports of all the fires that occur in the city, and in the analysis of them which is necessary for

me in order to intelligently conduct my business, I find nothing of any importance.

Q. In the last year the reports of the Fire Commissioners showed some fifteen or twenty cases of obstruction by reason of interference from the West End feed or return wires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you say to that?

A. I think that is correct. I shouldn't know how that was from memory, exactly. These reports of fires come in to me every day, and if there is anything particular in them I study them and have them investigated and do the best I can to see what lessons can be learned from them, and to advise my people.

Q. But still you state, as an expert, that that is never included in that two to twenty cent increases for wires?

A. I never have known it to be, sir.

Ald. HALL. — Weren't there seventy-five cases of obstruction last year, including the trolley?

Mr. REED. — I think possibly that is so.

The WITNESS. — My recollection is that there were seventy-five cases, from the Fire Commissioners' report of obstruction by wires, of which something like fifteen were from West End wires.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — About half, if my memory serves me — I think thirty-eight.

The WITNESS. — Well, I am talking from memory, and my memory was that there were fifteen, something like that. But, whatever the number was, I presume every one of them came to my attention at the time it occurred. I don't mean to say that my knowledge of the business is so minute that I could remember about these things for more than two or three weeks afterwards. But at the time I would know about it, and if there was anything of a large character, or anything that required study, I would take it up and study it then.

CHARLES E. GUILD. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) What is your full name?

A. Charles E. Guild.

Q. And your business?

A. I am agent of the Liverpool, London, & Globe Insurance Company here.

Q. Now, how long have you been engaged in that business here?

A. About thirty years.

Q. And are you engaged at any time officially with any of these several associations which Mr. Paige has spoken of?

A. Yes, sir. I am one of the committee on electric lights and wires and examination of electrical business generally — appointed by the Fire Underwriters' Union.

Q. Now, perhaps it would be as good a way as any for you to state what steps the union takes as to these wires, to protect, and the general efficiency and the general character and condition of the wires of the West End Road?

A. Well, it is only in a very general way that any such statement can be made. We are always on the alert to do what we think is necessary or desirable, and, as Mr. Paige was stating, these guard wires were put up at the instance of the underwriters. I think that is the largest contract, the largest job we put upon the West End, but it was altogether uncertain how much good that was to do. We hoped it might relieve us from some of these unknown dangers that electricity brings. They may not be necessary by and by, if the high wires are all taken down, but at present we hope they may have been of service.

Q. At any rate, when the Fire Underwriters Union requested it the West End adopted it and put them up?

A. Yes, sir; the West End has done extremely well in that respect. We seldom have occasion to notify them of anything we wish done that they do not immediately respond. Of course, it takes time to go through a business like putting up these guard wires and it was difficult to get the large spaces covered. There was a certain interval there when we felt like pushing the road a little, but it was a great expense and no calamity seemed to be impending immediately, and in time the business was done. And it is so about other matters.

Q. Now, take this district — I presume Mr. Cabot may know more about the details of it, but in general I suppose you know about the cutting off, as it is called, of sections?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, is that regarded as desirable by the underwriters?

A. I should think it would be, sir, I really know nothing about that except the statements that have been made here to-day — don't know how large the district is that is cut off.

Q. Well, Mr. Cabot, I presume knows about that. Now, as to the high wires, comparatively speaking, as being an obstruction?

A. Well, once or twice the wires on poles have seemed to be such a menace that we have ordered them down, and sometime we have put up the rates suddenly, to accomplish that. We did so once on Friend street, and wires which were threatened to go up were not erected and others were taken down at our suggestion and instance — at our pressure. With that exception I don't know that there has been any move made by the underwriters upon the high wires.

Q. So far as the methods which adopt are concerned, in the quality of the wires, the class of work done, and all that pertains to that, so far as you know, is it done and maintained by the West End properly?

A. Yes, sir; I should say that they were very careful, and that they were continually trying to get the best that they could obtain. Of course, electricity is changing at every moment.

Q. The details of what difficulties there may be or may not be in putting wires underground, I don't suppose you are familiar with?

A. No, not at all.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS). Mr. Guild, there is no question in your mind, is there, but that it would be desirable from an insurance standpoint, for all of the wires to go underground?

A. No, that is undoubtedly so.

Q. There is no question but what it would be a distinct gain from the insurance standpoint — that is, for the public which insures — if the feed wires and return wires of the West End Company should be put underground?

A. I should think it would be, very much.

Q. You are familiar with those wires, I presume, in the city — the large wires appearing, sometimes more and sometimes less at different points, running at an elevation of eighteen or nineteen feet above the sidewalk?

Mr. HYDE. — Supposing you separate the return wires from the feed-wires. I doubt if Mr. Guild ever saw a return wire in the city.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I think he has.

Mr. HYDE. — I would like to have him identify one, if he ever saw one.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — They have the same appearance as the feed wires, as I understand it.

Ald. HALL. — A little smaller.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Now, is there any question, Mr. Guild, in your mind, that those wires running along the sidewalk, over the curb-

stone, are an actual interference in almost every case of fire, with the operation of the Fire Department?

A. I should think they almost necessarily must be so. I very seldom am present at any fires.

Q. Well, you know it to be true, Mr. Guild, do you not, that through the crowded parts of the city, where the danger is greatest from fire, the sidewalk is often obstructed by awnings?

A. Yes.

Q. And they run about to the curb, generally, do they not?

A. Yes.

Q. And these feed wires are lifted up over the outside of the awnings, so that in many cases it is impossible to put up a ladder within the sidewalk space?

A. Inside; yes, sir.

Q. Then when you get out into the street, you encounter the trolley wire and when the ladder is put up it encounters these feed wires, does it not?

A. Yes, sir; that is a matter of simple observation.

Q. Now, are you not clearly of the opinion that it would be very desirable for the interests of the city of Boston, for the protection of property, that those feed wires should go underground?

A. I should think it would be very important, very desirable to have them underground.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) I would like to ask you if the city of Boston maintains its high wires, which are more objectionable than these because of the expense, of the small expense that would be necessary to put them underground, if you should think it was a question, in the present state of the art, about the propriety, without reference to how much would be accomplished of ordering these wires underground at any expense?

A. Well, I don't know that we are called upon to pass upon that, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Isn't that a question for the Board, Mr. Hyde?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I think it is a fair question.

The WITNESS. — Of course, the number of wires that are up are a disadvantage, undoubtedly. Whether these high wires are very much more than the wires of the West End I am not at liberty to say. The trolley, of course, we know about.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) But as long as we have the present system we cannot bury the trolley?

A. No, I see that.

Q. That is impossible to bury?

A. Then we must dispose of whatever wires we can bury.

Q. And the question of disposing of them is a question of expense, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir; and some reasonable system.

Q. Supposing it should be thought desirable to bury the feed wires in Washington street, for instance, should you favor taking up the whole of Washington street from Boylston street to Adams square and putting in a conduit there two feet in diameter for the sake of getting rid of these few feed wires?

A. No, I should think the wires of all, perhaps, should go down at the same time.

Statement by FRANCIS E. CABOT.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) What is your full name?

A. Francis Elliot Cabot.

Q. Now, Mr. Cabot, what is your occupation?

A. I am the superintendent of the inspection department and the

rating department respectively of the Boston Fire Underwriters' Union and the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.

Q. How long have you been so employed?

A. I first entered the service of the union in February, 1884, sir. That would be ten years ago last February. Since that time I have been away either travelling for other companies, for insurance companies, or working for the city of Buffalo, where I was in charge of a similar organization about three years in all. So I have been in their service in all about seven years, sir.

Q. And in order to enable you to perform the duties of your office are you obliged to be a practical electrician?

A. Well, I don't call myself an electrical engineer, Mr. Hyde, as the thing is understood to-day. I don't profess to know anything more than the fire hazard of electricity.

Q. But I mean general methods of applying it and construction, and so on, that you come in contact with, you are obliged to know about?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, presumably, your knowledge of those matters, as pertaining to the union, is better than that of the different members of insurance offices?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, theirs is more the business question?

A. Yes, sir; and I am there to inform them on that subject.

Q. Now, take the matter of the wires in the city, the overhead wires, will you state what wires there are overhead? I don't mean, now, the number of wires, but the class of wires.

A. Well, the wires that are overhead, so far as I know, to-day, are, first, the circuits of the Boston Electric Light Company, of three classes, the arc, the alternating, and the power wires; the West End feeders and trolleys; the Western Union Telegraph and the messenger wires connected with them; the other telegraph companies; the fire-alarm wires, the burglar-alarm wires, and the so-called electric-clock wires. I believe that includes, practically, the wires that are overhead to-day.

Q. And the remaining telephone wires?

A. Yes; the wires of the telephone, to a certain extent, sir.

Q. But those are mostly underground?

A. Those are mostly underground. They will come from underground in a block, and then be distributed overhead.

Q. Now, using the term high and low wires with reference to locality and not tension, which are the high wires and which the low wires?

A. Well, usually the highest wires are those of the fire-alarm service system. Then, for they are on the same pole, usually, would come the Boston Electric Lighting circuits, and then the electric-light service. If there was no electric-light service, then would come the telegraph service.

Q. And the low wires?

A. The only wires that can be called distinctively low wires are the West End wires.

Q. Now, in the interference with fires which do you regard as more serious, high or low wires?

A. The high wires, sir.

Q. Now, take the voltage of the electric-light wires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state that, about?

A. The voltage of the overhead electric-light wires would be from 3,000 to 2,000 on the Boston circuits, on their arc circuits, about 1,200 to 1,000 on the alternating current, and about 500 on their power circuit.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) On what?

A. They maintain a 500-volt circuit for the purpose of supplying electricity to motors which are placed through buildings.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) That is, selling power to run elevators and things of that kind to those who wish to use power in that way?

A. Yes, sir; to persons who want power anywhere.

Q. Now, what is the voltage of the city wires?

A. You mean the —

Q. I mean the fire-alarm wires.

A. I don't know, sir. I should estimate that roughly at from 250 to 350 volts.

Q. Now, the police signal?

A. Well, somewhere near that, but somewhat less.

Q. Now, the police signal you include in the city wires?

A. Yes, sir; I should have included those, of course, with the fire-alarm wires, although they are of different departments, I understand.

Q. I understand that they are of different departments, using independent wires — they don't use the same wires — but they are practically city wires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now take the guard wires of the West End?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may describe those, their uses and purposes, why they are put up?

A. The guard wires are three in case of two trolleys, or two in case of one trolley. They are wires put roughly speaking, two feet above the trolley wire, extended from the same poles by separate suspension wires, usually, I should say, about No. 12 iron, galvanized iron. They are put there for the purpose of catching any other wire which may fall, and which other wire would otherwise fall on to the trolley wire. They are as well insulated as the reasonable state of the art allows. They are not carrying any current, as far as we know.

Q. And the idea is that if a wire falls upon them, being insulated, the current will go no farther?

A. It would be simply a dead carrier, which would keep them out of harm's way as much as possible.

Q. Yes, now you may describe the feed-wires.

A. The feed wires are what we know in the electrical business as cables, usually — that is to say, for the purpose of having them flexible they are made up of a number of strands of smaller wire. They are covered with heavy insulating braid and an insulating mixture. Just what that mixture is I don't know. They are supported on iron poles and brackets with composition or glass insulators.

Q. Now, there are companies that make it their business to manufacture those cables?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they are bought by the companies having occasion to use them.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, are there any better cables in the market than those used by the West End — insulated cables, I mean?

A. Well, you will allow me to ask, sir, whether you mean more highly insulated?

Q. I mean any better practical cable for doing the work? I suppose there are different kinds of insulation for different purposes.

A. So far as I know, sir, there is no better cable for that work.

Q. Now, as to the manner of hanging them?

A. They are supported, as I said, on iron poles and bracketed. On that iron bracket is placed an insulator, sometimes of glass, sometimes of other insulating material, mica, or compounds of mica, and the wire is tied to that support — the copper wires, I believe.

Q. Now, you may explain what we have spoken about here as to the cut-offs, in case of fire what their service is?

A. The cut-offs, as I understand them, are for the purpose of separating a certain section of the trolley wire from the feed circuit, and are what we know as "jacket-knife switches." They are large copper bars hinged at one end and so arranged that by a handle they can be moved and the circuit broken. As far as I know, they are all placed in wooden boxes about ten feet from the sidewalk, attached to the poles which carry the wires.

Q. Now, their purpose is, in case of fire or in case of accident, to do what?

A. Their purpose is to cut off a section of wires exactly as gates are used to cut off a section of pipes, and I think they correspond exactly.

Q. To a water gate?

A. To a water gate.

Q. That is, if for any occasion you want the current out of a section that is controlled by that gate or by that cut-off, the operation of that cuts the circuit out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if properly constructed it does it fully?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the theory of it?

A. That is the theory of it.

Q. Now, in case of fire, if these are arranged properly, they cut the circuits out from the currents and enable the cars to run in other sections where the fire is not progressing?

A. Yes, sir; that is to say, a section may be cut out by the action of the switch. It doesn't do it automatically.

Q. Yes, sir; I understand that they have to be turned?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, who are those accessible to for the purpose of cutting the current out?

A. As I understand it, to the Fire Department, Police Department, and Emergency Corps of the West End.

Q. Yes; that is, the Fire Department, the Police Department, and the Emergency Corps of the West End, are all informed so that they can cut that out if it is desirable in time of fire?

A. That is as I understand it, sir.

Q. And if that is properly cut out the section cut out carries no electricity?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, are those regarded, have they been regarded, as desirable appliances to distribute about the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, so far as you know, the class of appliances and the frequency of them has been satisfactory to the union which you represent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And wherever they are not in do you regard it as desirable that they should be put in?

A. Yes, sir; decidedly.

Q. Now, you may state in your own way whether there is practically any danger from these feed-wires, as they are constructed and hung, from the current coming in contact with people?

A. Well, I am afraid, personally, of a 500-volt circuit. I have seen the end of a man's finger pretty well burned.

Q. I am speaking of the insulation of the feed-wire now.

A. Oh, the insulation is all right, as far as we have any means of knowing.

Q. As to the danger of that wire with the present insulation my question was. I will ask you later about the current itself.

A. The danger is as small as it can be with an overhead wire, in my opinion.

Q. Now, the trolley-wire carries the same voltage as the insulated feed-wire?

A. Yes, sir; might be one or two per cent. less.

Q. Yes, but I mean for practical purposes it carries the same voltage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if there is danger of contact the danger is from the trolley or support wires, the wires which feed in, rather than from the feed-wires?

A. Yes, in a general way. They are the particular wires to be afraid of.

Q. Yes; and if any do go down they are the wires that go down practically?

A. Yes, as far as I know. I know of a single case only of the feed-wire coming down.

Q. Now, you may state when you find any defect in the construction or any reported accident occurring by reason of any defect in the construction or maintenance of the West End wires what you do?

A. In case of any defect observed by any of our inspectors we notify the proper officer of the West End. In case of any report to us of trouble I detail a man whose business it is to look it up and report any of the facts bearing upon it, make me a report, and upon that report we send a communication to the proper officer of the West End if we think it is necessary.

Q. Now, when you do have occasion to call the attention of the West End in any way to the condition of its wires in any form, what has been their response to it?

A. Their response has been uniformly willingness to correct any defect.

Q. Do you consider that we have a competent corps of men in charge of the wires, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you may explain to the committee the patrols that we have and their relation to the force of the Fire Department.

A. There are maintained, as I understand it, five wagons in the city, and one in Cambridge, consisting of four-wheeled wagons, with boxes on each side, which also form seats, carrying supplies and materials for repairs, and fitted out with a pair of horses, and to each wagon are attached from four to six men as I understand. Those men are supposed to be constantly in call if not absolutely on duty, and there are located at various points call-boxes, by which those men can be summoned, and there is an arrangement by which at the stations all alarms within a certain district are given to them at the same time that they are to the Fire Department, and it is their duty to respond to those alarms in exactly the same way that the Fire Department do as quickly as they can get there.

Q. Now, when they reach a fire, what is their special duty in relation to a fire, if the Fire Department desire them to do anything?

A. To remove any wires belonging to the West End Street Railway.

Q. And what appliances do they have for that purpose, speaking generally?

A. Insulated cutting pliers and gloves.

Q. Now, is there any difficulty with those pliers in cutting any of the wires that the West End has?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is to say, it is as possible a thing as it is to saw a piece of wood off?

A. It takes a short time?

Q. Yes, but I mean the appliance is sufficient for the work?

A. The appliance is sufficient for the work to be done.

Q. Then their duty is to protect the department, under the direction of the proper officer of the Fire Department in charge of the fire, from the wires and the currents that they carry?

A. Yes, sir; as I understand it, sir.

Q. Now, as to the patrol that they make as they go about the city, looking after our own wires as well as keeping an eye out for other things — do you know about that?

A. Only from their reports, sir. I never have come in contact with it.

Q. Now, in regard to the matters that from time to time you do come in contact with. As to the wires you have occasion from time to time to communicate with the electrical department of the West End?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who do you more directly come in contact with there, for the purposes that you have to deal with?

A. At the present time?

Q. Well, and in the past?

A. Mr. Pearson in the past, and Mr. Brown at the present time.

Q. And those are the men who more directly come in contact with your department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon the question of the running of cars and all that sort of thing, do you go to the general manager, or doesn't that come under your charge?

A. No, sir, that doesn't come under my charge.

Q. You deal with the electrical questions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Brown is the man you find in charge of that department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as to the putting of the feed-wires underground, as a practical question?

A. Yes, sir — what?

Q. What would you say about it as to the city wires and the West End feed-wires? The city has its wires still above ground and the West End has its feed-wires above ground?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, as to the practicability of doing it, taking the state of the art and the expense connected with it?

A. Well, as I said at the beginning of my testimony, I don't call myself an electrical engineer. Therefore, any of the testimony that I might give as to expense would be entirely beside the mark. I don't know anything about the expense. I do know that in Buffalo and in Philadelphia, up to within a very short time, all the feed-wires were underground. Of course, I cannot say what they are to-day, because I haven't been in either city for a few months. But the thing is practical.

Q. That is, it will work and can be done?

A. It can be done. The expense is something I have no knowledge about.

Q. But practically, the city doesn't see fit to put its wires underground?

A. Not as yet, sir. We have no knowledge that they have put anything but a small portion of them underground.

Q. No, that has appeared here already. Now, do you know anything of the practical difficulties that have been experienced in trying to put wires underground in Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and, for a long time, in Buffalo?

A. No, sir.

Q. That they have been two or three years experimenting upon it — you don't know anything about that one way or the other?

A. No, sir; I hadn't heard of it one way or the other.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Cabot, you have testified with reference to the cut-out in a given district in case of fire. Does that cut out the trolley wire from that district, its current?

A. As I understand it, it removed all current from the trolley-wire in that district.

Mr. HYDE. — And the feed-wire, too.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Now, one moment.

Q. Does it cut out the feed-wire in that district?

A. Unless I am wrongly informed, it does not. It doesn't appear to from the way the wire is run on the pole.

Q. So that, as you are informed, the cut-out system of the West End does not take the current off the feed-wires that run along the sidewalk. That is the way you are informed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And during a fire, if the insulation of those feed-wires is disturbed and the wire becomes bare the current is liable to escape in its full intensity?

A. If there is any path by which it can escape.

Q. Now, isn't it true that in case you get the current from the feed-wire it is more dangerous than from the trolley-wire?

A. Now, sir; I don't understand that that is the case.

Q. You understand that the amount is the same?

A. Well, there may be a larger amount on the feed than on the trolley. That would depend on the number of cars, the number of cars on the section, or the number of cars being supplied, respectively, by the trolley and the feed wire.

Q. Then isn't it possible that in some instances there should be greater intensity on the feed-wire than on the trolley?

A. No, sir. Well, there is a greater intensity in the sense that there is a greater pressure on a water-pipe, with water flowing through it, at the point where the water enters than there is at the other end. There is a very slight loss by friction in that case. There is a very slight loss by what we call "drop" in this case.

Q. But the feed-wire is always as strong in its current as the trolley?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the only way to get rid of the current through the feed-wire in case of fire is to cut the feed-wire off?

A. Yes, as I understand it, sir.

Q. Have you ever known a feed-wire to be cut off in case of fire?

A. It is my impression that one section, or perhaps two sections, were removed at the time of the Hecht fire. That is as far as I know, sir.

Q. That is the only case you know of?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But it is a fact, isn't it, Mr. Cabot, that usually in case of fire the feed-wires are allowed to remain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As you understand it, the current is running through them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this is true, is it not, that if a ladder touches those feed-wires and rubs off the insulation, in case that ladder is covered with water it will charge the ladder with electricity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that current may be a dangerous current to the firemen?

A. It may be sufficient to make them very uncomfortable, perhaps knock them off the ladder. I shouldn't say it was dangerous in the sense of being liable to kill them.

Q. Now, Mr. Hyde did not, as he proposed to do, follow up your suggestions as to the power of this current. Will you go on and state what you were about to state when you were interrupted by Mr. Hyde.

A. Well, simply that personally I should be very loath to pick up the end of a trolley-wire if I believed my feet were in any kind of connection with the ground? I might escape with my life, but I should expect to be pretty well crippled.

Q. You consider, then, that the 500-volt current of the West End Company is a dangerous current to life and to body?

A. Certainly to body. I don't know that we have any authentic cases of actual killing.

Q. Isn't it true that hands have been burned from touching it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, the point of contact is in danger?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And people have been crippled by 500 volts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And wouldn't you expect, in case of handling a West End trolley-wire or a feed-wire, with the current there is in it, wouldn't you expect the hand of any person touching it to be seriously burned?

A. Not necessarily. It would depend upon whether he was in electrical connection with any other conductor. A man with a good pair of dry rubber boots might pick up a trolley-wire and be perfectly unharmed. On the other hand, he might be seriously injured.

Q. In other words, you have got to insulate the man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If he isn't insulated he will get it?

A. I should expect that he would; yes, sir.

Q. Now, you have no question, have you, Mr. Cabot, that it would be the removal of a very serious factor in insurance risks if the feed wires and return wires of the West End Company were put underground?

A. No, I don't think I should call it a serious factor, Mr. Williams. In comparison with the other factors that make up a fire risk I don't think the loss of time or danger from the feed-wires is a serious factor.

Q. It is mainly, is it not, in the interference of those wires with the operations of firemen at fires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if they do interfere with the handling of ladders is it not true that they interfere at the most critical time for the handling of a fire?

A. Yes, sir; unquestionably.

Q. And if it does appear that the firemen are hindered in putting up their ladders, there is no question but what that is a factor in the insurance risk?

A. Oh, a factor, certainly; yes.

Q. Mr. Hyde, in his opening, suggested the possibility of the adoption of an alternating current for the West End system. I wish to ask you this question: If a proper conduit were constructed for the burying of the present wires, the feed-wires of the West End Company, would there be any mechanical difficulty in case of the adoption of an alternating system of inserting wires in those conduits in place of the present feed-wires, which wires for the alternating system would carry the alternating current?

A. Not so far as I know, sir.

Q. So that, in your judgment, if the company contemplates the adoption of an alternating system,—that is, a higher current,—it would easily use conduits which may be constructed now to carry the feed-wires of the company?

A. I should say so, as far as I know about the subject.

Q. Now, the alternating current is carried to the same intensity by smaller wires, isn't it?

A. No, sir; it doesn't make any difference, so far as the size of the wire goes, whether the current is a direct current or an alternating current.

Q. Well, now, I am in the same condition that Mr. Hyde is in, Mr. Cabot, that I understand very little about electricity. I say it because he has confessed it himself, and I want to ask you a question, — I think it is very important, — as to the use of the alternating current in connection with this company's system. Is this true that the use of an alternating current in connection with their system would be that they could carry a current of greater intensity, and then feed off the current from that wire in smaller intensity, than the main wire carries?

A. Yes, sir; that is the fact.

Q. That is the fact?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that the idea would be that, instead of carrying a uniform 500-volt current, you would carry, possibly, a 10,000-volt current, and then feed off through the transformers into the trolley such a voltage as they wanted to use at that point?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would very materially diminish the number of circuits, wouldn't it?

A. Not necessarily. It would depend on how they were arranged. It would diminish the necessity for as large a wire. That is to say, the carrying capacity of the present wires would be increased by just so much as the voltage or pressure was increased.

Q. Now, it would be, would it not, a matter of economy if that system could be adopted, from an electrical stand-point?

A. It would be a matter of economy from a wiring stand-point.

Q. They could use a smaller wire?

A. They could use a smaller wire to deliver the same amount of power.

Q. Now, if that alternating current were used, it would be a very dangerous current, would it not?

A. That would depend on the voltage, again, sir.

Q. Well, there is no doubt that practically in its youth they would use a high voltage, is there?

A. I should suppose none.

Q. Then there would be no question but that, from an insurance stand-point, and every other stand-point, — the stand-point of public safety, — it would be desirable that that alternating current should go underground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I understand you that if a proper conduit were constructed at the present time to take the feed-wires as they now exist it would not be a question of great expense to substitute the alternating system, with its transformers, for the present feed-wires?

A. I must decline to answer that question, sir. As I said before I am not an electrical engineer, and the question of changing over a system of the size of the West End from a direct circuit to an alternating circuit is a question that a man would be paid, probably, a good many hundred thousand dollars for. I don't know. As far as the mere feed-wires were concerned, I should say there would be no difficulty in changing over from one to the other.

Q. And there is no difficulty, as you understand it, isn't it perfectly well established now that there is no difficulty, in putting a high potential wire, properly insulated, underground in any conduit through a thickly settled space?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That problem has finally been solved, hasn't it?

A. Yes, sir; I should say it had.

Q. And this question whether it is safe to put them in the same conduit with a wire of low potential is another question, and that you are not quite satisfied of, are you?

A. I haven't any experience on the point one way or the other.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) He speaks about a ladder placed against an insulated wire at a fire and wearing through the insulation. Did you ever know such a thing to occur at a single fire?

A. No, I don't think I have known it to occur, Mr. Hyde.

Q. With the heavy insulation its occurrence is not probable, is it?

A. Well, I shouldn't want to take my chances of a ladder resting against it in case of a fire lasting an hour.

Q. Because of the wear on the insulation?

A. Yes, sir; because of the wear on the insulation.

Q. Now, you have to do with rates, I understand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, have any rates been advanced because of the feed-wires?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Do you know about the rates on individual buildings?

A. I have records in the office that would show.

Q. Now, let me ask you this — whether, to your knowledge, rates have been raised at the corner of Kneeland and Washington streets, where you will recall there is a network of wires crossing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whether or not there has been any change of rate at that point on account of wires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There has?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) As to feed-wires I was asking, not as to other wires?

A. Yes, I understood your question.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) The feed-wires are a part of that network there, aren't they?

A. No, sir; as I understand it I don't think the feed-wires are taken into account there.

Q. Along that line the feed-wires are very thick, aren't they?

A. No, sir; I should say not.

Q. Aren't there several at the corner of the street?

A. Yes, there may be four.

Q. Now, isn't this true, that if the feed-wires were not there at that point there would be some space between the building and the first guard-wire for the erection of ladders which does not now exist?

A. Yes.

Q. So that the feed-wires are a very important factor at that point in preventing the elevation of ladders?

A. Well, I shouldn't want to say they are important or unimportant, sir. They are a factor.

Q. They are a factor? And the truth is, is it not, Mr. Cabot, that at that point it is physically almost impossible to get a ladder up?

A. It is on the Kneeland-street side, sir. I don't remember the Washington-street side clearly enough to say offhand.

Q. In case of fire at that point it would be necessary practically to cut out the whole system before the Fire Department could operate on those buildings at that corner with safety and efficiency?

A. Well, I shouldn't want to say that, sir. I don't think all the circuits that supply down town, for instance, come by that point. I should

say that if all the wires were cut at that point it wouldn't be more than five minutes before care would be operating except on that section.

Q. That doesn't answer my question as I meant it. You intended to answer it, no doubt. I want to ask you one more question, which I should have asked originally. Do you know whether the Fire Department of Boston undertakes to handle these wires at fires and cut them out, to deal with the wires?

A. No, sir; I have no knowledge on the subject at all. I should say I didn't think they did, that they depended on the West End to do it.

Q. So that if those wires are to be cut out, your understanding is that it is the force that is kept up by the West End Company upon which the Boston Fire Department relies?

A. As far as the trolley-wires and the feed-wires are concerned, yes, sir.

Q. And if the West End fire department or wire department doesn't happen to arrive, that the Fire Department awaits them?

A. It has, so far.

Q. It has, so far; and it is true, is it not, that the government of the city and the people of the city have no control over the operations of the West End fire and wire department system?

A. Well, I don't know about "no control," sir—I suppose they have the same control they have over any other citizens, but no more than that.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Cabot, I suppose that that feed-wire insulation is, to some extent, perhaps, a secret process, but do you know in a general way about its composition? Is there any tar in it?

A. Yes, sir; there is a certain amount of what we know as tar—that is, compounds coming from pitch or from oils.

Q. Those are very inflammable substances, are they not?

A. Well, comparatively speaking, no—not as compared with oil or benzine; yes, as compared with iron.

Q. Well, they are, as compared with wood, inflammable, are they not?

A. Well, the last sample of insulation that I had in my hands was about equal to pine wood.

Q. Well, wouldn't a moderate heat at a fire, say 200 or 300 degrees, wouldn't that heat be liable to melt it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Cabot, you speak of these cut-offs and say that the feed-wire is not cut off. That is because if the whole thing were cut off, the feed-wire and trolley, the whole system beyond that point would be disabled, wouldn't it?

A. As far as those wires were concerned, it would depend on whether there was another chance to feed into the same circuit later on.

Q. Well, it is practically impossible, isn't it, without an enormous expense in the number of wires, to have this thing distributed so that the feed-wire as well as the trolley can be cut off?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. I think it can be done.

Q. Well, how can it be done? That is to say, if there is a wire that runs from here to Dorchester, and if at some intermediate point the power is cut off from the feed-wires, how is it to be operated beyond that point?

A. You would have to have three or four of those feed-wires coming in at different points and not passing by the same point.

Q. That is, they would have to be fed in beyond that district somewhere?

A. Yes, sir; beyond.

Q. And not included in that district?

A. Not included in the district.

Q. Well, that would be a very much more complicated system than now, would it not?

A. No, sir; I don't think I should call it very much more complicated. It would be simply more complicated.

Q. Now, isn't it a fact, Mr. Cabot, that the insurance rate runs from two cents to twenty and twenty-five cents on a hundred for wire risk on different buildings?

A. There is a charge on different buildings in the city, varying from two cents to twenty-five cents for wires in front of those buildings.

Q. Well, now, can it be said that a part of that risk does not come from the feed-wire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How can that be?

A. Because compared, as Mr. Paige has said, with other factors in making up a rate, the delay consequent upon those wires is very small.

Q. Well, the report of the fire commissioners shows that there have been a large number of obstructions from those wires in the past year, — fifteen or twenty obstructions, Mr. Paige has said himself, I believe, that he has known of. Now, do I understand you to say that that risk is not included?

A. Not included, sir.

Q. Well, isn't there an expectation that it will be included? Isn't there a purpose on foot to increase the wire rate, Mr. Cabot?

A. It has not reached me, sir.

Q. Now, I want to ask you a question or two about electrolysis, — is that a danger in our streets to-day? It exists, does it not?

A. It exists.

Q. Free electricity running along the water and gas pipes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it has a destructive effect which is called electrolysis?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, could these wires be buried in such a way, these feed-wires, as to practically nullify that effect?

A. There have been a large number of experiments made, and the electricians whom the city engineer has employed believe that a form of construction can be used which will reduce that effect to practically nothing.

Q. And that is a serious danger, is it not, Mr. Cabot?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is an injury to the water-pipes and the gas-pipes, and may it not be an independent cause of fire itself?

A. Yes, sir; it has been.

Q. By different currents of different potentiality running into houses?

A. Yes, sir; it has been.

Q. You say it has caused fire?

A. Yes, sir; but not in this city, so far as we know.

Q. Now, have you knowledge of your own, Mr. Cabot, as to what was done in Buffalo with these conduits? Have you seen them or do you know about it?

A. Yes, sir; I have seen them.

Q. Well, will you explain to the committee what they do there? what kind of conduits they are and how they work?

A. Well, I didn't go into detail any more than to see that there is a series of tubes laid in the streets through which the feed-wires pass and from which they come up at the poles.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Within the poles, inside the poles?

A. I think so, Mr. Hall; I am not sure. I would not want to testify to that, but as I remember, inside.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) How large is the conduit — do you remember?

A. Well, the Niagara street conduit, as I remember it, is about two feet square. That is the main feed of the system.

- Q. Does it contain anything except the electric-car wires?
 A. Not that I know of.
 Q. And that is running yet, as far as you know?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Did you ever hear of any difficulties connected with it?
 A. No, sir.
 Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Where does that run, Mr. Cabot, in what part of the street?
 A. Right next to the curb, as I understand it, just outside the curb.
 The hearing was adjourned at 12.49 P.M. to 2.30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hearing was resumed at 2.30 P.M.

ROBERT C. BROWN, *Sworn.*

- Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Your full name?
 A. Robert C. Brown.
 Q. And your occupation?
 A. I am electrical engineer for the West End road.
 Q. And how long have you been in the employ of the West End?
 A. Since the fall of 1889; except for five months.
 Q. Now, you may state in general your line of duties there.
 A. Superintendent of all electrical work connected with the power stations and largely in connection with construction.
 Q. And you have how many men under your general direction or employed at work in connection with the electrical department?
 A. Well, directly a very few.
 Q. Yes, but in the different departments where you are, in general, supervisor in charge of electrical questions?
 A. Well, in the neighborhood of two hundred.
 Q. That is, since Mr. Pearson has left there is no one in the regular employ of the company who has charge of the electrical matters over you, is there?
 A. No, sir.
 Q. Now, I would like to have you state to the committee the principle on which an electric car is propelled by electricity, briefly. I don't care to go into any extended detail.
 A. Well, you mean just how the motors act in the car?
 Q. No; I mean just how electricity is applied, starting at the power-house, and explaining how the electricity is generated, without going into minute details. A general proposition of what has to be done in order to get to work?
 A. Well, the electricity being generated, developed in the generator, passes through the switch-board and its automatic devices, and then through the feeder switch-board and its devices, and out through the feeders to different sections of the city, and in these different sections, passing along to the different points by the feeders, it again passes on to the trolley-wire.
 Q. From the feeders?
 A. From the feeders, and is taken off from the trolley-wires to the motors by means of the trolley wheel, the trolley pole, and other devices in the car; and after going through the motor, returns by way of the ground rails and ground wires to the power station.
 Q. Now, is it necessary that the return current should be kept up as well as the outflowing current?
 A. Yes; however much goes out, the same has to return.
 Q. And if you don't keep it in motion, there is no power for use. That is the idea?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, when it comes to the return, in what form is the return carried back?
- A. Well, in the same volume as it goes out.
- Q. Well, in what form? You carry it out and how do you carry it back?
- A. Well, it comes back by means of the ground wires, the rails, and partially by means of the earth.
- Q. Take the ground wires: what are they?
- A. Well, those that are laid between the rails are copper wires in the neighborhood of three-eighths of an inch in diameter. There are also ground feeders, which are larger.
- Q. Now, how are those ground copper wires laid, insulated or covered, whatever it may be, if at all?
- A. Well, the wires that pass overhead have the same insulation and covering as the feed-wires.
- Q. Yes, but I am speaking now of the underground wires?
- A. The underground wires in a majority of cases are bare wires.
- Q. Now, have you been putting these into lead pipes of late?
- A. No, not lead pipe.
- Q. Any form of pipe?
- A. Yes, wooden pipe, in the neighborhood of the power-station.
- Q. But generally on the road there is bare wire that takes up the current and carries it back?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And it carries it back to the station, the power-house where it started from?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, take the feeder wires that are above ground, are they all insulated?
- A. All insulated, yes, sir.
- Q. And is this a fair specimen of the insulation, the specimen which we had here this morning?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In different sizes?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. But the insulation is carefully done?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Of whom is that purchased as a rule — I mean who makes it? I don't care from whom it is purchased, but who makes the wires?
- A. Some by the Circular Loom people, some by Holmes, Booth, & Hayden, I think — I believe we buy a great deal of wire from them — and some from the Edison.
- Q. Yes, and take wire manufacturers like Washburn, Moen, and those people?
- A. We buy a large quantity from them.
- Q. Do they make insulated wire?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Take New York — there is a large concern there that makes wire?
- A. I don't think we deal with them.
- Q. Well, there is a large house there that makes wire, and this wire is bought of them and used for this purpose?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, you may explain the down-town cut-off system fully, if you please, which is used in case of fire?
- A. Well, to illustrate, take Washington street, — Washington street is fed by a feeder from a power station, and the trolley of Washington street itself is sub-divided by the cut-outs you referred to this morning, these sections being connected to the main feeder by means of switches.

These switches will cut out and disconnect the trolley-wire entirely from the feeder. The feeder also at certain points has switches in it whereby it can be cut out if necessary. There are also switches laid out — this work is not completed yet — so that any section can be connected to its neighbor, and in that way if the feeder is temporarily cut out it will not effect the service.

Q. That is, you can cut out and connect, both?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if you cut out one section, if you want to run cars elsewhere you can connect another section, and in that way, away from the fire, you can keep the road running?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of those sections have you in the down-town portion of Boston, say below Dover street?

A. I never counted them. I should say between one and two hundred.

Q. And each one of them is capable of a separate cut-out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those regarded as desirable except for fire purposes practically?

A. Well, in case of a broken wire it is often easier to work upon it with a dead wire than with a live wire.

Q. But the principal protection that comes from it is in case of fire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, you cut out the wire and thereby the current, and separate the portion you cut out, and leave the road to run its other portions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what have you been doing recently, or seeking to do, as to those sections?

A. Well, endeavoring to make them as small as possible?

Q. Small in area?

A. As small in area as possible.

Q. That increases the number?

A. Yes; and at the same time makes them more practical for service.

Q. Now, has that insulating joint and the manner of doing that been improved in the last two or three years?

A. Yes, sir, greatly. There are better appliances for both switches and insulators, the same as in all the line material.

Q. And what we are seeking to do now is to put in the newest and the best?

A. Yes, sir; that is the idea.

Q. The idea being to supplant the old appliances with the newer and better?

A. Yes, sir; we have done that a great deal.

Q. Now, how many are there of the newest and best appliances in this district that you say is being provided with one or two hundred?

A. Well, a great number of the insulators, but there are a large number of the switches that haven't yet been put up on account of the restriction put upon the work.

Q. Now, what is the restriction put upon the work, and by whom?

A. Well, as I understand the matter, the work was interfered with by some person stating that we should receive a permit.

Q. Some city official?

A. Some city official, and since that time there has been no permit granted, and so the work is at a standstill.

Q. That is, the work we were willing and are willing to do, and were proceeding as fast as we could, for the sake of protection has been stopped by somebody in the interest of the city on the ground that we haven't the permits? You understand that to be the situation?

A. Yes, sir; that is, permits that we can practically use.

Q. And if a fire should occur and firemen should be injured by reason or failure to cut out where these permits are refused, we are powerless to prevent it?

Mr. REED. — How can he answer that?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, it follows, of course, doesn't it?

Mr. REED. — I don't think so.

Mr. HYDE. — Why not?

Mr. REED. — Put the question again. I don't think the committee will allow the question. It is something that he doesn't know anything about, that is all.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) If a fire should occur and the circuit should fail to be cut out — I am speaking now of failure to cut the wires because of lack of these appliances that we are willing to put in, and the city refuses to authorize us to put in — and a fireman should be injured, how would we be at fault in any way?

Ald. BRYANT. — Do I understand that the city have declined to give a permit?

Mr. HYDE. — As I understand it we have gone on to put in these what are regarded as safety factors. They are of little value to us, but as regards fire safety they are important factors — these joints. We have proceeded to go to work and put them in in connection with our general installation, and up comes an official and says that that requires a special permit to put them up. Then cold weather comes and we cannot put them in. These are put in boxes on the poles six or eight feet above the curbstone.

The CHAIRMAN. — Whom have you applied to?

Mr. HYDE. — I understand that the Superintendent of Streets has been the one applied to, that he supplies the permits. We are trying to get a permit to do the work. As I understand it, this is simply a most important safety factor which we are simply ready to apply in connection with this road to bring about additional safety in case of fire. We are seeking to do it, are ready to do it and are trying to do it, and are only waiting for a permit from the city.

Ald. BRYANT. — The only thing I am trying to find out is whether you are trying to get those permits.

Mr. HYDE. — I understand so.

The WITNESS. — There has been considerable discussion in the matter.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, we are waiting for that.

Q. Now, Mr. Brown, you can go on. If I understand you, these sections or these cut-outs comprise both the feed-wires and the trolley-wires, with more trolley-wires than feed-wires?

A. Yes, sir; more trolley than feeders. A feed-wire section doesn't need to be so large, because you can easily connect from the sections about by cutting off a large portion of the feed-wire and changing the sections locally.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Brown, will you tell us in regard to these cutting-off points? For example, take the points between Adams square and Summer street, on Washington street, if there was a fire in that section how much of that would you cut off? Is there more than one circuit or more than one section in that district?

A. Oh, yes; there is a section in Adams square, and the next cut-out is between Adams square and Court street.

Q. That is, if you were to cut off you would cut off the points between Court street and Adams square?

A. Yes, sir. We could cut that out or simply a part of that distance, — you mean just the section between Court street and Adams square?

Q. I mean just the points that would be cut off, the sections that would be cut off. Where are the points where you would cut off between Adams square and Summer street? That is, if you wanted to cut off

the whole of it how many sections would it take, or how far apart are the points if you should only cut off one at a time?

A. Well, one section begins at Hanover street and goes up about midway between Cornhill and Court street; the next cut-out is near the corner of Milk street, on the lower side, the down-town side.

Q. Then, to cut out between Adams square and Court street that would be one section, and from there to Milk street would be one section?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As I understand you, between Court street and Adams square, down nearly to Hanover street, is one section?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then, coming this way, it would be from between the corner of Cornhill and Court street to Milk street?

A. Yes, sir. Then there is another short section there right at the very corner, which cuts off a little ways down Milk street and a little ways up Washington, towards Franklin. Then there is another cut-out between Franklin street and Summer street, also extending a short way down Franklin street. The next is between Summer street and Temple place.

Q. In other words, one cut-out would cover perhaps 300 or 400 feet, something of that kind?

A. Not more than that.

Q. Now, we don't have as many feed-wires running down as we do trolley-wires, do we, — that is, both ways, — for parallel streets?

A. Oh, certainly not.

Q. That is, if we are running on two parallel streets a small current, we might feed from one street on to the other, and we would put the feed-wire only on one street?

A. That is the way we do in a great many cases down town.

Q. And where you can utilize the current in that way without multiplying the feed-wires you do so?

A. Certainly.

Q. As to the trolley-wire, you have to have a trolley-wire on each track on which you run cars?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no way to avoid that?

A. No way at all under the present system.

Q. And the voltage used on the road is what?

A. Five hundred.

Q. Now, have you ever taken that current?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Many times?

A. Well, quite a number. I never kept count of it.

Q. Did it ever injure you?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you take it for amusement?

A. No, I never take it unless it is by mistake. It is very disagreeable.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, how many men have we in our emergency corps working on our wires?

A. Well, we have crews of men. Each crew is composed of four men, except one crew, I believe, which has three, and these men are, of course, on duty all the time. In our power stations working on the generators, operating them, there are always on duty directly connected with the generators at least 15 men; and then, of course, in Mr. Dyer's construction crew — that varies greatly according to the work in hand, but normally, I suppose, there are between 15 and 25 men. Of course, when we have extra men the number sometimes goes up into the hundreds.

Q. Mr. Dyer is the man who goes out and supervises work on the streets?

A. Yes, sir; he is superintendent of the street work.

Q. Now, are the men who are doing this work constantly getting shocks?

A. Oh, yes, sir; they often get them.

Q. And does it interfere with the employment of men?

A. I never knew of a man stopping his work on account of a shock.

Q. And yet they come in contact with the wires so as to get a shock from accident rather than desire, I suppose, in all cases?

A. Yes, sir; in all cases, I think. I never knew a man to take the full voltage for pleasure.

Q. I remember once at the State House in the early part of the history of this question, the question was raised whether a man would take it, and there was a man who had charge then of a certain portion of our work who said he was perfectly willing to take it, said he would take the shock. There was a discussion then as to the danger, and the committee went out to the power-house and they set the measure of the voltage at 500, and he sat down in a chair and took —

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Now, Mr. Hyde, if you are testifying I would like to have you put under oath. If you are going to testify I object.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, if the committee don't want the information I will not force it on them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — No, I would simply like to have you sworn.

Mr. HYDE. — I will not force information on the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Then you had better suspend.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I will ask the committee to rule on that rather than Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — You have not been put under oath.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I am not speaking for your benefit, but for the committee. I am, however, examining, rather, and not seeking to testify.

The CHAIRMAN. — It would seem to the Chair that if you desire to introduce that testimony you can call witnesses.

Mr. HYDE. — I don't know whether Mr. Brown knew about it at the time or not. I forget the man's name, but I believe he took the current at Allston.

The WITNESS. — I was not connected with the road at that time, and I don't know the man's name. But I have heard of the case a number of times.

Mr. HYDE. — I know the man's name perfectly well, if it were mentioned. It commences with "S" I believe. He was quite a prominent man and afterwards went into the employ of — well, I don't know his name.

Ald. HALL. — After you get through with this witness perhaps we will have you as a witness.

Mr. HYDE. — Oh, this was merely an incident in connection with the taking of the current, showing that it was no more than a man could take.

Ald. HALL. — A healthy man, of course, can take this current. I suppose there is no doubt about that.

Mr. HYDE. — He is the only man I ever knew of who voluntarily sat down and took it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — One moment — I object. I would like to get you under oath, Mr. Hyde, and when you have testimony to offer I would like to have you under oath. I am anxious to have you under oath. Will you go?

Mr. HYDE. — I am examining the witness.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I ask you now.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I am examining the witness. We will see how you get along when you get on the stand.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I shall have something to say about that.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, that is all right — when we get to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — You will testify if I do — I tell you that.

Mr. HYDE. — I may or may not. That doesn't follow, by any manner of means.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, we will see about it.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, that may be.

Q. Now, Mr. Brown, coming back to the question of the feed-wires, as to the form of their being suspended, as to the strength with which they are upheld — that is, they are attached to what?

A. The pole has upon it a cross arm, and on this cross arm is fastened the insulator, and the feed-wire is tied, as we call it, by a very strong wire on to the insulator.

Q. And that is all supported by this arm?

A. All supported by the arm.

Q. What is the insulator made of?

A. Well, made of various things. We use glass to a large extent and also what is called the *Ætna* compound — mica, shellac, and other things, put under great pressure and making a very good non-conductor.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, therefore, the feed-wire has the insulation that is indicated on the wire itself, on the outside, and has the insulation that is used in the stringing of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that there are both of those insulations as to the feed-wire?

A. Both of those — that is, to keep the current from escaping from the wire to the ground.

Q. Now, what are the objections, beyond the financial waste of power, of having the electricity escape to the ground? Whatever you lose is thrown away?

A. Whatever we lose is thrown away; but I don't see that other than that we lose anything. Perhaps it might develop a greater loss after once beginning.

Q. Well, I am not speaking so much of the loss merely; but suppose there is a general leakage in the ground from imperfect insulation — when it reaches the ground what becomes of the electricity?

A. Well, it returns through the earth to the generator, the same as the electricity which passes through the motor. It doesn't do any work — it is simply a waste of power.

Q. But when it passes through the motor it is collected and carried back on the wire?

A. Yes, but part of it may pass through the earth. It all goes along together.

Q. Now, suppose it escapes from the pole where you have no wire connection, have you anything but the earth to carry it back?

A. Well, it probably will shift over on to some conductor, the nearest conductor to it.

Q. If there is nothing, it will go through the earth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if there was anything that made a better conductor it would seek that and find it and go back by that?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, you may state some of the difficulties of putting feed-wires underground?

A. Well, at present the nature of the art is rather in an uncivilized state, so to speak. That is, it has only been tried in a few cities and there it has not been established sufficiently long to become a fixture. That is, it cannot always be depended upon, and this is shown, I

think, by the fact that most of the large electric railways have not as yet put their wires underground, although, of course, such an arrangement would be desirable, could we be sure that it would be perfectly satisfactory. On the Brooklyn city road, which I think is one of the largest roads in the country, they have done nothing in that direction as yet.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, now, Mr. Chairman, this witness is arguing the case. If he answered the practical questions, I think that would be enough; but whether it is evidence of the state of the art that large companies have not done it, it seems to me is argument and not testimony.

Mr. HYDE. — I think the witness is pursuing a perfectly proper line.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — He is not pursuing a proper line, when he argues the case.

Mr. HYDE. — I don't think he is doing so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Of course, there is no objection to his stating facts, but —

Mr. HYDE. — That is a fact, — that the Brooklyn company and other large companies have not put their feed-wires underground.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, it seems to me the witness should confine himself to testimony that he can give. I don't know as hardly the statement as to what they have not done shows any reason that it cannot be done.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, he has not stated that it couldn't be done. He said the difficulties were such that it hadn't been generally adopted?

Q. Now, do you know of the experiments which have been made in the north-west?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — He did not state what you have said he stated. He stated it as an argument that it was not a valuable thing to do because large companies had not adopted the system. That is what I object to.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I think that is, as far as it goes, evidence. It is for the committee to say.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — It is argument, not testimony. Well, go ahead.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Do you know about the experiments made in the north-west, — in Minneapolis and St. Paul?

A. I knew they made some tests there, on the underground system; made some trials of it.

Q. And was it followed up by use?

A. Well, they used it to a certain extent, and I know portions of it have been abandoned. I have never visited the road, so my knowledge in the matter is nothing extensive.

Q. Take Milwaukee.

A. Well, I know very little about Milwaukee, or any of those roads, except in a general way.

Q. Now, where are the two places, as far as you know, where it is in use to any extent now?

A. Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Q. How long has it been in use in Philadelphia?

A. Well, less than a year, I believe, to any extent.

Q. And do you know anything about the success or non-success of it there?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Of your own knowledge, Mr. Witness?

The WITNESS. — Well, I have heard of nothing in regard to it as yet definitely, one way or the other.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Have you visited Buffalo?

A. No, sir.

Q. And could not say as to that one way or the other?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of their earlier experiments there?

A. No, sir.

Q. You know neither one way nor the other in regard to that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, have you known any accidents to have come to men from the electricity on the feed-wires?

A. No, sir; I never have.

Q. Now, you didn't state the difficulties of putting the feed-wires underground fully. You may go on and finish that.

Mr. REED. — I think he did state them very fully.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Well, if he has anything more to state he may state it then.

A. Well, practically, in the street we would meet with a great many obstructions in the way of water-pipes and gas-mains and things of that nature. Then by having them in conduits there would be a great difficulty to overcome for us, because our wires at the present time would have to be very large, and to pull them, as you would have to do, through an underground conduit, in anything but a direct line, requires not only a great strain, but at the same time larger conduits, in order to get around these turns. Of course if you should pull it through a small pipe the bind would be more on a sharp turn than in a large one.

Q. Take the *modus operandi* of doing it, taking our feed-wires in the city here, down town?

A. Well, the street would have to be dug up, in the first place, of course, removing the paving and dirt; and after that was done, if you couldn't find it out from maps where the pipes were, perhaps you would have to change the water-pipes, or perhaps you would find that you had got into such a network of them that you couldn't get through, and would have to fill up the street again and go to another point and make another attempt. After a location is found the duct for the feed-wire may be built in different ways. One way, to illustrate, would be to lay iron pipes, perhaps, covered with cement, and then pack around them a grouting of cement and stone.

Q. Now, these iron pipes that you speak of, commonly used in this connection, are termed ducts, aren't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the whole put together is commonly called a conduit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as to each duct, how many wires — I don't mean how many wires you would have in your cables — but how many cables would you put in each duct?

A. Well, I doubt with cables the size of ours if it would be practical to put in more than one.

Q. That is, put one cable in one duct?

A. Yes, sir, probably, unless we used very small cables, which we rarely do.

Q. And you could have as many ducts in that conduit, you would have as many ducts in that conduit as there were cables?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, having constructed your conduit and got your ducts, how would you introduce your wires? I mean, what would be the physical manner of doing it in construction?

A. Well, we would have to have at different points man-holes, and working from these man-holes, we would first run through the duct, as is common in all underground work, a pole and pull in after it. This pole is capable of being lengthened by adding lengths of perhaps five or six feet. Push that through the duct until it reached the other man-hole. Then it is pulled out and you pull with it a rope, and to that rope is made fast a cable, and that is pulled through by winches, etc., until the cable is in position in the duct.

Q. That is, the feed-wire is let down into a man-hole and then pulled through to the next man-hole, through a given duct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the man-holes have got to be large enough for men to do that work in, and they go from man-hole to man-hole?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, after it is put in in that way — you take it from a coil, as you buy it?

A. Take it off a large reel. You have undoubtedly seen them in the streets here — just about the same size.

Q. Now do you have to cut those from man-hole to man-hole or keep on unwinding from the reel, and extending it, such distance as it may last?

A. Well, the practice is, at present, to go from man-hole to man-hole and cut it at each man-hole.

Q. Now, how do you fasten it together after you have cut it?

A. Well, in some cases, use what is called a junction box — at other points, take ordinary joints. It depends a little on the service required.

Q. Now, is the cable without joints better than the cable with joints?

A. Much better, yes, sir.

Q. Now, to enable the work to be done which is required in the man-holes, the insertion of a cable, the taking of it out when necessary, the getting into it for any repairs that may be necessary, how large is it necessary that that man-hole should be?

A. Well, in the neighborhood of six feet in diameter, I should say.

Q. Six feet in diameter, and how deep down?

A. Well, that would depend somewhat on the level at which your cables were run. Anyway, you would have to have the bottom of the man-hole a foot, at least, below the entering cables.

Q. Well, practically it has to be low enough so that a man can get down into it and get his whole body in there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that necessarily takes four or five feet?

A. Well, cables would probably be run at that depth, anyway.

Q. Now, supposing that you get moisture into these ducts, or conduits, and your insulation should be imperfect in any way?

A. Well, very likely a leak would ensue quite soon and possibly a short circuit would develop serious enough to necessitate the removal of the cable.

Mr. REED. — These things do not happen with perfect insulation.

Mr. HYDE. — Oh, yes; the state of the art doesn't produce perfect insulation. We have as good as we possibly can get, but don't claim that it is perfect.

Q. Now, is it possible, in the present state of the art, to get all joints to be made and to continue perfect in connection with the practical use of electricity?

A. No, sir; it is not.

Q. Now, what do you mean by a short circuit? You say if the electricity should leak from imperfect work or from any cause there might be a short circuit. What do you mean by a short circuit?

A. Well, of course a leak and a short circuit are very much alike, but in speaking of a short circuit we generally mean an abnormal flow of current, enough to do considerable damage.

Q. Now, supposing you get a short circuit after you have got your cables, your feed-wires, underground, what effect does it have upon the running of the cars first?

A. Well, if it was of sufficient magnitude it would stop the cars that were fed by that section of feeder.

Q. That is, if it was enough to take the whole current the cars would stop?

A. Well, it might operate the cut-out for that section at the powerhouse or possibly cut out all the generators.

Q. Now, what do you mean by the cutting out of the generators, explain that?

A. Well, at the switchboard, at the power-station, is an automatic device which, on a short circuit, opens and cuts the power entirely off the line.

Q. And when the power is cut off on that line, to that extent the cars stop?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what means does the state of the art furnish to-day to locate that leakage or short circuit from the power-station?

A. Well, with our present arrangements we do considerable of that by testing the switches; but as our work progresses we shall have indicators which will show for themselves and automatically cut out any section that has an abnormal load.

Q. What I mean is, to enable you to detect the locality?

A. Well, that would do it. Of course we know where each conductor goes, and the operation of that particular device will show us in what locality the trouble is.

Q. We will suppose that you had a man-hole at the foot of School street on Washington street, to illustrate, and there was a leakage there that caused a short circuit. Now, at the power-house you would discover at once that you had a short circuit by some tell-tale?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you want to find it and stop it as soon as you can. With the present system of overhead feed-wires what do you do with reference to locating that and knowing where to go to stop it? Give us the *modus operandi* of such a case, assuming there is one. Say we have a feed-wire at the corner of School and Washington or Tremont streets, what would occur?

A. Well, we couldn't tell closer than that it was on that feeder. We should have to locate it exactly by means of the reports from the emergency crew. We could tell in a general way where it was.

Q. By following it up? Supposing a man at the power-house finds there is a short circuit, and that it is on a feeder that goes down Washington street, and he knows that at the power-house.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what is the next thing to do to find where on that feeder it occurs?

A. As far as that is concerned you could do nothing—you could merely notify the emergency crew that it was in a certain location.

Q. Now, supposing this man at the power-house knew that it was on that feeder line, supposing that he knew that it was in about this locality, what emergency crew would he naturally notify?

A. The one on Portland street.

Q. Do it by telephone?

A. By telephone—there is direct connection.

Q. Saying that the feeder-wire, designating it, had a short circuit on it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what would the emergency crew do?

A. They would hasten there as soon as they could, and, of course, would remove the short circuit.

Q. Where?

A. At the point or the portion of the trolley that is fed by these feeders, at the point where the short circuit occurs.

Q. Now, see that you follow me. What I am asking is this—there is an indication at the power-station that there is a short circuit on a certain line. Now, they don't know where on the line, as I understand you, it is. They notify the emergency crew, and their first duty is to find it?

A. Yes, sir; to follow up the course of that feeder until they find it.

Q. Now, from Portland street they would start for where?

A. Start in on Washington street and proceed right up Washington street.

Q. Until they found it?

A. Until they found it, yes, sir.

Q. Now, what is there on the surface to indicate to those men where it is when they get to it?

A. Well, a man familiar at all with line construction would see at once, at a glance, whether there was anything out of the ordinary or not?

Q. And would simply follow it up until he found it?

A. Yes, sir. I will also say that another way he would be informed would be through our inspectors, who are on the street all the time.

Q. That is, they might discover it?

A. They might discover it, yes.

Q. Now, we have inspectors passing up and down the street all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is a part of their duty to watch the wires and see that they are all right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And with their training and experience can they readily detect if they are not in working condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we will suppose this thing was reversed, and those feed-wires were underground, and you have got the tell-tale at the central power-station, that there is a short circuit on that feeder. Now, they would telephone to the same emergency crew, I assume, that they do now?

A. Probably, yes, sir.

Q. Now, what would it be necessary for them to do to discover the locality of that?

A. Well, it probably would be necessary to have a different class of men to discover that, and it would probably necessitate delicate instruments at the power-station, connected at various points, with tell-tales upon them. It couldn't be discovered as quickly as now with the overhead wires, where everything is visible.

Q. Now, supposing we had a corps of inspectors passing up and down the street, as we have now, would they be able to detect a fault in the underground feed-wire system, if it was put into a conduit?

A. I don't see how they could. No, sir.

Q. That is, they wouldn't discover it until it was discovered in the operation of the road, and reported to the power-station. Is that it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then they would commence to locate it, experimentally, as nearly as they could, by a series of electrical indicators and tell-tales?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when they got it located, as nearly as they could, they would notify the emergency crew, and they would come and further locate it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, therefore, supposing it required attention, assuming that the insulation has become faulty, or worn, or that the electricity has broken through, what would they do to repair it? What would it be necessary for them to do?

A. Well, it would probably be necessary for them to put in a new cable. It wouldn't be safe to leave the old one in place.

Q. They would just have to go down into this man-hole —

A. And pull out the old wire and insert a new one.

Q. Now, suppose they have first reached the right man-hole, have gone down into it, and have discovered and reached the cable where the

trouble is. Now, suppose the trouble was half-way between that and the next man-hole?

A. Well, it would necessitate the removal of that whole section between those two man-holes.

Q. Now, how would they discover it, if it was half-way between?

A. They would have to make a local test on that section.

Q. And what does that consist of?

A. Well, an electrical instrument could be connected with the parts of the cable, and by that we could locate about the exact position.

Q. Now, about how far apart are these man-holes generally, or how far apart would they be in the construction?

A. Well, on straight runs, probably four or five hundred feet.

Q. And on curves?

A. Well, it would depend on the diameter of the curve, at whatever distance they could make the curve.

Q. Well, from four to five hundred feet apart. Now, what distance apart would be necessary where they have sharp curves, such as would be met with down town?

A. Well, a hundred feet probably.

Q. Then, somewhere from one hundred to five hundred feet would be the distance of the man-holes apart.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we will suppose that you have found a fault; you have discovered it, and it is between two certain man-holes, — somewhere between those two, — and you decide to withdraw the cable. Now, before you can withdraw it through one man-hole, what do you have to do with the other man-hole?

A. Have to disconnect it from the length beyond.

Q. And how, ordinarily, would that be done? Is it a soldering, or simply a joint question?

A. Well, you would have to destroy the joint previously made there, and to do that would reverse the process you went through with the first time. That is, you would remove the lead covering on the outside, provided you used a lead-covered wire, and then the insulation, and you would cut the wire at that point.

Q. Well, now, taking the question of the pulling out of one of those large cables, — as to the amount of strength or power required to do it if your man-holes were four or five hundred feet apart?

A. Well I think they would come out about as easily as they were inserted.

Q. Well, I mean, would it take one, two, or three men?

A. Oh, probably half a dozen men.

Q. And part of the work would be in the man-hole and part upon the street.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, they have got to take this out and get it up on the street, and they have got to get it out of the way?

A. Yes, sir; probably coil it on a reel similar to the one they removed from when they first put it underground.

Q. Now, supposing you have four or five hundred feet of that, about what would it probably weigh?

A. Well, I should think it would weigh in the neighborhood of a thousand pounds.

Q. Well, now the men have got it out of the hole, they have coiled it up on the reel, and it is on the street, and all this time the men on the street are working on it the whole time it is in the way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now when they get it coiled up and have done this work, how do they remove it, how do they get it out of the way?

A. Probably put it on a dray of some kind and remove it.

Q. Now, they have taken that out and they have got to move another one in to take its place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how long, in such a case, would you say it would take, being expeditious, and working day and night, and obstructing the street as little as you could — how long would it take to locate one of those faults, to disconnect the cable, to take it out and put another back and have it in working order again?

A. Well, it could probably be done in 12 hours and possibly less.

Q. And then the thing, if properly connected, would be in good condition again?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, supposing water gets into these man-holes, and your ducts and pipes are submerged, and your electricity should, perchance, happen to leak?

A. Well, if it should leak it might develop serious damage, probably would if it leaked at all under those conditions.

Q. Now, state in what direction that damage would be, and what would be the nature of the damage?

A. Well, if it was such that the moisture passed through the joints, through the proper conductor, the electricity would follow that moisture back again and make a contact between the lead covering, if we used that kind of covering, and the conductor, and that would make an absolute short circuit, which would, of course, burn the cable severely at that point.

Q. Well, now, that is supposing that your cable is ordinarily in there, and by reason of surface water or any cause water should get above there and bring about that contact. Now, what other effect might it have besides the effect it might have upon our feed-wires and our own conduits?

A. You mean locally there?

Q. There or anywhere that it might communicate from there.

A. Well, it would, of course, react upon the power-station, if there was an abnormal amount of power there.

Q. Explain the reason of that.

A. The automatic cut-out, of course, would operate the same as I have indicated before, in that section, and locally I doubt ordinarily if there would be anything out of the usual occur. Of course, that is something I never observed personally. It would depend a little upon its location, how much the first flash amounted to, but I doubt if it would injure any of the other cables, although it might possibly puncture one very near to it, and perhaps establish a short circuit in that. Of course, the heat of the arc developed through a leakage of that kind is considerable, and it might puncture the insulation of a near cable and possibly destroy that.

Q. Now, you stated that it would act back upon the power-house, if I understand you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Explain that.

A. Well, it would operate the automatic cut-out upon that feeder so as to cut out that section, and, as soon as it was discovered that there was a considerable short circuit upon that feeder, that feeder would remain cut out, and of course the cars in that district are stalled until a change of feed is made so as to feed that section from some other feeder.

Q. Well, does it throw a sudden load back on the engine?

A. Yes, sir; but, of course, merely instantaneous — until the cut-out works.

Q. When the cut-out works it relieves that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And suppose your cut-out should fail to work, for any cause?

A. Well, it would put a very severe strain upon the engines and, of course, upon the conductor connecting at that point where the short circuit is.

Q. Now, in regard to doing this in the form you indicate — of course, building these conduits and interfering with the other pipes in the streets is a subject of considerable expense?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we will come to the question of loading the wires in the case of an emergency. A while ago we had a snowstorm which came up in the afternoon, and we had to put on electric plows and run them, in addition to the cars, in order to keep the tracks open. Now, doesn't that put an additional load upon the feed-wires?

A. Yes, sir; I should say it does.

Q. That is, you would have to pass an additional volume of electricity through them, if volume is the proper term?

A. Certainly.

Q. And what is the tendency of crowding electricity through feed-wires?

A. It heats them a great deal more than a small current would.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) I would like to ask Mr. Brown a question. I don't know as I understand quite what we are getting at here. I understand how these questions you are answering would apply in case these wires were put underground according to a system which you would advocate in case they were put underground.

A. According to the best engineering we know of to-day.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) A six-foot conduit?

A. I didn't say a six-foot conduit.

Q. I understood you to say a six-foot conduit.

A. That was the man-hole.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Now, Mr. Brown, wouldn't this question which has been asked of you in regard to moisture apply as well to the Edison electric wires now underground as to the West End feed-wires if they were underground?

A. To a certain extent; but in their system they use a much lower voltage, and the result would be a great deal less leak.

Q. How, then, would it apply to the Boston Electric Light Company?

A. Well, in their service they don't use a grounded circuit. All their conductors are separate. In our railway circuit, you see, the outside covering is the opposite pole, — that being negative and the inside being positive. You see, if we have a grounded circuit, in that case the outer current passes through the inside, the return circuit passes through the ground, and anything connected with the ground, and it would be almost impossible to have a lead-covered cable in a conduit and not have it at some point connected with the earth. You see that outside is the same as the earth. It acts as a field rather than anything else.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Perhaps you had better explain to the committee so that they may understand it, the difference in the form of the current that is necessary in a street railway from that which is necessary in electric lighting. Many of these terms perhaps the committee cannot catch. We use a grounded return?

A. A grounded return.

Q. Now, if you will explain that to the committee — why we do it, and why they need not do it.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Brown, before you do that, please explain to the committee what you mean by a grounded return.

A. A ground return is a return that makes use partly of the earth itself, and partly of the conductors placed in the earth. Of course, if the conductors are in the earth the earth itself carries part of the flow of electricity as it is a fairly good conductor.

Q. That would be the case, provided the wires were not insulated?

A. Provided the wires were not insulated. But we have a rail that carries the electricity at a certain point. We cannot insulate the rail — of course, that is impossible; and that carrying the electricity, as it does, of course it would be useless to insulate the wires that are passing along parallel with that rail, which is already a conductor in itself.

Q. Well, that rail only carries it the length of that rail, does it?

A. Well, we make use of the rail as a conductor quite largely.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Is the rail wired?

A. Yes, sir; the rail is all wired up. There are metallic connections between the rails and the ground conductors, and just as good connection as we know how to make, too.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Perhaps, Mr. Brown, so that the committee may understand it, if you should state how we construct a piece of railroad for electrical purposes, taking a section, if you please, a quarter of a mile long, and stating the whole thing and why we do it, so that the committee may fully understand, it might be well; for this is a very important matter, and I am very glad the chairman has asked these questions.

The CHAIRMAN. — I simply ask that question for information. I supposed where you connected the return-wire with the rail, that the current went from the rail and was taken from that to the return-wire, the bare wire which was underneath, and I didn't suppose it followed along from rail to rail.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, the car is running all the while and the current, having performed its duty, is being discharged all the time. Of course, this current is like the drip of water, all the time, and, as it goes out from the car, it is caught by all these devices. The rail is a conductor, the wire is a conductor, and the whole thing is going on at once. We get it on to the wire as much as we can. But Mr. Brown can explain the details better than I can.

The WITNESS. — Well, speaking of the ground construction, of course we lay the rails in the ordinary way, bolting them together with fish plates, to make as substantial an arrangement as we can. This construction itself forms a conductor, you see, because it is a continuous rail, probably in the direction that would lead to the power-station. The rails themselves, in addition to this, are fastened together with copper wires and rivets, the rivets being on the end of the copper wires, and driven into holes in which they fit very closely, these holes being right near the fish-plate, so called, connecting the rails together. This conductor serves to carry the electricity around the joints. In addition to this, in some construction there is what we call the supplementary wire, a conductor laid in the earth between the two rails. All pieces of rail are connected to this conductor, generally at two points, one at each end. This whole construction forms the return for a section of track.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Brown, why do you speak of a grounded current if your underground wire and your return insulated wire takes the current back? In what sense do you mean to use the term?

A. In the wide sense of including everything.

Q. That is to say, a large part of the current does go back through the ground?

A. Oh, yes; considerable of it. It depends, to a large extent, on the nature of the ground, the location, and other things.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) If the ground is moist, doesn't it affect the liability of the return current going back through the ground?

A. Considerably — more will probably pass back through the ground.

Q. Supposing the rails are covered with snow, or we will suppose that there is a settled place and that the water stands up onto the rails —

I don't mean necessarily covering the rails, but where the base of the rail may be more or less under water?

A. Well, it would probably distribute itself more into the earth than if there were no water there.

Q. That is, the ground then becomes more of a conductor?

A. More of a conductor locally there, and in that way would probably distribute it to a greater area.

Q. Now, is it possible, when you use a return-wire and use the rails connected as you have described, to prevent some of the electricity going into the earth and going back in that way?

A. No; some of it will go that way—some of it.

Q. As it passes through the car it passes through the wheels?

A. Through the wheels and then into the rail.

Q. And the wheel is in contact only with the rail?

A. That is all.

Q. And the rail, therefore, in the first instance takes all the electricity which has been used in the moving of the car?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. REED. — I would like to make a suggestion, and it is this: This is a West End witness, a man in their own employ, and I should like to suggest that Brother Hyde be instructed not to lead him more than four paces at a time. He has lead him steadily from the beginning of this examination up to this point.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee is allowing a liberal hearing on all sides.

Mr. HYDE. — Have I lead as much as Mr. Williams? I am certainly willing to come down to his method of leading in this hearing. I think you will find that he is the professor of it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have not done it at all, Brother Hyde.

Mr. HYDE. — You certainly have.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think it would be well for all sides to endeavor to conduct this hearing as nearly as possible in the same line as a case in court.

Mr. HYDE. — I am only asking such questions as will call the attention of the committee to what is not in dispute at all as to the *modus operandi*. It is simply a question of the details. It is not a question of whether I have this man or forty other men in regard to the *modus operandi* that I am referring to. That is not a question of dispute at all. There is a given fixed *modus operandi* recognized by any one who can see into it.

The CHAIRMAN. — You may proceed and not lead too much.

Mr. HYDE. — I have simply been referring to the fact that when the electricity has been used it goes out through the rail. There is no dispute about that.

The CHAIRMAN. — Why not ask where it goes? You can do so just as well.

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, just as well; but there is no dispute about it.

Q. Describe the transmission of electricity in detail from the trolley-wire back to the power-station.

A. It is taken from the trolley by the trolley-wheel in contact with it, passing down through the various conductors, the trolley pole—

Q. Describe the conductors.

A. The trolley-pole, the trolley-stand, the wiring of the car, including the switches, the lightning arrester, the rheostat, the motors, and finally comes to the contact with the motors, and then to the axle itself, is communicated then to the wheels, and finally to the rail. The rail, in a majority of cases, is connected to a supplementary wire, this being in return connected at the power-station. That completes the circuit of the electric current from the trolley-wire to the power-station.

Q. Now, we will suppose that the electricity we are speaking about for the moment reaches the rail half-way between joints. Now, state

the *modus operandi* by which that is gathered before it goes to the power-station, if you please.

A. Well, it will leave the wheel at the point of contact with the rail, and from these to the power-station it will go in the easiest manner for that amount of current to flow. It may be through the earth, a given part, a part through the supplemental wire, a part through the rail, a part through the overhead return if there be one; but the exact course or quantity it is difficult to say, because there is no way to follow, it all being out of sight and there being nothing to measure it by.

Q. Well, how does the return-wire gather it is what I had in mind.

A. Well, the return-wire is connected metallically to the rail by means of supplementary wires, bond wires.

Q. And about its following the supplementary wire, just how it gets on to the supplementary wire?

A. Well the supplementary wire is connected metallically to the rail by means of bonds, by means of a copper conductor.

Q. Now, what kind of metal is used to tie the rails together, and also the return-wires to the rails and connect? You say it is done with metallic wire?

A. Yes, sir; copper, as far as the wire is concerned; but the connection between the wire and the rails is made by iron rivets, usually, driven into a hole, making a tight fit in the rail.

Q. Now, as to the electricity that comes from a car as the road is ordinarily constructed, using the best methods that are now known. Does some electricity always go back by the rail if the joints are connected?

A. Yes, sir; some of it always does.

Q. And some always by the earth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the balance by the return-wire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, that which is conducted back by the rail, as a rule, doesn't leave the rail after it gets started, if that is the way of expressing it?

A. Well, I don't think you can say.

Mr. REED. — Well, that is a leading question on a very important matter. What becomes of it? — that is the proper way to put it.

The stenographer repeated the question.

Mr. REED. — That question isn't proper.

Mr. HYDE. — I submit that it is perfectly proper.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think the witness may answer that.

The WITNESS. — Well, whether it would leave the rail or not would depend on the relative resistance between the passage by means of the rail and passage in some other way. If the resistance that way was very small relatively to the other resistance, the greater portion would return by means of the rail. It is merely a question of comparative resistances.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, whatever of electrolysis exists, does it come from the various methods of conducting electricity underground, or does it come partly from them and partly from above?

A. Well, part of the electrical action in the earth would go on if we had no flow of current, as it is locally dependent upon the nature of the substances which are brought in contact with each other through moisture in the earth. The other action would depend largely on the quantity of current flowing and also upon the fact whether it would leave its conductor for another conductor at any point, passing through at these points moisture, or a salt, or something of that nature, which would bring about a decomposition.

Q. Take a feed-wire above ground, properly insulated, and supposing you overloaded it, carried to an extreme point, what would be the effect?

A. Well, it would get very warm. It would be very difficult to overload it under almost any conditions that I could think of in our service.

Q. Well, why would it, as long as it is above ground?

A. Well, the radiation of heat from a wire suspended in the air is very rapid, and of course it tends to keep it below the critical point where damage might result from it.

Q. Supposing it did overheat, supposing the radiation was not sufficient, what would the overheating cause, what would be the result or effect?

A. Well, if it became hot enough it would set fire to the insulation of the wire, and losing that and becoming still hotter it might be brought to a point where the tensile strength would be below that which would be required to hold it suspended, and then the wire would fall in the street.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) How hot would it have to get to destroy that insulation, do you think?

A. Well, I should say about three hundred degrees.

Q. Well, would it under some circumstances fuse or not the wires of the cable?

A. Yes, it might. They would have to get red-hot first.

Q. Now, supposing you had a cable like this here — about how many wires are there in such a cable, separate copper wires?

A. I think about sixty wires.

Q. Now, supposing in one of those sixty wires there was a fault so that there was a break in the wire, would that tend to form an arc?

A. No, sir; it would not.

Q. That wouldn't be likely to occur one way or the other?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you may take the same supposition that I put to you with the cable underground, and that you overload it?

A. Well, a cable underground is made in a different manner. It has a different style of insulation upon it, probably heavier, and if it becomes overheated it destroys a large amount of the cable, and for that reason it is not safe to overload the underground cables. If you do overload them probably it would not set fire to the insulation until you had obtained a short circuit through the utter failure of the outside covering. Of course, in that case you would get the electric arc upon them, but up to that point the heating would probably be such as to destroy the whole amount of cable that was in service and receiving this overload, so called.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do I understand you that a cable put underground would probably have more insulation on it, a heavier covering, than one overhead?

A. Yes, sir; a heavier covering.

Q. Why?

A. Because the result of any failure underground is going to be a great deal more serious than overhead. The insulation overhead is a great deal more secure than it can be underground. You see, overhead we have a cable suspended at intervals, say of 125 feet, and there we have an insulator that is almost a perfect insulator — it is either porcelain, glass, or something of that nature — while underground, where you have a cable lying right along in the earth, for practical purposes it is only insulated by that covering that you see there, except that it is put on in greater thickness.

Q. Yes, but it wouldn't be exposed to the heat or the wet there, as it would be overhead?

A. No, it would not, but any increase in heat would be felt more quickly there, because there is less radiation in a confined space, less radiation and conduction of heat in a confined conduit, than overhead where the winds are constantly passing and carrying off any heat that may develop in the conductor.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, you speak of developing an arc in there. Now, I wish you would explain that a little more fully — what you mean by that?

A. Well, an arc, roughly, is a flame produced by an electric current — that is, by the electricity passing through any space not connected metallically — that is, you have an arc between the two points of a carbon lamp, as you see the lights burning on the street. The carbons are not in touch. The electricity passing through the air and volatilizing the metal as it goes, produces this arc, and as you draw the points apart you get a greater arc. It is the same with this conductor. If you bring a portion of that conductor in connection with the ground, you will develop an arc, and that arc will cause a great heat and great damage, in proportion to the amount of current flowing at that time.

Q. Well, do you mean, Mr. Brown, that if one of these small wires in this cable were broken that would cause an arc?

A. No. You also have to have sufficient pressure to maintain the arc, or you would merely have the difference of pressure or the loss in pressure through that small gap between these two wires, and practically it would be so small in a wire of that kind that there would be no instrument that would measure it. But if you have a large gap, so to speak, or a large difference in pressure, just as soon as that contact is made you have that full difference of pressure to maintain the arc, it once being started.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) That is supposing the whole cable breaks, is it?

A. Yes, if they all separate you have a large gap there, so to speak, a large difference of pressure.

Q. You would have to break the whole thing off? if that was done you would get an arc?

A. Yes, sir, if the whole thing was broken off at just the instant of the break you would probably get an arc.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) It would just separate like that and make an arc?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the two ends were lying right apart you would have an arc?

A. No, unless there was connection before the break. If there was any connection around the break nothing would happen at that point, but if it breaks off, if it is ruptured, you will have a large arc. If the conductor is ruptured the flow of current passing through the air here produces the arc.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Is an arc formed, supposing electricity escapes and there is an escape from another metallic substance?

A. If there is a difference of pressure, yes, sir, unless there is absolute contact. If the parts touch like that you get no arc. But if the contact is once made and then you pull apart you get an arc.

Q. In regard to the duct you spoke of, the single duct through which you would draw a cable, you didn't speak of what that would be made of probably — whether metal or wood, or something else?

A. Well, it probably would be made of iron, and possibly coated with cement, depending on the construction desired.

Q. Supposing a break should come in the cable, could it form an arc with the metallic duct?

A. Possibly it might; yes, sir.

Q. Now, supposing an arc was formed with the metallic duct?

A. Well, it might merely burn the metallic duct to a certain extent, and possibly it might make a metallic weld between the conductor and the inside of the pipe, the iron pipe.

Q. Now, we will suppose a conduit was constructed and had several ducts in it, would those ducts in being sustained, be held together in some metallic connection one with the other?

A. Possibly, but probably not.

Q. Well, how would they be — they would be laid parallel?

A. They would be laid parallel in cement.

Q. So that it wouldn't necessarily follow that there would be any metallic connection between the different ducts?

A. No, sir.

Q. And supposing you generated an arc light or an arc, as you speak of, would it naturally extend beyond the one duct itself in which it arose, supposing the arc was formed with the duct itself, with the metal of the duct?

A. It would be carried off on the lead covering of the cable, and it is doubtful whether it would affect any other duct.

Q. Now, supposing this arc should form at the joining points at the man-hole?

A. Well, it is very probable that it would destroy some other conductors.

Q. Now, when you say "some other conductors," won't you explain?

A. Well, if any other conductors were in the man-hole and sufficiently near, the flash from the arc might melt off the lead covering and possibly puncture the insulation, reaching finally the conductor within, and as soon as that was reached that conductor in return would flash back again on to the outer covering of its conductor.

Q. How intense a heat is this which the arc you speak of creates?

A. Well, in actual degrees I couldn't tell you, but it is so hot that nothing has yet been found which can withstand it.

Q. And does the intensity of it depend upon the size of it or not?

A. Well, not altogether. It depends somewhat on how it is applied. That is, if you have a large flow of current, of course, probably in the inside of that flow of current you would get a greater heat than inside of a smaller one, on account of the rapid radiation of the heat.

Q. Now, we will take this feed-wire. That will carry a current for operating how many cars in open weather, probably, supposing you had only one line, were constructing a single straightaway line, and had only one line of cars on it?

A. Well, about thirty-five cars in the near neighborhood of the power-station.

Q. Well, now, supposing you were desiring to operate ten cars — how much could you reduce that?

A. One-third of its cross-section in size.

Q. That would be about the proportion, perhaps, if you depended on only one line — the size of the wire would depend on the number of cars?

A. Yes, sir; it being in the same point in the street.

Q. And if you depended on that wire alone for the current?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, coming back to the man-hole that we were speaking of, supposing these wires were put underground, the ducts were laid, the man-holes were constructed, and a member of the committee should step into a man-hole — what would he see there — that is, what would the man-hole contain?

A. Well, there would be these cables that you have spoken of in the conduit; they would be probably laid around the outside of the man-hole in order to leave room in the centre for working. As the conduit entered the man-hole they would be brought in and carried on the outside and on again to the next. That is the ordinary practice.

Q. Now, what facilities would there be in that man-hole for reaching the cables and repairing them? Would you have insulating joints in there or connections, and would you unite the tubes running from one man-hole to another in that man-hole?

A. Probably we would have in some of the man-holes junction boxes,

that is, places for distributing the current from one cable on to many smaller ones, and possibly switches at that point; and also we would have the joints for each length of cable and possibly a few test-wires and instruments necessary for testing our cables.

Q. Now, you said, Mr. Brown, I understand, that these man-holes would be at a certain distance apart, that the cables would extend from one to the other, and that the distance apart of the man-holes would be the length of cable to be inserted at that place. Now, we will suppose that you have got three man-holes. One, we will suppose, is a centre man-hole and two off in different directions from that. This is a centre man-hole. Now, would you join the wires that came from each of the other man-holes in there, in that centre man-hole?

A. Well, the wire would be pulled in to begin with, roughly, the end being brought in, and after they are put in place in the conduits on each side, in the middle man-hole you would put the wires altogether, carrying them around at the outside, provided there was no other connection necessary at that point, the two ends putted together and a joint made there. That would be the simplest arrangement you could have; but in case you wished to put a junction box at that point it would be possible to carry each end of those conductors into the junction box itself, directly.

Q. Now, supposing water should flow into one of these man-holes, and electricity should escape, would the water be charged?

A. Yes, sir; it would.

Q. And what would the voltage of that water be as compared with the voltage of that current?

A. Well, practically it would be the same if you had direct connection between the water and the conductor.

Q. Now, supposing the underground system was constructed and there came occasion for the men to go in there because of some trouble on the line, is it one of the things that the men would at all times readily go in, or would it require an examination before they would want to go in there to see the condition of it? I am speaking electrically now, simply.

A. Well, I think it would be necessary to make a test to see under just what conditions a man would have to work. Ordinarily, a man wouldn't want to get into a bath of water which he knew was charged, if he was liable at the same time to come in contact with something which would establish at that point a large difference of potential, because, of course, the voltage that a man receives from our system is such that he cannot comfortably work while under that full voltage. He would either have to insulate himself entirely by means of a rubber garment or remove the difference of pressure.

Q. Now, supposing you had the electric-light wires carried in the same conduit, and that electricity would escape and the water should become charged — then what?

A. Well, you would have the same condition of affairs, only it would be under a great deal higher tension or pressure, and you would also have the disadvantage that in that same conduit you would have, would probably have, the oppositely charged conductor right directly in that conduit, which is insulated for a long section, and in that way you would probably get the full difference of potential there.

Q. Now, an electric arc wire carries what voltage ordinarily?

A. Well, the circuits vary according to the number of lights upon them. They go as high as 3,500 volts. I think I have seen them operated higher than that.

Q. And about how long do they run?

A. Well, they could run down to 50 volts — one lamp would be 50 volts.

Q. Well, do you know about the average that they carry in the city?

A. Well, about 2,000 to 2,500 volts.

Q. Now, supposing the water was charged with electricity in the way you have described it, what would be the voltage of that electricity.

A. Well, it might be anywhere from 50 volts to the highest number that I gave.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — What water is this you allude to, Mr. Hyde?

Mr. HYDE. — I am supposing that any surface or other water got into the conduit.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Filled it up?

Mr. HYDE. — Got in in a measure, so that the electricity came in contact with it — wouldn't necessarily fill the conduit full.

Mr. REED. — Imaginary water.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — This is making a well out of your man-hole.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, take a place where you have surface water. Suppose you take a place, for instance, like Haymarket square, where there is filled land and where you always get water — you can hardly keep it out.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — You take it as if the whole street were going to drain into that man-hole.

Mr. HYDE. — Not necessarily the whole street, but if you have surface water it might get in there. I will explain in regard to that matter exactly. For instance, supposing you had a man-hole at the foot of School street here. You have seen the water come down School street — we all have, time and time again. Whenever there is a shower you see the surface water coming down School street. Now, they haven't under School street surface sewers enough to carry the water off, and if they haven't the water will flow into a man-hole of that kind. That would be a natural tendency, that water would get into it in that way. Of course, that is something that wouldn't occur every day in the year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I simply wanted to know if you framed your question upon a practical basis or whether it simply originated in your imagination.

Mr. HYDE. — This is a practical case, and something that one of these man-holes should be provided against.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I wanted to know whether this was the witness's idea of a man-hole or yours — that is all — and it appears to be yours.

Mr. HYDE. — Mr. Brown has spoken in regard to conduits for underground wires and man-holes in connection with the same and this is simply in that line.

Q. Now, Mr. Brown, what do you call or what is ordinarily called as to life, the dangerous voltage?

A. Well, ordinarily I believe it is spoken of as 1,000 volts.

Q. And as it increases?

A. It is more dangerous.

Q. (By *Ald. HALL.*) There is a point above that where it is harmless again, isn't that so?

A. Well, it depends a good deal on the nature of the current.

Q. That is, 20,000 volts, if such a thing were possible, is harmless?

A. Well, it would depend on the nature of the current.

Q. That is, the current varies a great deal in its innermost nature, some currents being more vibratory and others less vibratory, and whatever occurs it depends on the rate of vibration as to whether it is deadly or not. You cannot tell from the voltage just what will be the result, but as far as all our practical currents that we are using to-day are concerned, I think that any and all of them of a thousand volts are deadly. These are the currents that I understand you to refer to.

Mr. HYDE. — These famous currents that Tessler passes through his body, going up to 200,000 volts, we have heard of, but there is a very careful insulation provided when a man takes that. You wouldn't take it or I wouldn't, but a man scientific enough to do it can arrange it so that he can take it. But he provides special insulation for it and has the

alternating current, too. That, I understand, however, is not a practical current that comes within the range of the matters you are dealing with.

Q. Now, Mr. Brown, one question I think I did not ask. You were speaking about the length of time that it would take to repair an accident that might occur to a feed-wire that was in a conduit, and you went through the whole operation, describing it, and said it would take in the vicinity of twelve hours or something like that. Now, supposing that occurred with the wires overhead, as they are now, what would you say as to the length of time it would take to make a similar repair?

A. Well, I should think that within an hour after the notice was given to the emergency crew, it would repair the same kind of a break, if it occurred overhead.

Q. Now, we will come to the question of whether there is more or less danger of electricity escaping into the earth when your wires are underground, in conduits carefully constructed, than there is in the overhead system?

A. Well, there is more danger in the conduit, underground. Of course, if there is a conduit, underground, there is a chance for leakage over the whole length of the wire. The overhead construction admits of a leakage only at the point of suspension on the pole, which occurs about once in every 125 feet.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Will you please explain the last answer you have made, in regard to the points involved in the case of the overhead wires, being only between pole and pole?

A. Only at the pole itself where it is suspended, in case of the pole construction; but in the underground construction, it is through its whole course, because you have merely the insulation of the wire in both cases, — the common insulation of the wire, the insulation that covers the wire. Now, in pole construction that insulation has no contact except at the poles, where it is suspended. There it comes in contact with an insulator, but at all intermediate points it is merely in contact with the air, and that being a practical non-conductor, there is no leakage that way; but in the underground conduit, the wire is suspended through its whole length, so to speak, and instead of having an insulator to suspend it in every 125 feet, it is suspended along its whole length.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) In reference to the percentage of leakage, — using that term as we ordinarily understand it, — in your judgment would the leakage be the greater with the wire above ground or below ground?

A. The leakage would be greater with the wire below ground.

Q. Now, taking the operation of the road practically as it is to-day in connection with the things that occur to the feed-wires, do or do not accidents come from them?

A. We almost never have any difficulty whatever with feed-wires. I don't remember a case now that I can definitely locate, because it is so long ago that it happened.

Q. Now, with the volume — if that is a proper term to use — of electricity that you carry, does or does not the volume carried increase the size of the wire?

A. It increases the size of wire directly as the volume, provided you have the wires separated, so that the radiation is the same.

Q. Now, take the distance at which you can carry the direct current for the operation of cars, — from the power-station, I mean?

A. Well, that is governed by the amount of wire which it is deemed practical to use in operating cars by electricity under our system. Of course, it depends upon the cost of copper. Copper is a good conductor. We can carry the current through this copper to any point, provided we put up enough copper. We can carry it to any point with the limited loss which it is necessary to have in any case. You can carry it to any

point, provided you put up copper enough to limit the loss to the required amount.

Q. Is there a point, however, of distance when the cost of providing this copper becomes such that it is more economical to put up another power-station rather than to continue to extend the distance of carrying it?

A. Yes, there is a point where it is cheaper to put up another power, station than to erect more wires. That is governed by the cost of copper, the operation of your plant, and other factors of that nature.

Q. Well, dealing with it from a business stand-point, an economical or commercial stand-point, what would you say was to-day the practical length of carrying electricity from one power-house in the operation of street cars?

A. Well, it would vary with different conditions, according to what price they could buy their copper wire at, and according to how cheaply they could operate their plant. Of course, in carrying the current to a certain point there is a certain waste of current of pressure. Now, how much you can waste depends on how cheaply you can produce the waste. If you can produce your current cheaply enough, of course you can waste considerably more current than if it cost you quite highly.

Q. That is, you can afford to?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, take it here in Boston, what do you call a practical limit?

A. Well, we run on our maximum routes, where we are operating to our highest capacity, four to five miles.

Q. And do you regard that in a general sense as about the limit that it is prudent to undertake?

A. Well, on our road I should say it was, but on some roads it would not be so. Of course, there is a certain mechanical limit. You have got to put up your wire large and strong enough so that it will stand. Now, if you were going to run only one car, perhaps, seven or eight miles, that construction would perhaps be sufficient, — if you were running about a hundred cars at that point it would not be sufficient. So it depends largely on the particular cases.

Q. And, as I understand, with wires underground the difficulty increases?

A. It increases because you would have to have larger conductors to bring about the same results.

Q. Now, supposing you were putting the feed-wires underground and adopted what you believed to be substantial methods of connection and insulation, and they were surrounded in the street by gas, water, and other metallic pipes, as to whether there would or would not be danger of electricity getting from the feed-wires and coming in contact with those pipes? Of course that means after it has escaped.

A. Well, if the electricity got beyond the conduit itself it naturally would take to the best conductor in order to return to the power-station. This probably would be the pipes of whatever nature they were in the immediate neighborhood.

Q. Supposing with a man-hole near a water-pipe, and your feed-wires underground, an arc should be formed, and, if you may say so, the electricity should break away. Now, whether any danger would come to any use of such pipe before you could get there to check it or deal with it properly?

A. Well, if you had an arc between the conductor and the pipe, if it was of any considerable size, probably it would puncture the pipe. It would depend on how long the arc held on — that is, was in connection — and the size of the pipe and the size of the arc.

Q. You speak of these arcs — over what gap may they establish themselves? I am speaking of distance, now.

A. It depends largely on the voltage and upon the flow of current. That is, the quantity of current helps to maintain the arc.

Q. Well, what would you say, with such a current as we carry, as to the length of the gap over which an arc might be formed?

The CHAIRMAN. — You are speaking now of it being formed through one of these wires? (Referring to the feed-wire sample already introduced.)

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, if that were underground. He has testified that the arc is formed where there is a gap, but he did not refer to the length of the gap at all. I was simply asking him over what length of gap an arc might be formed.

The WITNESS. — You mean with a wire of this kind, a feed-wire in the ground?

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Yes, sir.

A. Well, if you had two wires here like this it would not jump from one to the other, but if you have a contact like that and pull it apart it will follow.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) That is, supposing you should break that wire off?

A. Yes, sir; if you should break it off that is what would happen — you would get an arc at the point of breaking. To speak roughly in regard to that I would say that I have seen arcs hold for eight or ten inches under our pressure, at 500 or 600 amperes.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Now, Mr. Brown, has one of these wires ever been known to break, one of these feed-wires?

A. I cannot say, exactly. I think I remember one case where it did break.

Q. In case of fire?

A. Through chafing, I believe it was.

Q. Well, would that be as likely to break underground as it would strung along on these poles?

A. No, it wouldn't be likely to break — that is, mechanically; but I think what has been referred to is a break in the circuit there on account of a leakage; in other words, making a circuit between the conductor in there and the outside coating, which is practically the same as the earth. That lead on the outside is of one polarity and the inside conductor is the other, and this 500 volts potential would be across that. If you start a leak, on account of moisture, as soon as the current begins to flow you get quite a large flame from the electricity passing from the inside of the conductor to that outside part.

Q. In other words, if it was encased within an iron pipe so that it came within half an inch of that pipe, if the insulation got rubbed off it might make an arc there?

A. Might make an arc, provided there was something to first establish it — moisture, for instance. You have to have it started first by some conductor. It won't jump of itself in free air. You have got to have moisture or metal or something of the kind.

Q. Then that would be rather an improbable condition, wouldn't it, with a pipe like that?

A. No, sir; because about all conduits have plenty of moisture in them.

Q. Yes, but the probability of the insulation coming off?

A. Well, it might be like this, perhaps: If there was a charge of lightning, or something of the kind, and there was a needle or pin hole made through the insulation and the lead covering, the water would follow in through that and establish a current. In return the electricity would follow back through into the outside coating. That is one of the weaknesses of underground cables, that discharges of lightning may come in through the trolley-wire down into the feed-wire underground, and when it comes to that point jump right through the insulation to get

to the ground in the easiest way, having gone so far. Then the water can form a contact through that hole and establish a temporary short circuit.

Mr. HYDE. — It was not my idea that the wire might break, as Mr. Williams put it, but simply if there came any such interruption or such a connection as you have spoken of, a charge of lightning making a hole or contact being formed through the insulation in some such way, whether an arc might be formed with surrounding metal, such as a pipe, for instance, by reason of connecting moisture, and the distance that that are might be formed between this conductor and other metals.

Q. Now, I would like to have you state a little more fully the effect of a short circuit upon a main line when the road is in full operation — that is, what it may affect.

A. Well, it will immediately affect the power-station. It will react on the power-station just as soon as it occurs, and it may stop the supply of current to our whole system. If it is severe enough it will. That is, it will disconnect all the generators from the trolley-wire, and, this being done, of course all the cars are stopped. After it is located on a particular section it will stop all the cars on that section.

Q. Now, state a little more fully how it does it. That is, you say a short circuit does that at the power-station — by doing what? What is the operation?

A. Well, it automatically opens the circuit between the generators and the trolley-wire. This is done by devices upon the switchboard.

Q. Well, now, is that powerful enough to affect the engines at all?

A. It may be powerful enough to slow up the engines for an instant, because these automatic devices let go very quickly; and at the same time it may injure some of the generators by, for the instant, calling upon them for too great a load or more than normal load is; and it may cause some weak point to give out.

Q. Now, take the general contingency of defects which are liable to exist in construction, whether they have been overcome and whether, to any considerable degree, since the installation of the West End the conditions have been improved in that respect?

A. All our line material is of a great deal better order now than ever before. We now rarely find a leak on any of our insulators which hold the trolley-wires, and the same is true of the insulators which hold the span wire, these insulators being on the poles. The glass insulators and the Etna compound insulators, which I spoke of before, are made much larger and stronger and seldom break. In fact, the work, the whole construction, outside the power-station, is much improved over two or three years ago. All the methods of suspension are much better and the insulation of the trolley-wire into sections is now so perfect that we get almost never a leak from one section to another, where six months ago it was all we could do to keep them perfect. We now rarely find upon our nightly test — we test these sections every night — a leak of any kind.

Q. And the dangers from short circuit and matters of that kind — whether they have been increasing or diminishing, as we have had more experience in the operating of the road?

A. We rarely have that now, except perhaps a little local one in a motor; but when that occurs it is merely in the motor and doesn't affect the feeder, because there is a small fuse there which blows instantly, and it doesn't affect anything but that one car. As far as short circuits on the trolley-wires go, and on the feeders, especially on the feeders, they are a very rare thing. Occasionally we have something of the kind in connection with the trolley-wire, not always traceable directly to the nature of the trolley-wire itself, but perhaps something external to it, like the trolley-pole or something of that kind, which may break some of the construction.

Q. Now, take the various contrivances which are used on the road for one purpose and another, which we purchase and are liable to purchase—as to the operation of them as compared with what we had three or four years ago? I don't refer to any one thing in particular, but am speaking generally.

A. Well, they are far ahead of three or four years ago. Practically three or four years ago there were not any what you would call appliances—merely experimental things which were being tried to find something that really was adapted to our requirements. Now, we think on most of our line construction we have a serviceable article.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Brown, what is the amount of return-wire here in the city? Mr. Hyde spoke in his opening of its being a very small amount. The return of the Fire Commissioners said about 46 miles.

Mr. HYDE. — You mean above ground.

Mr. REED. — Yes, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, put that in.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) I mean above ground—excuse me.

A. You mean overhead return-wires?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I cannot say for myself what it is, because I haven't the figures in my head, but I suppose the report of the Fire Commissioners is correct, as it probably came from our office. But you understand that that is for all of Boston, and 46 miles distributed over our amount of track doesn't mean many conductors per street.

Q. Well, the report says 46.7 miles of overhead return-wire?

A. Yes, that is probably correct.

Q. Now, when you reckon mileage in that way does that include the case of several wires at the same point? That is, if there are four or five feeders or return-wires running together, and supposing the feeders are 105 miles and the return overhead wires are 46 miles—that is, does that 46 miles include the case of several parallel feeders or return wires? That is, if there are those total lengths, we will say, of feeders and return-wires overhead, does it mean that each individual wire is a part of that amount?

A. Each individual overhead return-wire is a part of that 46 miles.

Q. That is, if all the overhead return-wires were stretched out end to end they would aggregate that amount?

A. Yes, they would. That is, if there were four parallel in 100 feet that would be 400 feet

Q. Now, have you examined the Buffalo system at all, Mr. Brown?

A. No, sir; never have seen it.

Q. You have no knowledge about it yourself?

A. Nothing absolute, no.

Q. That system is running?

A. I believe so.

Q. You haven't heard about these difficulties, these apparently insuperable difficulties that you speak of, in connection with that system?

A. I know they have had some trouble, and I know also that they don't have the conditions to meet that we do. You understand that that relatively is a small road.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Well, isn't Buffalo rather low and right on the lake there?

A. Yes, but it doesn't come in contact with salt water.

Q. But the principal street where this system is in operation—you have been there, by the way?

A. Merely passed through. Have not stopped there.

Q. You have not been on the cars?

A. No, sir; have passed through there.

Q. You know that they run through narrow and broad streets there

and that the land is very low, that there are opportunities for accumulation of water; snow, and ice, and that sort of thing?

A. I haven't examined it personally.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) And in Philadelphia they come in contact with salt water, do they not?

A. I doubt if they would be much troubled by salt water there.

Q. You mean in the soil or in the atmosphere?

A. I mean the salt water as we get it; say, in all the Back Bay district — filtering in from the river, and the salt water that we get down on Atlantic avenue. On all this ground that is made land of course this salt water filters in. Take our power-station and dig down to the tide-water level, and when the tide is in you will find the water there, and as the water goes down it will settle. Take Harrison avenue and you will find that those conditions have to be met with, that the ground is permeated by water from the bay.

Q. Isn't that the case in Philadelphia?

A. I don't know — I am not familiar with Philadelphia.

Q. As I understand you you have never built one of these conduits yourself?

A. I have not, have merely looked into the question.

Q. Then your knowledge of the matter is wholly theoretical, I understand?

A. No, sir; because I have had direct information.

Q. Well, as far as you know yourself — I don't refer now to what you have learned from others.

A. Well, I suppose a man who is in charge of men if he receives a report from them can say he knows it.

Q. Well, he cannot, sir, in law.

A. Well, then that excludes that. I have received some reports from men connected with me on the road as to what they had seen at some point, and we of course have talked over this construction and the possibilities of the case; and what I have learned from them and what I have read I have told you this afternoon. Of course, the construction is similar to that construction that you see in the telephone conduits in everything except the cable. Now, if you have a section of cable you can see practically as much cable as though you saw fifty miles of it. I have seen the joints made up.

Q. Now, you have spoken of the men receiving this shock, and I think you said you had received it, and there was a witness testified before you, I think, this morning, who said it could only be safely done where a man was practically insulated, was wearing rubber boots, and that is the case, is it not?

A. Well, it is a good deal as he said. It is a good deal like pulling teeth — you don't want it done unless it is absolutely necessary, and you don't want it done then.

Q. Well, Mr. Brown, would you say it was safe for a man, to his health if not his life, to receive a charge of 500 volts through his body?

A. Well, it isn't without risk. I suppose that is what you mean, isn't it?

Q. That is what I mean.

A. There is more or less risk in it.

Q. Well, did you ever know of anybody being killed by it?

A. Not directly from the shock; no, sir.

Q. Well, what do you mean by that?

A. Well, if a person is confined in a chair, the same as in a state's prison where they electrocute, of course there a man has no power to get away, and the shock is applied continuously perhaps for several minutes. If a man is in that condition, cannot get away, and the electric current is applied, in the course of time, if it is just enough to feel, it will probably kill him, because I think the shock is a nervous

shock largely, and any irritation to your nerves, you know, you cannot stand for any length of time.

Q. Did you ever hear of anybody being killed by the electric trolley-wire?

A. I know of a case where it is claimed that that was the fact, of the child who was killed in South Boston.

Q. What do you mean by "the child" — how old was it?

A. I don't know what you would call a child.

Q. A fourteen-year-old boy?

A. It was a boy, as I remember.

Q. What was the name?

A. Sweeney.

Q. Will you state the circumstances to the committee?

A. As I remember them. I don't remember about the fourteen years, however. I remember the circumstance.

Q. According to the newspaper report he was thirteen or fourteen years old, I have forgotten which. I have the newspaper right here.

A. Well, I don't consider myself posted very much on the matter, but as I remember the case a boy took hold of one end of a wire, threw the other end of the wire over the trolley — the wire was placed in that position either by himself or his companions — and he grabbed hold of the wire tightly. He placed the wire up over the trolley-wire, or somebody else did, and he took hold of it, grabbed it tightly like that, with contracted muscles, and possibly it had a hook or something on it so that he could hold it firmly by. But, at any rate, he seized hold of it with a firm grasp and jumped down on to the ground hard, with these rigid, contracted muscles, and of course completed the circuit from the trolley-wire to the earth. The current, of course, passed through him at a time when the muscles were contracted, and the effect of the current would have been to contract them more.

Q. He died in the neighborhood of half an hour in a neighboring drug store, didn't he?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what became of him?

A. He died.

Q. Very shortly, and as far as you know it was because of getting that charge through him, wasn't it?

A. It was because of the length of time the charge was continued.

Q. That is to say, having formerly said that 500 volts were not fatal, you now say that it depends altogether on the circumstances whether the current is fatal or not?

A. Certainly.

Q. Well, that is a pretty important qualification.

A. Let me explain that a moment — I don't want to mislead you in the matter. I think a man could die from drinking too much water, if he started drinking water and kept it up, continuously. It is practically the same as far as this current is concerned. It is a nervous shock.

Q. Well, this boy didn't want to die, did he?

A. Allow me to explain that. If I had been there myself I should have felt no hesitation in lifting the boy from the ground as soon as it occurred, and if I had done that it would have left his muscles so that he could have relaxed them and freed himself from the wire. It was simply on account of the length of time the current was applied, not on account of the shock.

Q. Well, we cannot expect a West End expert to be travelling around through the streets all the time?

A. No. On the other hand you don't expect wires to be hanging from the trolley-wire for people to take hold of.

Q. But it happened in this case?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — This wouldn't affect the feed-wire question one way or the other.

Mr. REED. — I don't know about that.

Q. Now, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hyde has spoken of the effect that might occur from leakage from those return-wires or these feed-wires if they were placed in a conduit underground. Now, isn't it a fact that there are electrical instruments of such delicacy that if they are applied to the underground conduit or tube, the locality of the trouble can be ascertained within a foot or two feet?

A. Well, you may locate it very closely, but in a practical arrangement I think you would have to do more than just apply your instrument.

Q. Well, what do you mean?

A. Because feeders are oftentimes so coupled together that the reading or deflection, or whatever you happened to get from your instrument, might indicate several things, and you would have to so separate things, as in any course of reasoning, as to locate exactly where the trouble was before making an absolute measurement.

Q. Well, the telephone and telegraph concerns have occasion to test their wires for leaks constantly?

A. Yes, sir; but they have a different system from anything we could practically put in ourselves.

Q. Well, is that so? Aren't there instruments that can be used by you, and that are used in Buffalo, for detecting these leaks with great accuracy?

A. Yes; but, as I say, the conditions in Buffalo and here are different.

Q. Well, you base the difficulty of detecting these leaks, then, on the difference in the situation of Boston and Buffalo, and, as to the situation of Buffalo, you have testified that really you know very little?

A. No; I didn't say "situation," — I said "conditions," if I remember. Now, I mean by that the electrical conditions. The fact is, that we are handling enormous amounts of current, and that our system is necessarily very complicated, whereas theirs is practically simple.

Q. Well, the same thing is done in Philadelphia. Now, I understand you to say, that the difficulty of testing for leaks in an underground conduit, in your opinion, is based on the different conditions between Boston and Buffalo or Philadelphia?

A. Please repeat that?

Q. Well, you have said there were instruments which were used in Buffalo and Philadelphia by which a leak could be ascertained with a great deal of accuracy in an underground conduit, but, you say, that circumstances in Boston are different, because of salt water, etc. Now, then, that constitutes the only difficulty in testing for leaks in Boston, as distinguished from Philadelphia; — that is, there is no theoretical difference aside from that? Is there?

A. I don't remember making a statement in regard to the instruments in Philadelphia and Buffalo.

Q. Well, I stated it and you said it was so.

A. I don't see how I could, because I have no knowledge of the instruments used in Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Q. Well, aren't there instruments used in your art by which leaks of this kind can be ascertained within a foot or two?

A. Provided the conductor is in such a connection that it can be separately tested.

Q. Referring to the conditions of the environing ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you mean?

A. The connection with other conductors.

Q. Do you mean the location of other wires about there?

A. My point is this, — that along the streets you have connections to the trolley-wire. You may have, at another point, a connection with another feeder, — a parallel feeder, — and all such things would modify your results.

Q. Well, there may be special circumstances where this test cannot be satisfactorily applied, but, speaking generally and without regard to any of those special circumstances, isn't it a fact that there are instruments in your art of such a delicacy that a leak in a conduit, such as is proposed, can be ascertained within a foot or two?

A. Yes. I testified to that fact quite a while ago.

Q. Now, you speak of this strain on the wire and the dangers of fusing, arcing, and some things of that kind. Isn't that simply and solely a matter of copper, Mr. Brown? That is to say, if this wire is strong enough, large enough, the increase of pressure isn't going to make any trouble of that kind, is it? I will refer now to the overhead feed-wire. I understand that Mr. Hyde contends that there is danger when increased pressure or volume of electricity is turned on to a wire of fusing, — if that is the correct term. Now, I say, isn't that a matter of the size and strength of the copper wire?

A. It would be a question of the size, not of strength. He means by that the heating capacity of the current.

Q. Now, isn't it a perfectly practical thing to place an underground feeder-wire of such a size as to practically nullify the danger of fusion from increased volume or increased pressure?

A. I understand you to include cost in that question?

Q. Well, very well, I understand it practically depends on the cost, and I understand you to answer yes to that.

A. No; I don't. I say the likelihood of overheating your cables would depend somewhat on the amount of current you were carrying.

Q. But cannot you put in a wire of sufficient size — don't you now put in a wire of sufficient size — to practically nullify that danger?

A. We have no underground conduits at present.

Q. Well, take the overhead feeders?

A. Well, there the point was brought out, if I remember, that the radiation in the open air, if the wire is suspended, is a great deal more rapid than in the earth, where there is no circulation of air to amount to anything.

Q. All right. Now, isn't it perfectly possible, allowing for that difference, to which I will come a little later — isn't it perfectly possible, by putting in an underground feeder of a greater proportionate size so as to counteract that difference in the radiation, to get the difficulty from fusion down to the point that it is now?

A. If you make it large enough and can afford to do it.

Q. Well, how large would it have to be?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Have you any idea? Can you say in a general way?

A. Well, I shouldn't care to as testimony, because it wouldn't be accurate, and might be so far from it that it would influence you either way in the wrong direction. I don't think I can tell you.

Q. Well, give us a general idea. Would it have to be half again as large as it is now, or would it have to be as large as a man's leg?

A. It would have to be larger than it is now, considerably larger.

Q. How large?

A. I can't tell you.

Q. That is, you say, solely caused by this difference in radiation underground and above ground?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, there is one thing Mr. Hyde didn't ask about that I am interested in, and that is the matter of electrolysis. What do you think would be the effect as regards electrolysis of putting the wires in a conduit?

A. What wires — the feed-wires?

Q. Will you answer that, please?

A. What wires do you refer to?

Q. I say if the feed-wires were put underground?

A. I don't think it would influence it either way appreciably.

Q. We have had two or three experts that thought it would practically nullify it?

A. I don't agree with them.

Examination of the witness was suspended until the next hearing.

HON. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) I will ask you, Mr. Williams, if you are employed here in any measure by Charles A. Sinclair?

A. Mr. CHAIRMAN, I suppose I am here now as my own counsel. This is the first time in my professional experience, without a solitary exception, that I, when appearing as counsel in court, before a legislative committee or anywhere else, have ever met the effrontery and impudence, on the part of opposing counsel, to call me to the stand as a witness. I wish to say to the committee simply this: I have no objection to testifying in regard to any matter relevant to this hearing; but it has been one of the desires of my later life to examine the gentleman who is counsel for the West End Railroad as a witness. I yearn for that opportunity — and particularly with reference to some things connected with this investigation. I ask, before I take the stand or am called upon to answer a single question, to have Mr. Hyde sworn as a witness, in order that I may have him later on in the investigation. As I understand it, no man can be compelled to testify here, and I have no opportunity to compel Mr. Hyde to be sworn or to testify as a witness. I ask that he be sworn and I am then ready and willing to go on, putting him in the same position I am in here, as sworn counsel — two sworn counsel, either of whom may ask of the other questions relevant to the hearing.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Your point is that as counsel you are not ready to appear here and give evidence unless the counsel for the other side does the same?

A. That is my point. If he calls me as a witness and I am to be subject to examination or cross-examination, I desire to call him.

Mr. HYDE. — The position is simply this: Mr. Williams has been sworn and I have asked him a question. That question is either to be answered or not answered. Will you answer?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Will you answer?

Mr. HYDE. — That has nothing to do with the question. I have asked you a question and you can answer or not as you see fit. I can then proceed to the next thing. I have asked you a direct question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I am ready to answer any question he may put to me and will be glad to answer him; but I want him sworn, also, that I may put him under investigation as to matters relevant to this hearing. And I shall not submit to the insult that he offers me here, unless he is willing to put himself under examination, and I am then perfectly ready to put myself in the same position with him and glad to do it. Now, sir, you are afraid to have me cross-examine you. You don't dare to take the stand here before this committee and I defy you to stand up here and take the stand and raise your right hand before God, as I am willing to do, as to any points connected with this investigation. Now, let us hear from you.

Mr. HYDE. — I have asked the question of the witness and I desire it answered. That is all we have before us, now. When he has answered that we will come to the next question, if there is any further question that I may be obliged to put to him. But he has taken the stand and I have asked him a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have not taken the stand.

Mr. HYDE. — You certainly have.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have not.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I will leave that to the committee to judge.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, that is all I ask. I do not decline to answer, but if one counsel is to be put under oath why should not another be put under oath?

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Williams, were you summoned here as a witness?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I was not; no, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — There is no claim as to this committee, as I understand it, at all on the part of any one that the committee has any power to make any one appear or to make them testify. I don't understand that that is in the power of the committee. I have called him, the committee have had him sworn, and I have asked him a question. I don't understand that I have or that you have the power to make people come here. That was my understanding of it.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair will say, as he understands it, that we cannot compel any of these witnesses to testify unless they choose, and are willing to do so. If Mr. Williams is ready to testify, why the committee will hear him, and the committee would perhaps call upon any party present here to testify later on, and if they declined, then the committee has gone as far as it can go, as I understand.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Mr. Chairman, the suggestion is a good one. I am willing to do this if Mr. Hyde will agree here and now that if I take the stand and testify he will be sworn and will testify. If he will agree to that I will go on now, and I will ask for a categorical answer as to that. I want to know whether he will do that or not. I have never heard of counsel being put under oath, Mr. Chairman. It is a novelty to me in this kind of practice or any other kind of practice. But if one counsel is to be put under oath and examined, Mr. Chairman, it is justice that the other should be put in the same position. I ask no odds. I tender myself here to the committee to answer any relevant question under oath, and I demand that before I answer one this man shall stand up and be sworn to do the same thing. That is all I ask, and I don't refuse to answer any question. I merely want him to put himself in the same position that he wishes to put me in; but he comes here, coward as he is, and says that this committee cannot compel him to testify or anybody else. Now, let him stand up and be sworn.

Ald. HALL. — Mr. Chairman, I should take the position that if there is any person in the room here whom counsel or the committee desires to hear testify, that we, of course, could request and would request the witness or person present to testify, and then, of course, if he saw fit to decline or refuse that would be within his power. That would be, I understand, within our powers. I should be pleased to hear testimony from all the counsel from both sides.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Why not swear them all?

Ald. HALL. — I should like to see them all sworn. I would like a full ray of light thrown on this matter. I don't know what it means, but if it means anything turn the light on and turn it on both sides. I only wish Mr. Hyde would indicate —

Mr. HYDE. — There is nothing for me to indicate. Mr. Williams stated in the opening that he would not tell for whom he appeared.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I did not, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, the record will show that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I did not. I said that I was ready to tell the committee at any time for whom I appeared, and the chairman said that when the committee desired they would ask me. Is not that right, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I deny that statement *in toto*. If he will talk that way without oath, I don't know what he would do under oath.

Mr. HYDE. — I would simply like to find out if it is customary to swear witnesses at these hearings. I believe this is the first hearing of the kind I have attended here where anybody has been sworn. These hearings have been quite frequent, as you know, in the past, and I have not known of the witnesses who have come up here on various occasions being sworn.

The CHAIRMAN. — It is quite common to have witnesses who appear before the committee sworn.

Mr. HYDE. — I simply had not known of its being done.

Mr. HALL. — Witnesses are frequently sworn before the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HYDE. — I have come here for the first time, I believe, to hear witnesses sworn. I simply desire to state that as my experience. Of course I have no objection to it one way or the other. Now, I simply desire to say that I am putting in my case and have called Mr. Williams and have asked him a question in regard to a matter which has come up during the inquiry. His case is in, and I now ask him that question, and nothing else is relevant until that is disposed of.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I ask you if you will be willing to be sworn as I have been — if you will be sworn and will testify?

Mr. HYDE. — I have asked you a question and I am waiting for an answer. I want you to answer the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That is it — you refuse.

Mr. HYDE. — I haven't refused or anything of the kind.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I ask the committee to make the ruling that just as soon as Mr. Hyde will put himself in the same position and will answer me under oath, I shall be called upon to answer questions, and no sooner. That is what I ask, Mr. Chairman, or that Mr. Hyde will give to this committee his word that when my turn comes in rebuttal he will appear here and hold up his right hand and be sworn and will let me examine him. That is all I ask.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair will say that this is a new experience for him, to have counsel appear as a witness. As I understand it, Mr. Reed, you were also sworn?

Mr. REED. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — As I understand it the two counsel representing the petitioners or somebody in this matter have both been called as witnesses, and that unless they choose to testify the committee should not feel that they could call upon them to testify. In regard to the question which Mr. Williams has asked, as I understood it he wanted the Chair to ask Mr. Hyde if he would permit —

Mr. WILLIAMS. — If he would permit me to examine him under oath if he is permitted by the committee to examine me.

Mr. HYDE. — I don't understand that that question is before anybody. I have called him and have asked him a question and until that question is disposed of nothing else is before us, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair will, then, rule that Mr. Williams may testify or not as he chooses.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — And I understand that Mr. Hyde declines to answer the question the Chair has put — that he will not agree to put himself under oath?

Mr. HYDE. — I haven't declined — haven't said one way or the other.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Now, am I not entitled to know whether the counsel on the other side is willing that he should be put in the same position that I am put in? I never have heard before of counsel being put under oath. Ordinarily in court of law it is objected to when counsel goes on the stand. The court rebukes counsel who takes the stand for any purpose.

Ald. HALL. — He must withdraw from the case if he is to testify.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — He must withdraw from the case if he is to testify. That is the rule pertaining to this matter in courts. Now, here is the whole business. Mr. Chairman: I am an old friend of this West End Street Railway Company. I have had its detectives dogging my steps through the city of Boston before now when I was trying to expose its corruption. I know it, and one of its favorite methods is, when it is attacked and attacked justly, attacked in a fair and honorable hearing or in an investigation, to turn around to every party interested on the other side and try in some way to start a back fire to take public attention from its misdeeds. That is the business of this corporation, and I understand fully the intended effect of this thing. It is to create a sentiment somewhere that, in some way or other, this corporation is being unjustly attacked. Now, I am willing, Mr. Chairman, and anxious to give to the committee full light as to anything I know about this case; but I want this man under oath and under my cross-examination as to matters pertaining to this business. I want you, sir, and you don't care to be sworn, and you never will see the living day when you will dare to be sworn, pertaining to the business of this company.

Mr. HYDE. — I submit, gentlemen of the committee, whether this is in response to a question? I have simply asked him a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I do respond, but the gentleman doesn't respond.

Mr. HYDE. — No, but I have asked you a question, and the only thing before us is for you to either answer the question or not. This isn't a stump speech occasion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, it is a stump speech occasion. It is a good time to show your purpose, sir, in this whole line of inquiry.

Mr. HYDE. — I submit to the committee, and call for a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee do not feel that they have a right to call on the counsel for either side to testify, and if Mr. Williams doesn't choose to answer the question of Mr. Hyde, or if Mr. Hyde doesn't agree to the proposition of the counsel, the committee would have to consider the refusal of either —

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I do not decline, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HYDE. — Will you answer the question, now?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I do not decline.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, will you answer the question now?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I do not decline, but I understand that Mr. Hyde shall have the —

Mr. HYDE. — Will you answer the question now?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I will, sir. I am prepared to answer any proper question.

Mr. HYDE. — The question I asked was whether you were paid for being here, in whole or in part, by Mr. Charles A. Sinclair?

A. I have received a retainer from Mr. Charles A. Sinclair; yes.

Mr. HYDE. — I have nothing more to ask.

The CHAIRMAN. — How about Mr. Reed?

Mr. HYDE. — I have no questions to ask of Mr. Reed at this time.

Ald. HALL. — Do you withdraw from the case, on account of professional ethics?

Mr. HYDE. — I don't understand that he is called upon to do that. Where he is called upon that rule would not apply. It is only when counsel volunteers that that rule applies.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Now, that question has been asked of me and I have the right, and I claim it now, at any time to stand here in rebuttal of any testimony that may be put in from now to the end of the hearing, under oath, as a witness. I want that privilege, and that is all I ask; and, not only that, but I am going to insist at every possible opportunity that this brother of mine get on the stand just as I have been.

The CHAIRMAN. — You mean, Mr. Williams, that you insist that you shall be put on as a witness at any time?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That I have a right now, as a sworn witness, at any time to make a statement under oath in answer to or in rebuttal of any further testimony on this point that may be put in. He does not dare now to ask me anything further, but later on I may have some further statements to make.

Mr. HYDE. — I have no objections to that.

Adjourned to Monday, March 19, at 9.30 A.M.

SIXTH HEARING.

CITY HALL, March 20, 1894.

The committee was called to order at 9.30 A.M. by Chairman FOLSOM. Present, all the members of the committee.

Appearances — Same as before.

ROBERT C. BROWN. — *Resumed.*

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Brown, you testified, if I remember your testimony, that the radiation of the heat from an underground wire was not as great as it was in the air, and that therefore there might be a practical danger or difficulty from sudden access of voltage or volume which might fuse that wire. Was that the substance of your testimony?

A. Well, the substance of it was that a wire would get warmer with the same amount of current — the same sized wire — in an underground passage than it would in the open air.

Q. Well, and didn't you regard that as a rather serious objection to undergrounding a wire — the possibility of arcing or fusion there?

A. Well, it would tend, of course, to overheat the wire.

Q. To a dangerous degree?

A. To a dangerous degree. That is, a wire that might be perfectly safe in the open air would be overheated underground.

Q. Now, wouldn't it be perfectly practical, Mr. Brown, to guard against that by leaden safety plugs in the junction boxes, these plugs that would melt when a certain degree of pressure was reached?

A. They might do that, but you wouldn't want your cars stopping every time a wire got a little too warm.

Q. Well, I will come to that in a moment. It would be perfectly practical to guard against any danger, would it not?

A. I don't consider that a practical arrangement.

Q. You don't consider a fusible lead plug in a junction box practical?

A. No, sir, not for railroad service not in a railroad circuit?

Q. Why not?

A. Well, from the fact that practice shows it isn't a practical arrangement.

Q. Have you seen those put in use for underground wires to any extent?

A. I have known of their being tried with overhead wires and they have been given up.

Q. What was the objection to them?

A. They were always blowing when you didn't want them to.

Q. Always what?

A. Always melting out when you didn't wish them to.

Q. I didn't understand.

A. They were melting when they weren't required to, at a time when the emergency didn't really call for it.

Q. Well, why should it burn out if it is adjusted to a sufficient amount of current? If it is adjusted, say, so that it is not to melt at an average of 500 volts or amperes, or whatever the safe amount is, why shouldn't it be satisfactory?

A. Well, because practically it isn't satisfactory.

Q. Well, I don't understand why not, Mr. Brown?

A. Because the variation in current is very large, and if you set your fuse —

Q. You say the variation of current on the West End is very large?

A. The quantity of current; yes sir.

Q. Well, let me see if I understand. Do you mean that there is an increase of volume or amperage at different times over the same wire?

A. Why, certainly, if you are carrying ten cars on a wire you have more quantity of current than for one.

Q. Well, that, of course, has to be provided for by the size of the wire, has it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So if that is accounted for and allowed for in the lead plug, how is that a difficulty?

A. Well, you see you have to have a lead plug so large that it is practically the same thing as the wire.

Q. Very well — what if you do? It doesn't cost any more?

A. Well, you might as well leave it out, then.

Q. Well, it melts at a lower point of temperature than copper, does it not?

A. Well, one practical difficulty with those fuses is that they deteriorate quite fast, change under different conditions, and a less current at times may cause a local heat that will cause them to melt. We have a great deal of trouble that way with fuses.

Q. It is a somewhat expensive device — is that your idea?

A. Well, not in itself it isn't so very expensive, but it is expensive practically to maintain. It is a thing that gets out of order considerably.

Q. Now, it is for the interest of any electrical power concern, of course, not to waste their power, is it not?

A. Certainly.

Q. And the heating of a wire implies a waste, does it not?

A. Yes.

Q. So it would be for the interest of the West End Road or any other power concerned to have their copper of such a size as to prevent heating, would it not?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Well, please explain — why not?

A. Well, I think I testified in regard to that the other day — the fact that there is a limit to which you can heat a wire, and yet keep below the cost of the wire; that is, if you can carry your

power economically, at a low cost, by using a wire of a certain size, you can afford to run the risk of occasionally heating a wire of that kind rather than to put in a larger wire.

Q. You just said, in answer to my question, that the heating of a wire implies a loss.

A. It does.

Q. Now, I don't understand you when you say that sometimes it doesn't imply a loss?

A. You must distinguish in your loss just what you mean — I mean a heat loss, a loss of energy.

Q. Well, I take it that the transfer of heat into electricity, into that other form of energy, not being the form in which you want it in the wire, implies a loss. Well, now, would it not be more economical — just as it is more economical not to have a waste by leakage of steam from a steam-engine — is it not more economical to guard against that loss?

A. Well, to a certain extent it is, but if the cost of repairing the steam-pipe is more than the cost of the leakage, you had better let it leak, hadn't you, as long as it doesn't get any worse?

Q. Well, how does that apply? Isn't the loss from overheating very soon going to overtake any increased cost of copper wire such as you might have put in?

A. It depends on what the cost is, interest on the cost, etc.

Q. Now, Mr. Brown, do you know anything about wires being underground on Waltham street — do you know anything about those wires?

A. Which wires do you refer to?

Q. The wires of the West End Road.

A. There are some underground there.

Q. What are those wires?

A. Those are called return wires — return feeders.

Q. How are they placed?

A. They are placed in a wooden trough, fairly well insulated from the earth.

Q. For how long a distance do those run underground?

A. They run from Tremont street over to Harrison avenue.

Q. A distance of about how much?

A. Well, it is nearly three-eighths of a mile, I should say — I wouldn't be sure.

Q. Why were those put in in that way, Mr. Brown?

A. It is a convenient way to do it.

Q. You say they are put in a wooden trough — will you describe it more accurately?

A. It is a wooden box which is lined with pitch and insulating material, and the wires are laid in the trough.

Q. Well, how are they put there?

A. All bundled together.

Q. That is the return wire?

A. That is the return wire.

Q. Why was that put there?

A. Because it was deemed wise to have a larger return conductor to the power-station.

Q. Why wasn't it put overhead and used?

A. Well, there were several reasons. One was that we wished to try this method as an experiment, and another was that the location we had through Dover street was pretty well choked up with other wires and we could not go that way, as we wished to, and to go up to our other location, Northampton street, would be too far. Of course we couldn't get an overhead right through Waltham street, so we had to do this.

Q. Could feeder wires be put in in that way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?

A. Because there would be too great a pressure upon them. This is just the same as the earth itself, mind you. This is the return wire. There is almost no pressure upon it at all.

Q. Well, isn't that the same? Of course, I don't know much about electricity, but I understand that the same amount of current has to get back?

A. Yes.

Q. That goes out?

A. Yes, but you see it is under very low pressure.

Q. Well, why isn't it under 500 voltage? Is the voltage diminished by use?

A. Yes, the pressure has been used up in bringing it to that point.

Q. Just like water that has got to its level?

A. Yes, sir; it is very near its level, just returning to the power-station. There is no high pressure to carry it or force it through, and there is not the resistance.

Q. Now, was that an expensive piece of work?

A. I don't know how much it cost. It must have been expensive.

Q. Were you in the employ of the West End at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been there since 1889?

A. Since 1889.

Q. Well, what experience had you before that?

A. In electric lighting and at a technical school.

Q. Which school?

A. The school at Tufts College I graduated from.

Q. When did you graduate from there, may I ask?

A. In 1888.

Q. And where else have you been?

A. In the employ of the Somerville Electric Light Company. I was there a short time before I came upon the West End.

Q. What were your duties there?

A. At the Somerville Electric Light Company?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I was lineman there.

Q. Well, I understood you to say you had had no special experience in the undergrounding of wires, no practical experience?

A. Very little.

Q. Now, in regard to this danger from lightning, Mr. Brown — just what is that danger? I may have to repeat a little, because I haven't had a chance to run the testimony over?

A. Well, the result of a charge of lightning often is that it will puncture a lead cable to get to the earth. Perhaps it will enter a cable through some overhead opening, such as, perhaps, a feeding point in a telephone system to a subscriber, or in a trolley system to a trolley wire, and the lightning will pass through that conductor possibly to the cable. Having once entered it it may puncture the cable at some weak point, and it has done so in numerous cases. I know that is one of the difficulties they have to meet with in underground work.

Q. Well, lightning sometimes strikes a wire now, doesn't it — an overhead wire?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Does it do any harm?

A. Very little.

Q. Simply follows the wire to the lightning arrester?

A. Yes.

Q. And is there turned into the ground?

A. Very often; yes, sir.

Q. It would be perfectly possible to have lightning arresters in these conduits, would it not?

A. Well, it probably would be — probably it would be a necessity.

Q. Well, just as it is now with the overhead wires, where they have a lightning arrester?

A. Well, that practically is an opportunity for the lightning to discharge itself into the earth.

Q. When a great discharge comes it operates to open a circuit in some way, and it goes into the earth.

A. Well, to complete a circuit, really.

Q. Yes, to complete it with the earth, but breaks the circuit on the wire?

A. It might do so; yes.

Q. Well, now, I understand you to say with regard to that heating of wire, that heating a wire is, on general principles, a waste of energy, but that it may be better to lose power that way than to put the money into an extra amount of copper — that is, that power is cheaper than copper? That is substantially your answer?

A. It is possible to do that; such an arrangement is entirely possible.

Q. Yes, it is possible, and those are the circumstances in which it would be cheaper to do that — where power was cheaper than copper?

A. Well, roughly, that would be it.

Q. That is, roughly, if you lose an amount — we will just say for the sake of round numbers — if you lose an amount of \$5,000 in the way of power from the overheating of wires in a year, that may pay if it would cost you \$6,000 to put on big enough wires to stop the heating? That is, it would save you \$1,000?

A. Well, I don't think that is just it.

Q. Well, that is a very rough case, I know, but isn't that the principle?

A. Well, you want to consider, perhaps, the interest on your investment and depreciation, and all things of that kind. Roughly, that is the idea, of course.

Q. But still, speaking generally, it is hardly business-like, is it, to have a steady leakage of that kind? Wouldn't it be likely pretty soon to overtake what you gained? Because, of course, if you once put your copper on, if you once have a large enough copper wire, you have done with it, and if you had the leak all the time I should think it would hardly be a business principle to allow it to continue or to allow the possibility of its continuance?

A. Well, I suppose that is the method pursued in all kinds of business. I don't know that we have any machinery that is perfect, you know. There is a loss somewhere.

Q. Well, don't they get it as nearly perfect as they can?

A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. I have an impression that just as soon as an engineer on a marine engine, or any other engine, saw a waste of steam he would raise a kick about it and have it fixed, as it would mean a loss of power?

A. Well, it might cost more to repair that leakage than would be lost, perhaps, in ten years.

Q. Well, that seems hardly possible. It may be so, but it seems hardly possible. Now, do you know about the electric power conduit in Springfield?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know that the United Electric Company runs there a conduit underground, a 1,500-volt current?

A. Well, I know they had a conduit there. I have heard it spoken of, but lately I haven't heard anything definite about it.

Q. Well, have you heard that they haven't it?

A. No, I have not.

Q. You haven't heard anything more than they had it?

A. That is all.

Q. And how about Pittsburgh?

A. I believe they have an underground conduit there.

Q. Of the Alleghany Electric Company, with 1,500 volts. Now, do you see any reason why that is less practicable here than it would be there?

A. Well, those are on lightning circuits, mind you.

Q. Yes — how does that make a difference?

A. There they have a double metallic circuit. The insulation there is entirely between conductors, not between the conductor and the earth.

Q. Well, how would that effect these various difficulties that you speak of in the way of overheating wires, etc.?

A. Well, those 1,500 or 15,000 volt currents which you speak about, those high-tension currents —

Q. Fifteen hundred.

A. Fifteen hundred are currents of small capacity.

Q. Run on a small wire, you mean?

A. The quantity of current does not vary much. It is an alternating current.

Q. You mean that they are alternating currents?

A. Probably.

Q. Well, won't they heat the wire just as much?

A. Certainly, but they are currents that don't vary much in quantity. They are small currents, anyway — that is, probably they are.

Q. I know that at Springfield is an alternating current, but I don't think the one at Pittsburgh is.

A. I think that is, because that is the home of the alternating current, because that is where it is more used, probably, than anywhere else.

Q. Now, Mr. Hyde says the company — the West End — contemplate putting in the alternating current?

A. Yes.

Q. So that, of course, would make the plan more feasible, if that were done?

A. If they ever put it in? Well, I am not prepared to state under what conditions they would put it in.

Q. Well, these difficulties that you say exist in Springfield and Pittsburgh, because they use the alternating current, could be done away with here, if they did use the alternating current, could they not?

A. I think you misunderstand me. I merely stated incidentally that it was the alternating current.

Q. Well, you said that that made a difference in the overheating.

A. No, simply that it is a small amount of current, and of course, that makes a difference in the heating.

Q. I know, but you said that this was an alternating current, that it went on a small wire and that the volume varied very little?

A. Yes. That there is a small volume, as it is used for electric lighting. It is not used for railway purposes at all.

Q. Now, couldn't they on the West End, if they adopted the alternating current, on a small wire get a great voltage and pressure, where the volume would vary very little?

A. No, the conditions would not apply to our system at all.

Q. Now, about the testing machines I spoke of, it is a fact, is it not, that leaks on the trans-Atlantic cable can be detected within a few hundred feet?

A. I believe so.

Q. Over that vast distance of 3,000 miles?

A. I believe so.

Q. Then it is beyond question that leaks could be very easily detected within a short distance on a system of this kind?

A. I think likely; yes.

GEORGE W. MANSFIELD. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Your full name, Mr. Mansfield?

A. George W. Mansfield.

Q. Your occupation?

A. I am at present agent of the General Electric Company.

Q. What have you been engaged in for a number of years, briefly?

A. I graduated in 1882 from the Institute of Technology and at once went to New York; went in with the Daft Electric Light Company, who at that time were experimenting with electric motors for street railway purposes, and I have continued in that line of work ever since. I have had an experience of some fourteen years. I have been continuously engaged upon all sorts of engineering questions in connection with electric railways, but of recent years have devoted more time to the financial side of the question than heretofore.

Q. With what company have you been in recent years?

A. With the Cleveland Electro-Motor Company, of Cleveland, and then with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and now with the General Electric Company.

Q. And how many roads have you been connected with — I am speaking now of electric street railways — during that time, advising and consulting and actually in charge?

A. Well, when I first went with the Thomson-Houston Company, I had charge of all of their electric railway engineering, and while in that position had charge of the construction and equipping of all the electric roads that that company was building and all of the men building them. I should say that in that way I had connection with fully a 100 electric roads around the country. Since then I have had more intimate connection with roads outside of the company on my own personal basis — I should think fifteen or twenty of them, or thirty — I don't know — I never counted them.

Q. In the matter of applying electricity as it has been applied to these roads do you know any one who has had more experience than you have had?

A. Modesty steps in there. Oh, I have had connection, I think, with as many as any one else in the country.

Q. Now, Mr. Mansfield, I should like to have you, in a brief way, because we have covered a good deal of ground here, explain just how a street car is operated by electricity, starting at the power-station after the power has been generated. I don't care to have you elaborate too much in detail, but that will then enable me to ask the following questions.

A. Well, in the simplest language it might be explained in this way, that there is a positive and negative pole of a piece of machinery called a dynamo, which generates electricity, just the same as a positive and negative pole of an electric battery, which every one is familiar with. Now, one wire is laid out from the positive pole and is called the overhead wire — whether the trolley wire or the feeder wire it makes no difference; that is one pole, the positive pole. Every wire overhead is connected to it.

The negative pole is laid out usually underground and is connected to the track wherever the tracks are, or if there are any feeders necessary for the track then they are all connected with the track, and all that is called the negative pole. Now, we know that we get no results unless we connect those poles outside, positive and negative, or the overhead system and the underground system. Now, we connect them and get our beneficent results by placing an electric car in between the positive pole and the negative pole. The current then comes down, flows down from the positive pole through the trolley arm into the controlling mechanism of the car and through the motor to the negative pole, to the ground, and thence back to the dynamo. In that way the circuit is established and there is a continual flow from the positive pole, through the overhead system, through the car, down to the track, back to the negative pole, at the dynamo. And so you can keep that up just as long as you wish to operate it.

Q. Now, the positive current is spoken of as the feeding current and the wires that carry it as the trolley or feed wires?

A. The trolley feed wires.

Q. And the other, the negative, are called the return?

A. Yes, sir; the return feed wires.

Q. And one represents the positive pole and the other the negative?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, taking the positive pole, the feeding in of the electricity, with the insulation that is now adopted, is there much of any leakage?

A. Very little.

Q. Now, with the return current or the negative, which is in the earth, do you get more leakage there?

MR. REED. — Now, Mr. Chairman, that is very leading.

Q. (By MR. HYDE.) Do you or do you not.

MR. REED. — Well, that is just as leading, Mr. Hyde.

MR. HYDE. — I don't know what his answer will be, one way or the other.

MR. REED. — I have been apprised to examine my witnesses in accordance with the general rules of evidence.

MR. HYDE. — Well, state the question as you would like to have it put and I will put it just as you want it.

MR. REED. — I have forgotten the question now, but I know the evidence at the last hearing — that the questions you put at the last hearing, were exceedingly leading.

Q. (By MR. HYDE.) Whether or not in the return current of the negative pole there is more or less leakage than there is in connection with the feeder or positive pole?

A. We don't care for the leakage in the negative pole. The whole current must go back by the wires or the rails or the earth. There is no leakage to the earth. We only speak of leakage when electricity escapes from some wire to the earth when we don't want it to escape to the earth.

Q. Well, you have a return wire leading back to the power-station.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, does all the current go back by that wire?

A. Not all of it.

Q. The balance goes how?

A. By the rails.

Q. Or —

A. Or by the earth.

Q. Now, will you state how feeder wires are practically used and the service they render?

A. The amount of electricity which is used to propel the cars is so large that the wire which we specifically call the trolley wire isn't of sufficient capacity to carry all of this electricity. Therefore, to supplement the trolley wire we run out from the power-house what we call the trolley feeder wires. Those feeder wires are usually strung along upon the iron poles at the side of the street, and from those supplemental wires or feeder wires we take what we call "tap" — that is, smaller wires from the feeder wire to the trolley wire. It is exactly like a system of water-works, almost. You have one big wire, one big pipe, in one place, and you feed from that big pipe by means of smaller pipes to the other smaller pipes or main pipes in the side streets, etc.

Q. About how far apart are those taps?

A. Well, they vary according to the number of cars and the amount of electricity that we want to get from our feeder wires into our trolley wire. They are usually in the crowded sections of the city perhaps 300 to 500 feet apart.

Q. Now, is the feeder wire insulated or not insulated?

A. The feeder wire is always insulated.

Q. Now, in making the tap that you speak of how is it done? Describe it to the committee, please — whether it is an insulated tap or not.

A. The tap wire is almost always an insulated wire. It is twisted upon the main feed wire and soldered and then ordinarily leads down through the switch upon the pole, thence out to the trolley wire. The use of the switch — the purpose of the switch is to enable any person who understands it to cut off the electricity from any section of trolley wire which he desires to. That is, in case of a fire or in case of any trouble or disaster on a certain given section of the street, if it was deemed advisable to cut off the current of electricity from that section of trolley wire, then any one who was authorized to do so could go to this pole and by simply pulling the switch cut off the current that is flowing through the tap to the trolley wire and feeding it.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Does the current continue in the feeder wire?

A. That continues in the feeder wire.

Q. The cut-out is only for the trolley?

A. Only for the trolley, but there are similar switches placed at other intervals, wherever convenient and advisable in that feeder wire also.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) That is, do I understand you that there are two switches, one on the feeder wire and the other on the trolley wire?

A. One on the feeder wire and one on the tap leading to the trolley wire.

Q. Now, you speak of the feeder wire as being an insulated wire. Now, as to this insulation: when men are working around it whether they do or do not get a shock from the feed wire?

A. Oh, they couldn't get a shock from the feed wire. It is a thoroughly well insulated wire, usually called three-ply insulation. There are three layers of braids put upon the feeder wire and then that is soaked with some bituminous compound, rendering it water-proof and thus rendering it insulated, as the most common means of leakage of electricity from any wire is by means of moisture, and as long as you keep and can keep the moisture from the wire itself, from the metal itself, you have then got the wire well insulated. Now, men who are working about this insulated wire never have a thought as far as getting any shock is concerned. In fact, they never worry themselves about it, even handling the trolley wire.

Q. Now, take the voltage, which is commonly used in propelling cars by the present system — what is the voltage?

Q. Five hundred volts.

Q. Have you ever taken it yourself?

A. Repeatedly; yes, sir.

Q. A number of times?

A. Oh, a great many times. Several years ago, when this question of the safety of 500 volts to human life came up, I made an experiment in the interest of science down at our works at Lynn. I commenced at 100 volts and took the positive and negative poles in my hands at 100 volts. Well, I stood that. Then I had it increased fifty volts. I stood that, and kept on increasing it fifty volts, until it got up to 375 volts. Then it became unpleasant. I think I could have taken it up to 500 volts without any serious inconvenience, but my love for science departed then and I stopped. You can take 500 volts and possibly 750 volts and maybe more, instantaneously, but you will see that I had continued to take it and the continued application is what will make you sick more than anything else. I became very sick to my stomach after a while, because I had taken so much.

Q. Do you remember the name of the New York man who, for the Legislative Committee, went out to the Allston station and took the voltage there?

A. I don't remember that man, unless it was McQuesten.

Q. Mr. McQuesten — that was the man.

A. Yes, he did it. And there was another case out in Ohio. There was a Mr. Elmer Morris —

Q. (By Mr. REED.) I don't suppose you know of Mr. Morris of your own knowledge, do you?

A. Yes, sir, I do. He was in my employ at the time.

Q. Did you see this experiment?

A. I did not, but I knew he was going to do it and he said he would do it, and he went and did it.

Mr. REED. — Well, I have no objection.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Go on.

A. He went out in the presence of most of the council, the mayor, the sheriff, and a good many others who were there at the time, and boldly took a current right off from the poles. His hands, I presume, were tougher and harder than my hands are now, and some men, where their skin is dry, can stand the 500 volts. Others, with moist hands, cannot stand it so easily.

Q. Now, take the men who are constantly at work repairing these wires — whether they are constantly receiving these shocks or not?

A. They are, all the time. In fact, they are playing pranks on each other, and concealing wires so that often a fellow will sit on one, or something of that kind. They don't consider the current any more dangerous than an engineer considers the heat from his boiler or his engine dangerous.

Q. Now, you may state, with the constant inspection kept upon these wires as they are hung through the city, whether, if the insulation becomes imperfect by wearing off or giving way, it is readily detected?

A. Well, it can be seen at once. Of course, the inspectors — and I presume they are inspectors, in fact I know they are — can readily see the wires, and can see if the insulation is rotting and falling away from the wire. I have seen it on the wires all through the city here and in other cities, on old telephone and telegraph wires, and on electric-light wires, where the braiding had become unwoven after decaying, and was hanging down from the wires. It is very easily seen and can be repaired.

Q. Now, which of the common wires in use carry the highest voltage?

A. Electric-light wires.

Q. And what kind of electric-light wires?

A. The arc-light wires.

Q. And what is the ordinary voltage of the arc-light wires?

A. Three thousand volts.

Q. And how is that as to danger?

A. Well, that would be probably fatal, although there are cases known where men have taken even that voltage and lived.

Q. Now, we will take the feed wire which is constructed for a line of cars — take any street in Boston, if you please, take one of the larger, one of the main lines, that is, as to size, with reference to the amount of business done — is there a proportion between them?

A. Yes, sir; there is, always has to be. You would not want to put in a wire an inch in diameter where one a quarter of an inch would do, because the larger one would cost you a good deal more than four times as much.

Q. Supposing, on the other hand, that a quarter of an inch would not answer?

A. Well, then you would have to put on a half inch, or else two of them.

Q. Well, is that matter thoroughly understood among the practical electricians who are in charge of construction?

A. Oh, thoroughly understood. They can proportion the wire by calculation to the amount of load they will have to carry by it.

Q. And therefore the feed wire is adjusted to the volume that is expected?

A. Yes, sir; adjusted to the amount of electricity they wish to carry on their wire to accomplish certain given work in the streets — moving, say, five cars, ten cars, or anything of that kind.

Q. Now, what is the greatest strain you put a feed wire to, under what circumstances?

A. Well, in electric railway work.

Q. I mean on an electric railway?

A. There are a great many circumstances calling for an excess of current. The load — and when I say “load” I mean the number of cars requiring electricity — is constantly fluctuating and becomes a much more uncertain factor than in any other line of electric wire work that I know of. A man who originally plans a feed wire system and finally determines to put up a certain amount of copper to do a certain amount of work takes, of course, what is given him — the average number of cars he will use — and then he puts up enough copper to handle that average load, because the average load is the amount that he can plan for most economically with the greatest length of time. Now, undoubtedly there will be, and there always are, cases where the load is twice or even three times the average. That may arise from a number of causes. First, a fire breaks out in a given section and perhaps all of the cars have to go around on another street, unexpectedly; and secondly, the snow-storms may come a great many times during the winter, and a car takes almost always twice, if not three times, the amount of power during a snow-storm that it does during ordinary conditions; and thirdly, a parade or a picnic or a holiday, or some occasion which calls for an excessive number of people on a given street, comes. Those conditions are not the ordinary conditions, but they impose loads upon the carrying capacity and call for a greater amount of current than the average. Now, that extra amount of current heats the wires and cannot help it. But, still, it would not be a wise thing to provide continuously for those excessive conditions, because if you did you would be putting up three or four times the amount of wire, costing you three or four times as much money and remaining as a permanent, fixed charge upon the system continuously, when perhaps it would not be used more than a tenth or twentieth of the time. Therefore the original plan has to plan for the average or sometimes even below the average conditions.

Q. Now, when you are heating your wires by excessive loads, with the wires overhead, what happens? What becomes of the surplus heat?

A. Well, the heat is dissipated in the air. That is, if the wire is overheated, the heat radiates rapidly and you can heat your wire, perhaps, to a temperature of 50 or 100 degrees, 150 or 200 degrees, perhaps, above the temperature of the surrounding air, and it doesn't do much harm to the insulation, because the radiation is so rapid, keeps going right on.

Q. The wire is always surrounded by the atmosphere?

A. Of course.

Q. And a process of radiation is constantly going on?

A. Exactly, the same as with a hot piece of iron.

Q. Now, supposing you put those feed wires underground with the best form of encasing them that you know of, take the best form, what will be the effect when they heat up?

A. Well, the effect would be precisely as if you took a piece of wrought iron and heated it to a red heat and held it up here in the air so that the wind could blow by it. It would keep cool, comparatively — that is, you could apply a good deal more heat to it than otherwise; but if you should wrap that all up in some sort of asbestos, or some incombustible material, or a combustible material that would be around it and would close it up inside, that heat would be retained, would not be dissipated, and would lead to the melting of the conductor or the burning up of the insulation and everything. That is, I simply use the iron to illustrate, but that is what the effect would be on the wire.

Q. Now, if that were carried to such an extent as to cause damage, how would the damage arise, and what would it consist of?

A. Well, if you put the same amount of copper underground in a lead-encased cable, and in an iron duct that you put overhead, or that you have got overhead to-day, I have no doubt but that at the time of a snow-storm or of excessive load you would melt out a great many of those cables, those copper conductors, and because of the fact that you have that conductor underground and in contact with the earth, which is the negative pole, if that melting was carried to such an extent as to impair the use of the insulation you would have in addition what we would call a short circuit — that is, where the overhead system and the underground system have come together, causing a short circuit, by means of the melting of the insulation — and that might bring about very serious results, very serious results. Of course, while this wire is hanging overhead that short circuit can never occur, because this conductor, if it is heated so hot that it melts, simply melts apart and the ends drop down — may not drop on to the earth, but are readily found, — but if both the wires are underground, the positive and negative, and this insulation is melting, then the positive wire comes directly in contact with the ground, which is the negative pole, and you have this short circuit which may melt a hole in the ground as big as a bushel basket, a barrel, or more. You have no conception of the amount of heat or the amount of power that is generated at the time of that short circuit. I have seen a flame six or eight feet long shoot up from a short circuit of that nature. You must remember that you are not dealing with the small power in these incandescent lamps, but, perhaps, one hundred times as much in every case. In some of these cases there may be 500 or 1,000-horse power, and when it comes to that intense heat of the electric arc it melts everything, and if it should be in a conduit with other miscellaneous wires I should be inclined to think that it would melt every wire in the whole conduit up. There is no reason why it shouldn't.

Q. Now, what would be the effect as to the stopping of business on the road, supposing they should overheat and melt and you should get a short circuit, or if you didn't go to that full extent, perhaps?

A. Well, if the short circuit came, of course that would stop that section of the road, and it would have to be cut out. If you had other feed wires that escaped the trouble you might throw the load on to them for the time being.

Q. Might feed around?

A. Might feed around.

Q. Now, you have spoken of what might occur by the short circuit or the forming of the arc by overheating. Would that extend beyond the points of the arc or the contact — that is, I mean farther down either way?

A. Oh, yes, of course the moment the short circuit is established that arc might run right along for 100 feet. I have seen an arc established that way, and I don't know but what a great many of the committee here have seen it, at the time of the old Bently-Knight conduit system they tried out on the Back Bay. I remember seeing an arc established between the conductor and the sides of the conduit, perhaps three or four inches apart, and this flame went right along the street and a man chased it with a stick and tried to put it out. And that would occur a great deal more readily in an underground conduit system than it would in an open conduit of that kind.

Q. Take the cut-offs that you have spoken of where you cut off the electricity at the taps or where you cut off the feed wires — in case of fire are those desirable things to have?

A. Oh, yes, sir; it is quite essential to have them.

Q. Have they been improved?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, take the insulating joints used in those cases, to what degree of perfection as to protection or safety have they reached — for the purpose of cut-offs, I mean?

A. You mean the ones on the poles?

Q. Yes, on the street, I mean.

A. Well, they have got to that state where any man who has a key to the box can go and open the box.

Q. And after it is opened how successful would the man operating it be in cutting off the current?

A. Oh, absolutely so.

Q. And therefore there would be no danger from them at a fire?

A. The trolley wire and that section of the feed wire becomes absolutely dead. It is just the same as any piece of dead wire that is hung up there temporarily, anything of the kind. There is absolutely no electricity in it. It is perfectly safe to handle and throw about as you please.

Q. And in cities they are generally put in?

A. Yes, sir; always put in.

Q. Now, will you state what experiments have been made in attempting to put these feeder wires underground?

A. Well, feeder wires of electric railways?

Q. That is what I mean.

A. There have been a number of experiments. They were tried in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Buffalo, and are now being tried somewhat in Philadelphia; but none of them have as yet, in my opinion, proven their success. It is a question that it takes time to demonstrate, and when I say "time" I don't mean one year — I mean four or five years.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) What places did you say?

A. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Buffalo, and Philadelphia.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Has there been decided progress made in this matter in the last four or five years?

A. Well, generally speaking, for all other wires outside of feeder wires for electric railways, there have been good steps in advance made. But the electric railway is the latest great electrical introduction, and that step has not been demonstrated successfully to my mind. But it may be in the future. As I say, it takes a long time to get at the right and the proper system. But, even then, I think, there is the question of permanency after it is once located, and there is also the question of new methods coming in, all of which would militate against any successful system on the present basis.

Mr. HYDE. — Mr. Chairman, I would say that there is no one I know of more thoroughly up in this question, practically, than Mr. Mansfield, and if there are any questions the committee would like to ask, as we shall call no other witnesses upon this question, this would, perhaps, be a good time for them to do so.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Now, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Hyde has stated at three different times in this hearing that there was no question that this thing could be done, that it was merely a question of expense. What would you say to that?

Mr. HYDE. — I have not stated it in quite that way, Mr. Reed.

Mr. REED. — Yes, sir; you stated it in just that way — that no one claims that it cannot be done, but that it is a matter that involves a good deal of expense. That is one statement.

The WITNESS. — Well, I should judge that Mr. Hyde meant that, irrespective of all financial consideration and inasmuch as a man doesn't think anything is impossible, it can be done. But I should hardly agree with him in that broad statement. It might be done at a very great expense.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Now, do you know that the West End Road within a year had submitted, through their engineer, Mr. Pearson, to the Board of Directors, plans which showed how this might be done?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. You have no knowledge of that?

A. No, sir.

ROBERT C. BROWN — *Resumed.*

Mr. REED. — I will ask you if you know that, Mr. Brown?

Mr. HYDE. — I will ask how Mr. Brown would know about that?

Mr. REED. — I desire to ask Mr. Brown that question. It occurred to me to ask him if he knew of that.

The stenographer repeated the question.

Mr. REED. — Plans and estimates for the whole city north of Eliot street?

Mr. BROWN. — I know that the company has looked into the question of underground feeders.

Mr. REED. — Please answer that question, Mr. Brown, if you can.

Mr. BROWN. — Please repeat the question.

Mr. HYDE. — Which “tended to show,” I think, might be a better question.

Mr. REED. — I have put the question in that way and I would like it answered.

Mr. HYDE. — Mr. Brown, I think, would have no knowledge on that subject in connection with this business. He does not know what may be said or done in the Board.

Mr. REED. — Well, if you are saying this for the purpose of coaching him —

Mr. HYDE. — Not at all.

Mr. REED. — I think you are.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think there had better be an answer given by the witness, and without comment.

Mr. REED. — Will you answer that, Mr. Brown, please?

Mr. BROWN. — Well, I don't think that that has been done within a year; no, sir.

Mr. REED. — Don't think what has been done?

Mr. BROWN. — I don't think Mr. Pearson proposed that plan within a year; no, sir.

Mr. REED. — Well, within fourteen months — say, a year ago last February, for instance.

Mr. BROWN. — I couldn't be sure.

Mr. REED. — Well, do you think, do you know, they have done it fairly recently, within two years, or anything of that kind?

Mr. BROWN. — I know a plan has been talked of.

Mr. REED. — Do you know that Mr. Pearson submitted plans and estimates within two years, showing how that could easily be done?

Mr. BROWN. — I do not know it; no, sir.

Mr. REED. — And do you know that Mr. Whitney, the then president, favored it?

Mr. HYDE. — That is not evidence.

Mr. REED. — I ask him if he knows so?

Mr. HYDE. — It isn't any evidence if he does know.

Mr. REED. — Well, answer the question, Mr. Brown.

Mr. HYDE. — I submit that whatever views men of the road may have upon a question at one time and another has nothing to do with this hearing.

Mr. REED. — It casts a very interesting light on this question, however, Mr. Hyde.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I don't think it is material one way or the other.

Mr. REED. — It is simply a matter of Mr. Brown's knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. — If he were present and heard any discussion between the electrical engineer, Mr. Pearson, and the West End Road, or any officer in charge, I don't see any objection to his stating what was said with reference to the undergrounding of the wires or a change of the system.

Mr. BROWN. — I am not informed in regard to that.

Mr. REED. — You don't know whether Mr. Whitney favored it?

Mr. HYDE. — He says he is not informed on the question.

Mr. REED. — Perhaps he didn't understand. You say you are not informed whether Mr. Whitney favored it?

Mr. BROWN. — No, sir, I am not.

Mr. REED. — Do you know that Mr. Pearson did?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, call Mr. Pearson. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that if he wants to know Mr. Pearson's views, he should call him. He cannot get Mr. Pearson's opinion in any such method as this. If he wants Mr. Pearson's views, he must call Mr. Pearson. Mr. Brown can only testify as to his own knowledge, and not in regard to pure hearsay, what he has heard from somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think if the witness declines to answer, if he hasn't the knowledge upon which to base his answer, it may be reserved to Mr. Reed to meet that part of the case later on in rebuttal, if he desires to do so.

Mr. REED. — I don't care to press it

The CHAIRMAN. — If you care to reserve that right, it can be reserved to you. Of course, you are calling upon this witness to state another man's opinion and to base his opinion, if it is to be taken as an opinion, upon somebody's else's views, with which perhaps he is not in accord. That seems to be a little irrelevant to me. I don't wish to limit your inquiry, Mr. Reed; I only desire to have it in proper form, that is all. I think any conversations which took place between this expert, Mr. Brown, and his employers, with reference to this system which has been gone into so thoroughly here, would be competent.

Mr. HYDE. — How can conversations be anything but hearsay? This witness has testified himself as an expert, upon this question. Now, how can he go into conversations he has had with men? If you purpose going into conversations which may have been had or heard, in one way or another, there are a good many conversations that perhaps I would like to put into this hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. — Not on that ground.

Mr. HYDE. — If the hearing is open for conversations I have some pretty peculiar conversations that I would like to bring in.

The CHAIRMAN. — Not in that way — not in that form. We will leave the matter open for the present.

Mr. MANSFIELD. — *Resumed.*

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Now, it is a frequent thing, is it not, Mr. Mansfield, to have your feed wires melt out?

A. Not to my knowledge; no, sir; it is not a frequent thing.

Q. It isn't a frequent thing?

A. Not to my knowledge ; no sir.

Q. Then the only increased danger would be from lack of radiation if the feed wires were put in this conduit?

A. That is sufficient.

Q. Well that is all, isn't it? That is, you say that, practically, this doesn't often happen to-day on the West End. Now, it would be only more likely to happen if put in a conduit — the conditions would be changed, bearing on this particular point — only by an increased amount of radiation?

A. In relation to the heating question, certainly.

Q. Now, couldn't that be guarded against by a small additional amount of wire?

A. Well, not a small amount. I think it would take twice as much, perhaps three times as much, wire.

Q. Are you familiar with those roads you have spoken of in Buffalo and Philadelphia — with their workings?

A. Well, familiar from corresponding and talking with men in charge, and that sort of thing.

Q. But you never have seen them yourself?

A. I have seen some of them ; yes, sir.

Q. What ones?

A. The Buffalo road.

Q. Have you seen that road?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell how that works?

A. Well, it doesn't work very well.

Q. Well, how do they guard against things of that kind, — against a danger of that kind?

A. By a large amount of copper.

Q. Do they use any fusible plugs?

A. I believe they did ; yes, sir.

Q. Aren't those practical things to use?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?

A. Well, if the plug burns out, the system stops and the public are so infernally sensitive against corporations and against the stoppage of cars and would set up such an infernal cry against the efficiency of the system, that if I owned a road I should prefer to melt every wire I had sooner than have a plug in it and the plug blow out.

Q. They guard against this thing by an increased amount of copper in the wire?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is a pretty good guard, is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. In the absence of accidents there is no chance for an increased volume to melt or fuse the copper if you have got enough copper there?

A. No, sir.

Q. And you say that it would take a good deal more than they have with wires overhead?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you think this overhead system as constructed now, with that radiation of the heat from the overhead feeders, saves you two or three times as much copper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is a radiation to that extent, is it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, I should think there would be a good deal of mechanical waste if you are having as much heat as that radiating off into the air.

A. If you remember my testimony you will recall the fact that I stated that there were about three conditions in which that excessive heat might be generated.

Q. I remember, sir.

A. And it would be a small amount of time in comparison with the total amount of time that the wire was used for current carrying capacity.

Q. I remember that. Now, about the effect of this voltage. By the way, I think it would make this thing clearer if the committee understood the difference between voltage and amperage. Perhaps they do and perhaps they don't. By the voltage you mean the pressure, do you not?

A. I mean the pressure, just the same as a man says he has got a steam pressure of eighty pounds in his boiler. We say we have got an electrical pressure of 500 volts, and the word "volt" is simply a contraction of the name of an eminent French scientist, who was one of the earlier exploiters in the electrical field, by the name of Volta, and the different scientific societies have, in honor of him, contracted the name to "volt," and applied that word "volt" as the unit of electrical pressure, just the same as you might say "pounds," that you have got eighty pounds of pressure in a boiler. For instance, instead of the word "pounds," supposing in honor of Galileo, for instance, you should call the unit "galil," and say that you had eighty "galils" pressure in your boiler, or something of that kind. The word "amperes" is more in the nature of a unit of quantity of electricity, comparing, you might say, roughly, to "gallons," or something of that kind.

Q. Now, taking a very rough instance, the laws of electricity compare to a considerable extent to those of fluids in a rough way, do they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For instance, if there was a pipe ten feet high and an inch in diameter, filled with water, the pressure on the bottom surface would be the voltage; would it not?

A. Would be the voltage; yes, sir.

Q. And if that pipe were increased from an inch in diameter to a foot in diameter and still remained at the same height and were filled with water, the pressure would be just the same, but the volume, the amperage, would be ten or twelve times as great, or whatever the amount might be?

A. Yes, sir. If water was flowing from the pipe the amount flowing we would call the amperage, and the pressure the voltage.

The word "ampere" is simply taken from the name of another eminent scientist.

Q. And that illustrates what you mean when you say "amperage"?

A. Yes, sir; that is it.

Q. Have you given consideration to this question of the possible melting of the insulation on the feed wires? There has been evidence that at a fire this insulation might readily be melted within four or five feet of a burning building, and in that case a stream of water striking it would, of course, carry down the current to a person holding the hose, or might be communicated to a ladder. Now, what would you state in regard to that as a danger?

A. Well, the ordinary insulation on the overhead wires is cotton and something else, and undoubtedly if it came within its feed limit it would burn off.

Q. What do you think its feed limit is?

A. That depends on the distance from the fire and the heat of the fire — within, perhaps, five, ten, or perhaps twenty feet. I have no doubt in the least but what a cotton-covered wire on the opposite side of a building that is blazing furiously would perhaps catch fire or burn. We all know how far wood will take fire from a neighboring fire.

Q. Another electrical expert here stated the combustible point as being about at the combustible point of wood?

A. Well, it is nothing but cotton.

Q. Well, isn't that tar or gutta-percha on the feed wire that was brought in here?

A. Well, the cotton insulation is sometimes soaked with some asphalt or bituminous compound.

Q. Well, most of the West End feed wires have rubber insulation, have they not?

A. I think not, I don't know.

Q. The piece that Mr. Hyde showed to the committee, I think, had rubber and gutta-percha.

Mr. HYDE. — You might show it to the witness.

The WITNESS. — Well, rubber, of course, would melt before the fire.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Do I understand you to say that this 500 voltage is never dangerous, practically?

A. Practically never dangerous.

Q. There was a boy killed in South Boston about a year ago by the trolley wire. He threw a rope over the trolley wire and caught hold of it, received the current, and was brought into a drug store and died within five minutes.

A. I understood that it was another wire which was thrown over the trolley wire — not a rope.

Q. The paper said it was a wet rope, but even then that would not alter the case, would it?

A. Yes, decidedly.

Q. It wouldn't make the voltage any more than 500?

A. Oh, no, wouldn't make the voltage any more.

Q. Wouldn't increase the voltage?

A. Oh, no.

Q. The voltage which was communicated by the wire or by the rope, would be still the West End current?

A. Oh, yes, certainly.

Q. Well, how do you account for such a case as that, Mr. Mansfield?

A. Well, I hardly think it possible with a wet rope. I think there must be some mistake with regard to that. If it was a wire and if the boy caught hold of it with both hands, and was standing on the wet earth and stood there long enough, why, as a child is more sensitive than an adult, he might get killed.

A. And wouldn't such a shock be sufficient to knock a man down if the wire fell and struck him?

A. It might and might not.

Q. And if he had any functional weakness — heart disease or something of the sort, it might be fatal, might it not?

A. It might. But in all my experience of the last ten or twelve years, I don't know of a single adult that has ever been killed by 500 volts — either an employee of an electrical railway or others.

Q. Well, the employees use rubber boots and wear rubber gloves?

A. No, not always. They can't afford it.

Q. The road cannot?

A. No, the employees cannot, either. They take the chances as in everything else. You know how it is.

Q. Well, is there a difference in individuals as to the amount of electricity they can stand?

A. Oh, yes, a very great difference.

Q. A great difference?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, if I understand you, you might take a very much higher voltage than another individual, or you or this Morris might take a great number of volts, for instance, and I might not?

A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) How long has this road in Buffalo been running, Mr. Mansfield?

A. I think about two years.

Q. And at St. Paul?

A. At St. Paul and Minneapolis they put in about 15,000 or 20,000 feet, — put in three miles underground.

Q. How long has that been running?

A. Well, that was put in the fall of '90, and I think most of it, half of it, I am quite sure, has been abandoned and taken out.

Q. And what other cities did you name?

A. I referred to some construction work at present going on in Philadelphia.

Q. The system in Buffalo works successfully, does it not?

A. No, they have had a good deal of trouble with it.

Q. Last fall those troubles were remedied — that is, last September, the report there was extremely satisfactory, wasn't it?

A. Well, I have got some correspondence from there during the month of February, from their manager, an electrician, and that doesn't indicate to me that it is very successful.

Q. Well, during the two years they have only had about fourteen interruptions of a very serious nature, isn't that so?

A. Yes, I think that is true.

Q. That is all within the two years?

A. I think eleven or fourteen.

Q. And those were only of short duration and were corrected right off?

A. Yes, but still you don't know what the leakage is going to be.

Q. Well, you mean from the financial standpoint?

A. Well, yes; and then, again, all insulation in time deteriorates. It is simply a question of time, and if you were financially interested in a railroad property or in any other property you know that in time your building or your plant is going to decay.

Q. Well, the insulation on the wire which you have overhead would deteriorate, wouldn't it?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. So the same trouble exists there?

A. Yes, but that is easily discernible and easily replaced and guarded against, whereas with your heavier wires and more expensive wires, costing perhaps three times as much and being placed underground, you can only get at the deterioration by means of measuring your electrical resistance.

Q. In Chicago they have something between 800 or 900 miles of wire, underground, in conduits?

A. Well, electrical-light wires.

Q. And high and low-tension wires?

A. Yes, but those are different from electric-railway wires.

Q. And they run high-tension wires, I think, 186 miles there in the same conduits with low-tension wires, don't they?

A. Well, I don't know exactly as to that.

Q. And with very little difficulty?

A. Well, that may be if they are light wires, but you must remember that the electric-railway wires are absolutely different, that the whole thing is different. Here we use the ground. A part of the ground is our negative pole, half of our circuit, you see. There is no comparison with an electric-light wire where they don't use the ground. The ground is not a part of their circuit and they could have, perhaps, no ground — that is, they could have a part of their circuit at one point connected with the ground and wouldn't have any trouble, but they would have to have two points to get a short circuit. Now, in our case, if one ground comes anywhere, in anyway, if leakage comes from this wire anywhere in its entire length and connection is made with the ground, as the ground is a part of our circuit, we get a short circuit, we are doubly liable to have trouble with the ground over any electric-light circuit there is.

Q. Safety depends upon perfect insulation?

A. Perfect insulation on one conductor. In their case it depends on insulation, and they have two conductors, two poles, to provide for.

Q. Now, who is Mr. Pearson?

A. Well, he is an engineer of considerable note and used to be the chief engineer of the West End system and the Brooklyn system.

Q. How many systems has he been connected with?

A. Oh, I think three or four — half a dozen of them.

Q. Street railways?

A. Oh, yes, sir. He has been connected with electrical railway companies for a number of years — a very capable electrician, indeed.

Q. One of the leading electricians in the country?

A. Yes, sir. I should consider him so, without doubt.

Q. Has he had as much experience as you — pardon the question — Mr. Mansfield?

A. Well, he hasn't really been in it quite as long as I have, because I started in as a boy and have stuck to it ever since.

Q. Has he had as extensive an experience as you?

A. Yes, in many ways more, because he went in one direction and I in another.

Mr. HYDE. — His experience is this, that he was with the Somerville Electric Company, and came to us, and when he was with us he did work for the Brooklyn Company, and now has left us altogether and is the superintendent of the Dominion Coal Company.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) What other experts or electrical engineers has the West End Road employed besides yourself?

Mr. HYDE. — Oh, he never has been in our employ.

The WITNESS. — I have never been in the West End's employ at all.

Q. Only as an expert?

A. That is all.

Q. You come here to-day as an expert for the West End Road?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) I would like to ask Mr. Mansfield one question? What is an alternating current? It is a vibrating current, is it not, as opposed to a steady volume?

A. Yes, sir; the alternating current — well, its name describes it as well as I can. The current goes one way and then goes back the other way, and then goes this way, and then back, like that — that is, an alternating instead of a continuous current that always flows in one way all the time.

Q. Well, is it possible to carry that on a smaller wire? I understood Mr. Brown to state that that alternating current at a high voltage could be carried on a much smaller wire.

A. It can, because of the higher potential that they use, and then comes its facility in permitting you to reduce that high potential to a safe potential by means of transformers, just before the current enters the house.

Q. Well, now, Mr. Hyde stated that this corporation thought of adopting the alternating current very soon. Wouldn't that bear on this question of copper?

Mr. HYDE. — No, I didn't say that — I beg your pardon.

Mr. REED. — I understood you to say just that.

A. No, sir; I did not say that.

Mr. REED. — Your opening has not been written up yet, so I can't refer to it, but I am very sure you did say so.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, sir, I am very sure I didn't.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Well, sir, if the alternating current were adopted, wouldn't it bear on this question of copper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It could be done with a much smaller wire?

A. Yes, sir; but I don't think the alternating current motor is developed yet so far as to give that matter much thought or consideration. There are other systems — for instance, a three-wire system — which seems to me to promise more in the direction of saving copper for electric railways than the alternating, and copper is an exceedingly expensive item for an electric railway.

Q. You say it isn't satisfactorily developed yet — the alternating current?

A. I should call it in the experimental stages.

Q. But if it were developed and could be used, I understand you to say that a much smaller copper wire could be used?

A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. And it is just as economical a current, isn't it?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Well, isn't this current that is to work from Niagara Falls and that which was used to light the electrical exhibition at Berlin, or somewhere in Germany — in regard to which Mr. Hyde volunteered information, an alternating current?

Mr. HYDE. — At Frankfort.

The WITNESS. — Well, not exactly what they call an alternating current — more of a pulsating current than it is an alternating current.

Q. Well, is there a technical difference between a pulsating and an alternating current?

A. Yes, sir; there is.

Q. And this is a pulsating current?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, could a pulsating current be used with a smaller wire?

A. Yes, sir; that is a possibility.

Q. And is the motor developed for that?

A. More than for the alternating.

Q. Well, it is sufficiently feasible so that they expect a great deal from it in New York?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they did light the electrical exhibition which has been referred to?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, wouldn't it be perfectly feasible to put it on the West End, in your opinion?

A. I don't know but what in years the advance in the art would require it.

Q. Wouldn't it now?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not as much as at Frankfort?

A. Well, I don't understand that it is used at Frankfort.

Q. I understood you to say that it was, that it lit the electrical exhibit there?

A. I didn't say so. I didn't mean to, if I did. I thought you said Mr. Hyde said so.

(By request the stenographer read, commencing with the seventh line through the fourteenth line on page preceding this.)

A. I did not think I stated that it was used there.

Q. Well, according to those notes you did, and that was the way I understood you?

A. I didn't intend to, anyway, and I wish to correct my answer now, because I don't know.

Q. Well, what was used at Frankfort?

A. I don't know.

Q. And what do they intend to use from Niagara Falls for lighting and other purposes — do you know that?

A. I presume they will use this pulsating current.

Q. And that is an immense enterprise, is it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the best, or very eminent, electricians are employed by it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They would hardly be likely, would they, to start in on a thing that was not in a pretty fair state of progress?

A. I should think not.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Now, take for example, Mr. Mansfield, a current that might work successfully for lighting, would it necessarily work successfully in running street cars?

A. It wouldn't necessarily be the best current for street cars.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Have you anything to say about Springfield and Pittsburgh, about the effect of their running the wires underground there? Do you know that the electric light companies there have a conduit in which they carry 1,500 volts with perfect success?

A. I understand that they have for electric light purposes; yes, sir.

Q. And it is a success, is it not?

A. I believe so.

Q. Well, you say there are reasons why that couldn't be applied to the electric car system?

A. Well, I wasn't aware that I had said that

Q. Well, are there? If they can use it there, why cannot the West End use it here?

A. Well, for a good many reasons that we have been talking over here all the morning.

Q. That is it — you say there are special reasons why it cannot be used for a street railway, although it can be for ordinary power purposes?

A. Yes, sir. One of them is the extreme fluctuating character of the railway load in comparison to the lighting load; and, sec-

ondly, I should say the great liability on account of those fluctuations, to heating; and thirdly, the insulation question would be a much more serious one, because our negative circuit is the ground—the half of the circuit—and in that case, they have absolutely no ground. I say those are the three principal reasons that I can offer at this moment.

(The committee took a recess at 11.30 A.M. to 11.58 A.M., in order to reach Mr. Williams, Mr. Hyde having finished his case.)

At 11.58 A.M. the hearing was resumed.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Hyde whether Mr. Little, the president of the company, has been here?

MR. HYDE. — I haven't seen him.

MR. WILLIAMS. — I notified Mr. Little — notice was delivered to him in person last night, to be present here to-day, and notice was also delivered to him in hand at the office of the West End Street Railway Company. I should like to know whether Mr. Little is present and willing to testify?

MR. HYDE. — I do not see him here and have not seen him here this morning; and I have not seen him since the middle of yesterday afternoon.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Well, Mr. Hyde, if you will be sworn, I will be glad to have you as a witness.

MR. HYDE. — You told me so the other day.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Well, my turn has come now and I ask whether you are willing to be sworn as a witness?

MR. HYDE. — I decline.

MR. WILLIAMS. — I wish to examine you.

MR. HYDE. — And I say I decline.

MR. WILLIAMS. — That is more than you did the other day.

MR. HYDE. — Well, it wasn't in order the other day. It is now in order, and, as you ask me, I decline.

MR. WILLIAMS. — I thought there might be some technical objection on your part the other day, as my turn hadn't come. But now my turn has come and I am just as anxious as then.

MR. HYDE. — Oh, undoubtedly.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Well, my witnesses seem to fail me, Mr. Chairman. I did want the president of the company and wanted Mr. Hyde. But it doesn't seem to work practically. Perhaps I can ask Mr. Hyde a question as counsel merely — just one or two questions, with reference, possibly, to questions that may arise between professional men. You, Mr. Hyde, asked me a single question the other day — whether I hadn't received a retainer from Mr. Sinclair — and I would like to have him set the matter right in this way, by stating to the committee that that morning he had seen Mr. Sinclair; that Mr. Sinclair had practically told him that he had retained me; that he had retained me in behalf of insurance companies, and that he was interested in this matter because, as the owner of the Quincy House, the wires of the West End Company had set fire to the Quincy House; that he had a pretty large interest as a property-holder, and that he had employed me in behalf of insurance interests and instructed me simply to tell the names of the companies to the committee, if they

were required, which I offered to do. Now, I will ask Mr. Hyde if that isn't so?

Mr. HYDE. — If you want to call Mr. Sinclair to testify to anything, I presume your own client is available.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — But this is a professional matter. You tried to leave the impression the other day that I was simply retained by Mr. Sinclair, and that you knew all the time that he had expressly retained me in behalf of insurance companies, to represent insurance interests, and he was here ready for you as a witness and tried to testify when you were present here. Now, this is a matter between lawyers, and you deliberately left me in the position —

Mr. HYDE. — That I intended to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, that you intended to.

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, exactly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — But, having been informed who my clients were, what they were, and what I represent here, at that time you did not dare to ask me any more questions, but simply wished to leave it in that way. Well, as a commentary on Henry D. Hyde, I think that possibly that matter may be left where it is. Now, I shall be ready here, Mr. Chairman, at one o'clock, or at any time to which the committee adjourns, with one or two witnesses. I think the hearing will be very short this afternoon, now that my principal witnesses have failed me. I notified the West End Company and Mr. Hyde to produce the books and the persons keeping the books, giving the account of the accidents of the company, and I would like to know whether Mr. Hyde has them here?

Mr. HYDE. — I turned the request over to the executive committee. They have taken no action on it, so far as I know.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, that, I suppose, is practically a refusal, Mr. Hyde. I take it so — that you don't intend to produce them?

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I intend to do whatever they instruct me to do.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I ask this, Mr. Chairman, because, of course, you are aware that this corporation makes sworn returns to the Railroad Commissioners, to which Mr. Hyde is a party generally, I believe, of the accidents that occur on the road during the year. Last year they returned some three hundred odd accidents, and I wanted to have their books here in order to correct, possibly, a statement of fact that has been made to me, that, instead of their being a few hundred accidents, they really amounted to a few thousands, and that the public information furnished by the Railroad Commissioners as to the number of accidents, is some thousand per cent. less, or possibly two or three thousand per cent. less, than the actual number of accidents that occurred. Now, I simply call for those papers in order to test the fact and ascertain the fact whether, when this committee is considering the question of how many accidents happen from the wires, we have a garbled list of accidents furnished to the Railroad Commissioners. I think that is quite fair. I want to be fair, and I understand that every

accident that is reported to this corporation is handed in by the conductors, line-men, etc., and that there is a ledger account kept of all these accidents. I understand that they amount to some thousand during the year, and all that the public is informed about in the sworn returns that Mr. Hyde and his associates make, is three hundred odd. Now, of course, that may not be a matter of any importance, but I thought it was a perfectly fair thing to ask you to bring your books in and to let us look at them.

MR. HYDE. — I don't know that the community is particularly interested in anything that the Granite State Insurance Company of New Hampshire desires furnished, or that Mr. Sinclair, or his counsel, Mr. Williams, wish information about. In regard to the letter which he wrote to me, I handed it to the executive committee, and whatever action they take and whatever instructions they give to me, I shall follow.

THE CHAIRMAN. — I will ask Mr. Hyde, if after the adjournment, he will be able and willing to tell what decision the executive committee arrived at?

MR. HYDE. — They meet next week.

THE CHAIRMAN. — Haven't they had a meeting since the request was handed in?

MR. HYDE. — Yes, sir; I handed it to the committee yesterday. They had a special meeting, which took the whole afternoon, and after I received it yesterday, I handed it to them. They have taken no action upon it.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Now, I would like to know what we are going to do about that. If we are going to finish up these hearings at once, we cannot wait for that. Of course, Mr. Hyde appears here as counsel for this company. I may assume that he has the right, if he chooses, to get together his executive committee. Who constitute the executive committee, Mr. Hyde?

MR. HYDE. — There are Mr. Little, Mr. Frank L. Higginson, Mr. Walter Hunnewell, Mr. Parsons, and myself.

MR. WILLIAMS. — Well, I can assure you of a majority of these inside of three hours. It is easy enough to get a majority of that committee together.

MR. HYDE. — Well, they have the matter before them, and I suppose they will take such action as they see fit in the matter.

MR. WILLIAMS. — No, the matter is behind them — that is the difficulty.

THE CHAIRMAN. — I would like to ask Mr. Williams what he proposes to show by this report — the accidents from wires?

MR. WILLIAMS. — I shall show you, Mr. Chairman, this afternoon, that these feed wires are dangerous wires as they are now, and I want to have the evidence of these accidents in order to show that the accidents and injuries, the shocks from the wires of this company, are very largely in excess of anything that the public knows anything about, and that the returns of accidents which are made by this corporation are false.

MR. HYDE. — If anybody, even with all the ingenuity of Brother Williams, can see what connection there is between a man getting

kicked in one of our stables by a horse and feed wires, he can see farther than I can.

Ald. HALL. — Are these accidents all tabulated, Mr. Hyde?

Mr. HYDE. — I don't know whether they are or not. I never saw them.

Ald. HALL. — Well, do I understand counsel that that is the fact?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, I understand that to be the fact in the books.

Mr. HYDE. — The law requires us to make a return at the State House and the return is made. That is the sum and substance of it.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair will rule that, as far as the accidents result from wires or electricity from the wires themselves, that would be perfectly proper.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, at our last hearing he put his case in and I put mine in, and I would like to know under what practice he is going to go back again and open his case?

Ald. HALL. — When did you notify Mr. Hyde, Mr. Williams?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I notified Mr. Hyde yesterday or the day before yesterday.

Mr. HYDE. — I have the letter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I believe the morning of the day before yesterday.

Mr. HYDE. — No, you sent the letter Saturday, I guess, and I was away, and I received it yesterday morning. To-day is Tuesday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I guess I notified you to have the books here Monday morning.

Mr. HYDE. — Yes, sir; the letter was written Saturday and I got it Monday morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — This is rebuttal, Mr. Chairman, because witnesses that have been brought by the company have testified to injuries that have actually occurred, although their own experts have said that they have never known of any accidents happening from the feed wires. Now, I propose to show to the committee that these feed wires are dangerous as they are now, and with a view to that I want to see, out of the books of the corporation, just how many accidents have happened from the wires. There is no way of getting at that except by inspection. In view of the information I have I should hardly be willing that the West End should tabulate its list of accidents and furnish them to me as fact.

Mr. HYDE. — I don't think you will be troubled in that way at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — No, I don't think I shall. I don't think I will ever see them.

Mr. HYDE. — No, I don't think you will.

Ald. HALL. — It seems to me the evidence is competent. It remains, of course, in the power of the company to produce the books or not.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair thinks his ruling is correct. The

committee want all the information they can get, and it seems to me it is unquestionably perfectly proper for Mr. Williams to produce this evidence.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, if you think so, and if he can produce it, I suppose there is nothing to prevent it.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, there seems to be nothing further now, and I would like to know if half-past one will be satisfactory to the counsel on both sides, as the hour to which we will take a recess?

(After a brief discussion between the committee and counsel as to the time of the afternoon session, the committee voted, at 12.30 P.M., to adjourn to 2 P.M.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was resumed at 2 o'clock P.M.

GEORGE W. MANSFIELD. — *Continued.*

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Mansfield, I didn't have the pleasure of listening to your testimony this morning, and you will pardon me if I may ask you to repeat, perhaps, one or two points. Have you had any practical experience with the West End system as engineer or otherwise?

A. Yes, sir; in the early days.

Q. In its early days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The days of its construction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity did you act at that time?

A. Well, I had the charge of the equipping of the West End and getting the cars in operation for the Thomson-Houston Company.

Q. Oh, you were then not with the West End Road?

A. I was with the Thomson-Houston Company, and not with the West End.

Q. And you equipped the cars, cables, etc., at the factory, did you?

A. Oh, no; simply manufactured the motors at the factory.

Q. But with the practical operation here, the putting up, you had nothing to do?

A. That is what I had charge of.

Q. Ah — in the city?

A. At the car shops of the West End Road.

Q. Yes, but I mean in the city of Boston you had nothing to do with putting up the wires of the trolley?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Now, what did you have to do in connection with that?

A. Oh, I had charge of the men that put it up.

Q. And you were present in the city when it was erected, were you?

A. Certainly.

Q. Did you put up the feed wires?

A. What was necessary at that time.

Q. And how much was constructed at that time?

A. Well, as near as I remember we started first on the Cambridge line. We ran from Harvard square into Bowdoin square and out again; and subsequent to that we commenced on Tremont street, and I think it was after we got the cars in operation on Tremont street that my immediate supervision and connection ceased.

Q. And you put up or superintended the putting up of as much feed wire as was then put on to the poles?

A. I believe so; yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Mansfield, I want to ask you whether that feed wire was an insulated wire?

A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. It was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it now?

A. I should say so. I haven't seen it, but it ought to be.

Q. Now, do you mean to say that if one were to take hold of that wire and were connected with the earth that a current of electricity from that wire wouldn't pass through the person of any one who was in contact with it?

A. It wouldn't if it was insulated as it was originally.

Q. Well, that is what is known as a weather covering, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir. It is called the insulator.

Q. Well, is it an actual insulation or a protection from the weather?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A protection from the weather, isn't it? It isn't what you call an insulated covering, is it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say that if that is saturated with water it will protect the wire?

A. From what, may I ask?

Q. From contact, supposing that the connections were made with the earth.

A. Well, now, your question is, if that insulation were soaked with water —

Q. Yes —

A. And a man took hold of it, and was standing on the earth —

Q. Yes.

A. — in other words, if the man was twenty feet tall —

Q. No, one moment — supposing he isn't twenty feet tall, that is not for you to discuss. I am assuming that he were in contact with the earth and that that insulation were wet — that is, that covering were wet — wouldn't he get the charge from the feed wire?

A. It would depend on the condition of that insulation.

Q. Supposing a contact with the earth — I am assuming that. Now, you are not to discuss the practicability of it, you know — I am assuming that you are in contact with the earth —

A. All right.

Q. — and that that covering, that weather covering, is soaked with water — wouldn't you get the charge from the wires?

A. If it was soaked all the way through, why then I should get a shock, no doubt.

Q. Yes — in other words, if that is soaked with water, then you would get the shock of the wires and the full shock, wouldn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you get the full 500 volts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, supposing that a fireman were on one of those iron posts?

A. Yes.

Q. That is just as good as the earth contact, isn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. And if he were on one of those iron posts and that insulation were drenched with water from the long pumping of water from the hose at a fire of long duration, wouldn't the fireman take that current of electricity?

A. I don't think he would, because I don't think that the insulation would be soaked with water simply by the water that would be played on it from the hose. You suppose that it was soaked?

Q. Yes.

A. Now, then it takes perhaps months for it to become soaked. Supposing your case, that during a fire, water was simply played on it, I don't think that during that time it would become soaked. That is what I mean.

Q. You do not?

A. No, sir.

Q. Supposing your covering were old — five years old — don't you think it would?

A. In that case it would become soaked.

Q. It would become soaked?

A. I should judge so.

Q. But you say simply that when you had to deal with it the wires were perfect and new. Now, if those wires were four or five years old you would expect then that the drenching they might get from the hose at a fire might be such that they would become soaked, and that a fireman might, from connection with the posts or connection with the earth, get the full 500 volts?

A. I should judge he might.

Q. Now, are not the feed wires in the principal parts of the city, on the old line, now old enough to make every one of those feed wires dangerous in case the covering was drenched with water?

A. I should hardly think so; no, sir.

Q. Why not, then?

A. In the first place, I don't think any of it has been up for more than two to three years.

Q. Let us see — when did you begin? When did you build your Cambridge line?

A. The Allston line was the first line started in the city of

Boston, and, as I now recall the dates, that was started in the early spring of 1890.

Q. And that would make it four years old, wouldn't it?

A. That would make the Allston line four years old, but it was the lines in the central part of Boston you spoke of.

Q. The Allston line is four years old?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. And some of the lines running in the centre of the city were built that year, weren't they?

A. Some of them were; yes.

Q. Now, then, during this year they will be four years old — at the of this year a great part of the lines in the central part of the city will be four years old?

A. I should think three years would be nearer right.

Q. Well, three or four. But at least in one year or two years, in your judgment as an electrician, that weather covering will be in such a condition that with contact with the earth and those wires a current would pass through the person?

A. Well, there is a difference in coverings, you know. Some are of rubber, some are of cotton and silk mixed, and jute, and some are compounded with various bituminous compounds. Some will last ten years and some only two or three years. I am not familiar with what they have subsequently put on the lines.

Q. You are not familiar with the different ones?

A. But I should think rubber would be all right.

Q. There are different kinds — there is not simply one kind?

A. Oh, no.

Q. How many different kinds of covering are there?

A. Oh, I don't know. I suppose something like ten, a dozen or twenty of them.

Q. Now, wouldn't a long rain have the same effect in drenching the cable?

A. Oh, no, not unless the wires, as I say, are years old.

Q. Well, some of them you wouldn't trust after five years, would you?

A. I would, I think; yes, sir.

Q. You would trust some of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you trust it all?

A. No. I think I should trust the aconite and some rubber insulation, but some of the cotton insulations I don't know that I should. You know that sometimes some manufacturers will make cheaper than others, that will not last so long.

Q. You cannot depend on manufacturers?

A. Well, you can depend on them to the extent of whether you buy good wire from them or the cheaper grades of wire.

Q. Exactly, but the time is coming with every wire, is it not, in the course of years, when it will get in that condition so that it will be easily soaked, unless renewed?

A. Oh, it is largely a question of time about that with almost any wire. I suppose the West End is continually renewing putting up new wires in place of old ones, you know.

Q. Now, let me ask you this question and you can see if it is a fair one. I don't know whether you will care to answer it. Would you be willing to have a hose played for half a dozen hours on one of the Allston feed-wires and then climb the iron post and, in contact with the iron post, take hold of that wire at the present time?

A. Well, if you mean one of the old wires —

Q. That is what I mean.

A. Well, I don't know as I should care to do it. I hate to do unpleasant things, Mr. Williams.

Q. That is, you wouldn't care to take that chance, would you?

A. I don't know as it would injure me very much.

Q. But you wouldn't care to take the chance?

A. Might for a consideration.

Q. Wouldn't advise anybody to do it?

A. Might for a consideration.

Q. Enough to pay you for taking 500 volts?

A. Precisely.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) One question, Mr. Mansfield, about this matter of the additional amount of copper which is necessary because of the placing of the wire underground in the duct or in the conduit. Now, did I understand you to say, Mr. Mansfield, that it would take two or three times as much copper, in your opinion?

A. Yes, sir; that is what I said.

Q. That is, that radiation in the air amounts to two or three hundred per cent. in copper?

A. I don't quite understand your question. What I meant to say was that to have the same system in the ducts and to have it protected all right from excessive heating, I should want to put in the ducts two or three times as much copper as I would have hanging out on my poles.

Q. Well, you mean the wire would be two or three times as thick?

A. Oh, not necessarily that. I would take it on the weight — two or three times the weight.

Q. That is, this interior radiation underground makes a difference of two or three hundred per cent. in the amount of copper that is necessary.

A. Well, in my opinion I would want two or three times as much wire underground; yes.

Q. Now, are you familiar with the electric lighting handbook, the General Electric handbook?

A. Well, I don't know. I must have seen it, I suppose. I don't just recall it at this minute.

Q. Well, do you know of it?

A. Is it issued by the railway department?

Q. No, it is issued by the General Electric Company and contains a statement of facts on electric lighting.

A. I probably, then, am not familiar with it. I don't believe I know it or have seen it, because I give very little heed to electric lighting questions in the company.

Q. Now, I find this statement there; "The safe carrying capacity of a wire is the current in amperes which it will convey without raising its temperature above a certain specific amount. This limit changes under certain circumstances and is about forty per cent. less when the wire is enclosed in a tube or mould than where it is exposed to the air so that the heat is radiated readily." What do you say to that statement?

A. Well, I presume, with the same amount of current — that is, with a wire in moulding — of course, assuming that the same current is flowing through it, that might be true.

Q. Well, there isn't going to be any dissimilarity in the current in the underground system as compared with the system at present in use. That is to say, you had to allow for your additional amount of current in the overhead, for these variations of current?

A. No. We don't take them so much into consideration. We take a chance on those problems.

Q. And you couldn't take that chance if it was underground?

A. That is it.

Q. But there isn't going to be any greater variation in current where it is underground than where it is above ground — the system is going to run the same way in other respects?

A. Oh, yes, no greater fluctuations in the wire as underground.

Q. So the only difference is in this absence of radiation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what do you make of that statement, that the difference is only forty per cent.?

A. Well, as I got your question, as you read it, I understood it to mean that it was the same current flowing in both instances through the wire?

Q. "The safe carrying capacity of a wire is the current in amperes which it will convey without raising its temperature above a certain specific amount. This limit changes under certain circumstances and is about forty per cent. less when the wire is enclosed in a tube or mould than where it is exposed to the air so that the heat is radiated readily." What do you say to that?

A. I should assume that that was with the same amount of current in the wire, and is undoubtedly correct.

Q. It is correct, except where there are these sudden variations, you would say, then?

A. Yes.

Q. And these sudden variations make this necessity for two or three times as much copper?

A. That is it.

Q. But I cannot understand, Mr. Mansfield — it may be because I don't understand the system — why, when you have that system overhead at present, when you have this variation overhead and allow for it —

A. We don't allow for it.

Q. You don't allow for it?

A. We don't allow for those excessive fluctuations.

Q. But you never have the wire fuse, practically, you said?

A. It may be red-hot. I have seen overhead feeder wires so that

they would burn the insulation, and undoubtedly very nearly red-hot.

Q. Doesn't the earth radiate this heat rapidly?

A. Not like the air, no, sir.

Q. Not like the air, but doesn't it radiate it a good deal?

A. Well, the earth alone would, perhaps, but the conductor isn't buried in the cold earth, you know, but buried inside of the lead tube.

Q. Yes, but the lead tube is buried in the cold earth.

A. I know; but there are non-conductors of heat interposed between the copper wire and the lead conductor.

Q. Well, it isn't necessary to have them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why?

A. Because those non-conductors of heat at the same time are non-conductors of electricity, and you must have the insulation.

Q. All non-conductors of heat are not non-conductors of electricity, are they?

A. Well, in general practice that principle holds pretty good.

Q. And in about the same proportion?

A. Well, about so; yes.

LEONARD S. DUMOULIN. — *Sworn.*

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) What is your full name?

A. Leonard S. Dumoulin.

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Dumoulin?

A. Boston.

Q. And you are an electrical engineer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been in the employ of the West End Street Railway Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you enter their employ?

A. Four years and a half, I believe, last February. That would be October, 1888.

Q. October, 1888?

A. Yes, four years and a half last February.

Q. This year?

A. No, last year.

Q. Have you given, in your professional work, special attention to the matter of undergrounding wires?

A. Yes, sir; especially the last four or five years, more so.

Q. More so for four or five years?

A. More so than before.

Q. You were a practical electrician in London, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And where else abroad?

A. I was in London, Birmingham, Bristol, and did a deal of work in Paris.

Q. Before you came to this country?

A. Before I came to this country, sir.

Q. And what kind of work was that?

A. General electrical engineer. I first began, of course, like everybody else, with telegraphy, got into submarine cable work and then into heavy current work — electric lighting, arc-lighting work, things of that sort.

Q. In the cable-work you were in the employ of the British Government?

A. I was in the employ of the Government then, sir.

Q. And you gave study then to the question of the construction of cables?

A. Construction of cables and submarine work.

M. HYDE. — I would simply suggest now that Mr. Williams is asking the witness some leading questions.

Ald. HALL. — Well, Mr. Hyde, you know the qualifying of a witness as an expert, as to the extent of his experience, admits of considerable leading. I understand that he is qualifying the witness as an expert.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I can spend all the time that you want spent, Mr. Hyde, in asking these preliminary questions; but, as Alderman Hall has suggested, I am simply qualifying the witness, and thought it would be well to ask such questions as would tend to get through with it as soon as possible, in order to save time.

Mr. HYDE. — I think the witness will be able to state the experience he has had.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have no doubt of it, and I will ask him to do it now. You shall have it in your own way.

Q. Now, what has your experience been since that time?

A. I came to this country in 1879. I entered the employment of the Daft Company, who were the pioneers — almost the pioneers — of the electrical transmission of power; was with them several years; from there transferred my services to the Richter Company; and after that was superintendent for four years, nearly five years, of the Electro-Dynamic Company, of Philadelphia, who were pioneers in the storage battery business. After I left the Electro-Dynamic Company, I was with the Accumulator Company for a time, and left their employment to go in on my own account as electrical engineer. I had been pursuing my own work about one year when the West End, after making preliminary experiments, decided to adopt electricity as a motive power. They appointed Mr. Pearson superintendent. He knew me and my career — I had done considerable business with him — and when he was appointed he sent to me to take charge of the electrical department of the West End, which I did up to a year ago.

Q. And you were in the employ or the company, in charge of the electrical department, four years?

A. Four and a half years, sir.

Q. Up to, I understand you, a year ago last month — up to February, 1893?

A. Up to February, 1893.

Q. Now, what part did you take in the construction of the West End trolley system in the streets?

A. Well, I had the charge of looking after all of it, sir, seeing

that it was done properly, for a year or two. The Thomas-Houston Company were doing it for the West End at that time, under contract, and we merely wanted to see that the work was being done properly. After that we took charge ourselves, and as superintendent of the department I had to keep close track of it, inspecting it, and everything was reported, and it was kept right up in good condition, with the best material we could get to use for the purpose, and so on — reporting to Mr. Pearson.

Q. So that, either as inspector or superintendent, you knew of the construction of all of the electric lines that were put up while you were in the employ of the company?

A. Yes, sir; absolutely.

Q. When did you first give special attention to the question of underground conduits?

A. In 1883 or 1884 I laid quite a long system of underground conduit near Philadelphia and had considerable experience in doing that, which gave me a good deal of knowledge, and then I didn't pay very much attention to it until after I joined the West End, and, as I understood at the time, the overhead feeders were only a temporary makeshift and would eventually have to go underground, so I began to pay special attention to the underground systems and got all the knowledge I could acquire on the subject, so as to be ready for them when the time came for putting them underground?

Q. When you state that the overhead system was temporary you refer to the whole system?

A. The whole system of overhead feeders for railway work in Boston.

Q. With reference to the feeders?

A. Only the feeders, sir.

Q. So that at the very beginning you studied and considered the question of placing the feed wires underground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was that by instruction from the company?

A. Not for the first year, but after that there was a good deal of discussion going on about it, and it was understood that they had to go underground eventually, and then I had considerable talk with Mr. Pearson and also Mr. Whitney on the subject.

Q. And did you receive directions to experiment in the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you experiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that?

A. I experimented three years ago. Two years before I left the employment of the company I put down five or six different systems of conduit in the yards of the West End and ran the feeders that operate the cars through this subway and back again to the switch-board, to try the lasting properties of different materials, different wires.

Q. (By Mr. Hyde.) State which yards, as we have so many?

A. The central power-station yards at Harrison avenue — Albany street.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) You constructed four or five different systems?

A. Four or five different systems of conduits.

Q. And did you experiment with them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To get their relative qualities?

A. Yes, sir; and at the end of two years took it all up to examine the condition.

Q. Now, did you ever undertake, by instruction from Mr. Whitney, to devise an underground conduit system for the feed wires of the West End Company?

A. Not to devise the system, sir, but to make out plans for running the wires underground; not to devise a system.

Q. And did you do so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was your earliest plan made?

A. The earliest plan I made, sir, in the spring of 1892.

Q. Whether or not your work included estimates of cost?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ninety-two was the first?

A. Yes, sir; '92 were the first plans.

Q. And for what part of the system — any limited part, or the whole?

A. I took the whole of it at that time, sir, the whole system.

Q. And you made figures for it?

A. I made figures, sir.

Q. And did you submit them to the company?

A. No, sir; I didn't submit them to the company because I got instructions that the company didn't intend, didn't think it policy to intend to put in wires underground that year.

Q. Ninety-two?

A. That was '92. I abandoned the idea of it then, although I still kept up the investigation.

Q. Did you keep on investigating.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Went to a number of cities where such work was done and examined what they were doing?

A. Yes, sir; and made inquiries as well, and had a little correspondence in the matter.

Q. When did you make another estimate?

A. The following November I received instructions from Mr. Whitney to make out plans comprising the city proper, so as to take in what they call the fire district and the principal streets of Boston proper, leaving out the suburbs, Charlestown and all those places, just taking in Boston.

Q. From what point, along what streets?

A. From Dover street, from the line of Dover street north, taking the whole city of Boston.

Q. Did that run down Berkeley? Where did it cut off, I mean, down the Back Bay district?

A. That first plan I made cut off the Back Bay at Boylston street.

Q. That was made in November?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make plans and estimates?

A. I made plans taking in Boston proper from Boylston street north, others from Eliot street north, then from Dover street north, and then from Northampton street north. I made plans of all of them with estimates of cost — approximate estimates of cost.

Q. Were those made all at one time?

A. They were made all within three months.

Q. From what time to what time?

A. From November to February.

Q. And which was the last plan you made?

A. The last plan, I believe, was from Northampton street north.

Q. Northampton, and running through the Back Bay, where?

A. Running through the Back Bay, cutting out through Chester park and Boylston street.

Q. Including all the city?

A. Yes, sir; to the river and to the bay.

Q. To the river and the bay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you submit that report with an estimate of cost to Mr. Whitney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whether or not he accepted it and it was satisfactory to him?

A. Well, it seemed to drop after I submitted it to him, sir. Mr. Whitney was convinced of the feasibility of putting wires underground, as I understood it, as a financial matter, and of course what occurred inside of the rooms of the committee which considered this thing it would scarcely be fair for me to say as I was in the employ of the company.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Well, do you decline?

A. Well, it would be scarcely honorable, as I was in the employ of the company, to say what I heard in the Board room of the West End. I merely say they dropped it.

Q. Well, that is all right for you, but let us get at it. You did submit to Mr. Whitney your plans, with estimates?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what was the amount of your estimate for making conduits to receive all of the feed-wires from Northampton street and Chester park to the river and the bay?

A. It was, for the conduits only, a little under \$300,000.

Q. Accurately?

A. Well, I say that is within 20 per cent., because when you come to dig streets there is an unknown quantity comes in there. You don't know exactly what you are going to meet, but certainly 20 per cent. would cover anything you were likely to meet in Boston with the depth at which you would dig the conduit here. Between the rails it hasn't got to go very deep.

Q. Was \$300,000 your outside figure?

A. That was the outside figure, sir, for the conduit.

Q. Now, whether or not you submitted the plans, specifications, and estimates for the undergrounding of that wire from Northampton street and Chester park to the president of the company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you know whether he presented those estimates to the company, to the board of directors, and recommended that it be adopted?

A. I don't see how I can answer that, sir. I do know he did, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — What was the question?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Whether or not Mr. Whitney, the president of the company, submitted those plans and estimates to the board of directors of the company and recommended that they be adopted.

Mr. HYDE. — I don't know how he can know.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — He says he does know.

Q. Now, how do you know?

A. Well, in regard to what was said, I don't like to answer, because it would be rather violating confidence to say what I heard when present in the board of directors, as an employee of the company.

Q. You were present when the discussion was going on?

A. One of the discussions — the first one.

Q. That is, before the board of directors. Now, have you any objection to stating whether or not at that meeting, President Whitney urged upon the company the acceptance of those plans and the construction of the underground system in accordance with your scheme?

Mr. HYDE. — Wait a moment — I submit that this is all hearsay.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Why, he was present at the meeting.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, if he was present it is hearsay.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, it may be that I don't know what direct testimony is.

Q. You were present at the meeting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Heard what was said?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Heard what Mr. Whitney said?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) What was said and done?

Mr. HYDE. — Wait a moment — don't be in such a hurry, my friend. I submit that whatever was said was a matter of hearsay. It isn't pertinent to any issue here one way or the other. Supposing Mr. Whitney said one thing or said another; supposing Mr. Whitney had risen up in the board of directors there and expressed his opinion of Mr. Williams and that was sought to be put into the papers through a hearing like this. Would that be a proper thing? Would it be evidence in this matter in any way? I submit, would that be evidence? Now, as to any conversations, supposing Mr. Williams and his particular friend, Mr. Sinclair, met in Mr. Williams' office and had a conversation and his clerk

overheard it, and in that overheard conversation the inquiry was raised how they could knock the price of the West End stock down — can I bring that in, call the clerk here and show it here? Is that a matter that is material?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — According to your say so it must be material to bring it in — must be material.

Mr. HYDE. — Oh, no, it wouldn't be material to this issue; and I submit that any conversation of this kind is not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Now, Mr. Chairman, this is a very material matter. Mr. Hyde objects to hearsay. I asked to have Mr. Hyde sworn. He was present at that meeting. I wanted to ask him about that very meeting. That wouldn't be hearsay, would it? But Mr. Hyde refused to be sworn. Now, I have brought in a witness who was present at the meeting and I want the ruling of the Chair. I don't know what went on at that meeting and the witness has not told me; but I do know what did occur there and I propose to put it in. I propose to show that Mr. Whitney urged it, that Mr. Whitney recommended it, that Mr. Whitney insisted that his honor and the honor of the corporation was bound up in that contract with the city of Boston and that, you, sir, and the present president of the company defeated it. That is what I propose to show by this witness. I don't know whether he will answer or not. If he will not I can get somebody else.

Mr. HYDE. — It will be pretty difficult to show it as a fact.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I can show it as a fact and am going to do so now.

Mr. HYDE. — It will be pretty difficult to show it as a fact.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — It can be done. I called Mr. Little as a witness — he didn't come. Now, I have a witness who heard it.

Mr. HYDE. — It is entirely inadmissible upon a question of this kind according to every rule for the admission of evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. — While it might be hardly a proper question to ask him what he heard, for the witness to answer in regard to anything that he advocated or said there himself the Chair would think was proper.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — But, Mr. Chairman, do I understand that the Board or that this committee refuses to hear what was urged at a directors' meeting of this company upon the company by its president, who was the managing spirit of this corporation at that time, and when the gentleman who appears here as counsel now, whom I have asked to testify, was the man who stood in the way, as he stands in the way now? Is that improper testimony? Why, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me to be the very best testimony in the world that this thing was accepted by the president of the company and urged upon the board of directors by the president of the company. You must bear in mind, Mr. Chairman, that we have to consider in this connection the bond of the West End Street Railway Company, and that that bond provides and it is a part of this license, and it is one of the terms and conditions upon which they accepted their location of their posts, that these wires shall be placed underground or insulated properly where they are overhead. Now, that is a part of our inquiry. What I want to

show is that the president of the company made an effort in the board of directors to have the bond of the corporation honored, that he protested that it should be honored, and that the present administration, Mr. Little and Mr. Hyde, were the persons who in the debate defeated that proposition. Now, it seems to me that there can be no better suggestion to this Board of Aldermen or this committee than that this whole thing has been urged upon the board of directors before this by their leading man, the man who made the system and the father of it from the beginning to the end, that he himself, more than a year ago, was insisting that this corporation should carry out its bond to the city of Boston. Now, what can be more material than that, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. — It would seem to the Chair that any testimony regarding the reason why these wires should be put underground is competent, but, as regards the testimony that the West End Railroad had considered putting them underground, they might have considered it and decided not to do it, and that that would be hardly testimony that this committee should hear.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — It would seem to me to be pretty practical testimony that a plan was submitted by their own expert under the direction of the president.

Ald. HALL. — It seems to me clearly competent in the way of rebuttal. The West End has undertaken to show here the impracticability, the impossibility of undergrounding the wires. Now, if it can be shown by this expert that different statements have been made and that a different position has been taken by the parties in interest — by the West End — it seems to me that whatever was said or done in connection with issues pertinent to this inquiry is clearly competent. This morning, Mr. Chairman, when you were absent, this was reserved for a matter of rebuttal and Mr. Reed was given to understand that that was the position. He was pressing questions on this very matter, and the counsel for the road, Mr. Hyde, intimated that that would be more properly matter for rebuttal, and this Board saved it as matter for rebuttal. This was the very subject-matter which was reserved. This is in reply, it seems to me clearly in reply, to evidence that has been put in by the West End Road, and this very subject-matter was called up at that time this morning, inquired into, and was considered subject-matter which would more properly come in rebuttal.

Mr. REED. — I dropped the questions on that understanding, that it was proper matter for rebuttal.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, if it was stated that this should be put in in rebuttal —

Mr. HYDE. — Never an intimation that this point was to appear in evidence or was in contemplation. But let us see where it leads. I want to thank Mr. Williams for recognizing some merit in Mr. Whitney. Heretofore he has made the town warm in denouncing Mr. Whitney.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I don't think Mr. Whitney would thank you for defending him, though.

Mr. HYDE. — I am glad to see that he is now willing to rec-

ognize some merit in Mr. Whitney. Now, let us come to this question. A meeting of the board of directors is held and a discussion is had upon it one way or the other, and a gentleman who is an employee of the company happens to be present. A hearing comes up here as to whether it is or is not desirable or advisable to put feed wires underground. Now, whatever may have been said at that time can in no manner be admitted as evidence here. It is hearsay to the last degree. The ruling of the Chair is unquestionably right — there is no more doubt about it than that we are here. If you can admit anything of that kind, where is the limit? Suppose at that meeting the moral character of Mr. Williams had been discussed. Could that come in here as part of the electrical question which you are considering? Supposing they had discussed the question of politics and the Board was divided upon the question of politics — is that a question that can come in here? You cannot put in a conversation in that way, because the practice in law always is, when you start on a conversation, that you have a right to the whole of it, let it hit or fall where it may. Therefore, you can readily see that this is not admissible. The question here is not a question of hearsay, is not a question of hearsay testimony of that kind, and nobody knows it better than Mr. Williams. Where would the limit be? Supposing, Mr. Chairman, that when you get through with this hearing you three gentlemen who constitute this committee have a session and you call in the stenographer, and in that session you are for one, two, or three hours, discussing what report you will make upon this matter. Now, the following week another committee has a hearing upon something which they think is somewhat germane to this subject, and the stenographer is called in — not as a stenographer, I mean, but as a party present, to testify as to what you said among yourselves upon that question, as a committee of this Board. Now, do you claim, does anybody claim, that that is a subject that can be gone into in that way or that can be opened up in this hearsay way? Anything that Mr. Dumoulin knows about putting wires underground, its feasibility, testimony in regard to any plans he may have submitted, I have no objection to going in, I raise no question upon it in that line; but what was said in his presence or to him by different members of the Board or by people interested in the road I submit cannot go in here. If so, where is the end going to come? Where is the hearing going to end? A large stockholder comes in and he has a conversation. Is that to be gone into? Now, what this man knows about, any judgment or experience he has as to the feasibility from an electrical standpoint of doing this I have made no objection to, not the slightest; but as to conversations he may have had or may have heard with A, B, and C, they certainly have nothing to do with this case. Mr. Dumoulin I have not seen for months, as he knows, as he has not been in our employ for some time. But he was then in the employ of the road. And the very instinct of the gentleman himself, when the question was put to him by Brother Williams, led him to say that he did

not think it was proper for him, as a gentleman, to repeat what was said. And yet Mr. Williams would come here — and you can see the impropriety of his position, and, although the feeling of this witness is that, as a gentleman, he does not think this is a matter in regard to which he should testify, Mr. Williams would urge that the committee rule that that be all retailed here, to settle the point whether these wires should or should not be put underground. How does it settle anything? Suppose he states it — it is simply that the whole Board, after hearing the whole matter, didn't deem it advisable to go into it. But how is that material, whether the Board did or did not decide to adopt it? Mr. Dumoulin can come here as an expert and testify as to his experience in these matters and as to plans he has made. I have no objection to that, but when it comes to going into conversations upon matters of that kind it seems to me — while I don't know of anything that was said there that was objectionable — that, as a matter of principle it goes on to a limit that has no end. I submit that the ruling of the Chair is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair thinks the witness has shown by his testimony that the West End did consider the advisability of putting these wires underground — that that has already been shown and that any conversation, either by the directors or by the committee, is not proper at this time. Unless the decision of the Chair is overruled by the other members of the committee, he would so rule.

The WITNESS. — I shall be obliged if I am relieved of the necessity of further answering that question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I appreciate your feelings and agree with Mr. Hyde that it is entirely proper for you to decline until you are ordered to answer by the committee. Mr. Chairman, this is an exceedingly difficult matter for me, to suggest that there is a division in the Board, but I think I should like to have the ruling of the whole Board upon this question.

Mr. HYDE. — You mean the whole Board or the whole committee?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — The whole committee. I should have said the whole committee, properly speaking. I think that is a fair proposition, without disrespect to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. — Alderman Bryant is absent, we will send for him and the whole committee will then pass upon the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Very well. In the meantime I will continue with the examination of Mr. Dumoulin.

Q. Mr. Dumoulin, have you the plans and estimates with you that you submitted at that time to the Board?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you at that time submit to the whole Board your plans and specifications?

A. I gave them into the hands of the president, sir, and he submitted them to the executive committee, I believe it was.

Q. And have you the plans and specifications that you made?

A. No, sir.

Q. The estimates?

A. No, sir. I have got the general cost in regard to which I made a memorandum myself, for future reference, and as a guide when I was going to work in the future. Of course, that is my private work, all that sort of thing, but of course, as far as the West End Road is concerned, I wouldn't think of producing the West End estimates.

Q. The plans and specifications were with the company?

A. With the company. They are not, of course, my property.

Q. Now, if you have your estimates will you produce them? Have you them with you?

A. No, sir. I have some memorandums of the cost of the conduit, personal memorandums on the general cost of concrete work, not in reference to the West End especially, but different sized conduits. I can tell you in regard to them.

Q. Well, now, you say this is what you made at the time?

A. This is my own data, personal data that I had, of the cost of excavating and laying conduits, upon the general subject — finding out the cost of all sorts of different conduits and wires.

Q. Now, can you tell us the size of your conduits and the number of ducts in them?

A. In the estimate I recommended?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, you don't want me to read off the list?

Q. No, but tell me the different sizes?

A. Well, they run from two-duct conduits to sixty-three-duct conduits.

Q. The sixty-three-duct conduits were near the station?

A. They were in the station itself, left the station, and then from that there were twenty-five, twenty, nineteen, eighteen, fifteen, twelve, ten, eight, seven, six, five, two duct conduits, whatever they might be, in different lengths of each, according to the requirements of the system.

Q. As you got away from the power-house you reduced the size of the conduits and the number of the ducts?

A. Yes, sir; exactly.

Q. Now, how many miles of these various sizes of conduits were there in all?

A. Eighty-six and a quarter miles of duct, seven and a half miles of conduit.

Q. And ranging —

A. Ranging from two to sixty-three ducts.

Q. Two to sixty-three in a conduit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And with that, I understand, you covered the whole centre of Boston from Northampton street to West Chester park?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — You didn't state that quite as you meant it — you said Northampton street to West Chester park?

The WITNESS. — I thought you meant Massachusetts avenue, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — If I stated to West Chester park I was

wrong. I meant from Northampton street and West Chester park north.

Q. Those are the lines that bounded to the south and the west?

A. Yes, sir; that is what you might call the south and west line.

Q. Whether or not that work can be done to-day for the price which you then estimated?

A. Yes, sir; I don't think there is any material difference in the price of labor from what it was then. It is raw material.

Q. Did that plan utilize the present feed wires of the company?

A. Well, you could do it or not, sir, whichever you pleased.

Q. But your plan?

A. One of the plans. I didn't pin myself to any particular system, but with one system which I submitted you could utilize the present feed wires.

Q. You could?

A. Yes, sir; but I didn't confine myself to that one particular plan. There were other plans.

Q. But it is practicable now, isn't it, to use other feed wires that are overhead, in the ducts?

A. Yes, sir; by one system.

Q. And it could be done to-day in that section for something less than \$300,000?

A. Yes, sir; for the conduits.

Q. And the ducts -- that is, with the ducts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever make an estimate for putting the feed wires underground on Tremont street alone?

A. Yes, sir; just a sort of a sample line from Eliot street to Scollay square, just a long line up Tremont street.

Q. Building a conduit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That included all the feed wires?

A. The feed wires that go and come on Tremont street proper, according to the plan which was laid out for the distribution of feeders.

Q. Was that made for the company?

A. No, sir; it wasn't made at their request. I made it and submitted it to the general manager of the company.

Q. It wasn't at their request?

A. It wasn't made at their request, sir.

Q. I will call your attention, in the first place to the phrase "insulating the feed-wire where it is above ground and exposed to the air." Insulating the feed wire -- I would like to ask you whether any of the feed wire that you put up in the city of Boston or that was put up under your superintendence and inspection, is insulated wire?

A. It is insulated wire as a trade term, but not as an electrical term, sir. As an electrical term it is not insulated, but insulated wire is a trade name. It is really weather-proof wire -- that is the proper name for it.

Q. Weather-proof wire, is it?

A. Yes, sir; all of it.

Q. Not insulated?

A. No, sir, not electrically insulated.

Q. Now, I want to ask you about the present condition of that wire — whether you know what the covering is, practically, of this wire behind you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, the wires put up were of a great many different makes, weren't they?

A. Oh, a great many different makes.

Q. Now, was there any rubber insulation among the wires?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was it?

A. Some cotton and some hemp, some jute, some sort of fibrous substance woven, and then it is saturated or painted over with a bituminous compound, the base of which, as a rule, is asphaltum and tar, mixed.

Q. Now, take one of those feed wires that is three or four years old — I want you to assume a case. Assuming that that wire were exposed to heavy rains, would it not, if it were an old wire, become easily saturated with water?

A. Well, some of it would, perhaps. I don't say all of it would, but there would be a very great liability for it to be. The insulating material, pitch, would dry up in the course of years and crack.

Q. And would you not expect that after three or four years that wire would become very liable to absorb water and become saturated as to its covering?

A. Well, in the natural course of things I should think it would, sir.

Q. Now, when it is saturated does it furnish any insulation to the wire?

A. No, sir; it would not.

Q. Now, would that wire, three or four years old, withstand that saturation from the play of a hose, a fire hose?

A. Well, if it dried up it wouldn't, but I can conceive some wire where the compound would not dry up as rapidly as that, might last a long time. I wouldn't say that all wires, three, four, or five years old would dry up.

Q. I am only asking you about the West End?

A. Well, it has a great many different makes.

Q. A great many?

A. Yes, sir; a dozen different kinds, some better than others. You cannot tell how long that compound is going to last.

Q. Do you think at the present time that any of that wire, with a fire-hose playing on it several hours, could withstand the saturation?

A. Yes, I think some of the newest.

Q. How about the oldest?

A. I don't think some of the oldest could — I very much doubt it.

Q. Now, when saturated, when you have contact with one of

the iron poles, or in any other way that there is contact with the earth, would a man who had that contact receive 500 volts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Through that covering?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you say, in any sense of the term, that one of the wires that is four years old is an insulated wire?

A. I don't think the railway has any electrically insulated wire at all—I call it weather-proof wire. I think that is the proper name.

Q. You would be willing to say that in any sense of the word it is an insulated wire? Would you depend on the insulation of that wire, exposed to the atmosphere and the rain?

A. Yes, I would sir, because I don't think there is a great deal of danger from it even supposing it is bare wire.

Q. Now, let me ask you this—would you consider it safe to make a contact of your person with one of those high posts—in other words, a direct contact with the earth through the posts—and take hold of one of those old covered wires saturated with water?

A. I think it would be safe, but infernally disagreeable.

Q. You mean it wouldn't kill you?

A. No, I don't think it would.

Q. Wouldn't it knock you off the post?

A. It probably would, sir, although I don't know as it would, because I am rather tough and can take a pretty good shock. But I think most people it would knock off the posts. I don't think it would be safe for a man to work around it.

Q. Well, do you think it would be safe anywhere in the city of Boston, at the point of a fire, where water has been pouring from hose and down ladders on to those wires, for any one to take hold of those wires when he is in contact with the iron post?

A. No, sir; I shouldn't say it was absolutely safe anywhere, to be free from a shock.

Q. Is there any mechanical difficulty whatever, in the present state of the art, in undergrounding the feed-wires of this company?

A. There is no difficulty but what there is plenty of fair engineering talent to overcome, sir.

Q. Well, is there any difficulty now, sir?

A. Well, there are difficulties to overcome, but none that cannot be overcome by the talent we have. About the principal difficulty, the mechanical difficulty, is digging the trench for the conduit. Now, if you saw the conduit they have at Broadway, New York, where they overcome those difficulties, you could see yourself that the difficulties in Boston must be small in comparison.

Q. Is there any more difficulty in dealing with this wire, than there is in dealing with the wires of the Edison Company?

A. No, sir; only you have to enlarge the capacity, because there is more current. That is all.

Q. It is merely a mechanical question?

Ar A mechanical question.

Q. They have underground conduits for miles, haven't they?

A. The Edison; yes. Very much of the system has been underground for years.

Q. The same is true of arc lighting companies — there are many of these high potential arc wires that are underground, aren't there?

A. Yes, sir; in New York almost entirely.

Q. And it is true of London and true of Paris, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir; all underground. On the other side, sir; they wouldn't have any over-head wires.

Q. Will you tell me where you proposed, when you made your plan for the West End Company, to put the conduit?

A. Right between the two tracks, sir.

Q. Under the paving-stones?

A. Under the paving-stones, between the two tracks.

Alderman Bryant having come in, Mr. Williams at this point said: Mr. Chairman, I don't think I care to ask any more upon this point, but I should like to try and see whether or not we can get at the facts referred to in a previous question, from this witness, who was present at the meeting of this committee of the West End Road — find out what the trouble was there and what the result of it was.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, the Chair will declare a brief recess, and the committee will go into executive session.

The committee retired from the room at 3.25 P.M., and returned and resumed the hearing at 3.43 P.M.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee have decided to admit the testimony *de bene*.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Dumoulin, the ruling of the committee is that the testimony ought to be taken, and I shall now be obliged, although you protest, to ask you some questions about what went on at that meeting.

Mr. HYDE. — I understand that the committee merely says that, if the witness is willing to make a statement, they will receive it *de bene*, but it doesn't follow that the witness is required to state it.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair understands that no witness here is obliged to testify, that the committee cannot compel him to testify.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That is, cannot compel him to; but I will say, Mr. Chairman, it isn't the correct thing for a witness to refuse when the committee decides that he should testify, that he should, being under oath, tell what he knows.

Now, Mr. Dumoulin, as I understand you, your plans and specifications were taken by President Whitney into a meeting of the executive committee — and who was the other gentlemen you spoke of that went in with you?

A. No one went in with me, sir.

Q. Well, there was one of the electricians — Mr. Pearson?

A. He was in the room at the time that I went there.

Q. And your plans, specifications, and estimates were under consideration at that time, were they?

A. No, I took them in with me, sir.

Q. Who were present of the directors, do you recall?

A. I think you are getting too close, Mr. Williams, too close. I would rather not answer.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — You ought to answer the question.

Mr. HYDE. — I object. He is not under any "ought" if he declines.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Allow me to say that the committee has decided that this is proper testimony for you to give, Mr. Dumoulin, and I ask you the question now with the understanding that you object to giving it. But I ask you to state the truth—that is all. You are not responsible for the fact that it is asked of you. The committee has admitted the testimony, and you are simply required to answer the question.

Mr. HYDE. — You are not required to answer it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I don't suppose the witness wants to show any contempt.

Mr. HYDE. — There is no requirement at all, and unless there is a requirement, and a penalty for refusal to answer, a witness cannot be compelled to answer. The witness has stated that he declines to answer, and that is the end of it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — He does not say that he declines; he doesn't decline. He says we are getting pretty near the line, and I ask the witness to answer me the question, who of the executive committee were there at the time?

The WITNESS. — Well, allow me to answer in my own way, sir, and not a direct answer.

Ald. HALL. — Answer as you please, Mr. Witness.

Mr. DUMOULIN. — I am in this position. At that time I was in the employ of the West End, occupying a confidential position. Anything in connection with my work there was private, not for the public, anything that occurred at that meeting, and I had no idea it would ever be asked for again. If they thought for one moment, when I was admitted to that executive committee chamber, that what transpired there I would repeat outside at any time afterwards, I don't think they would have treated me with sufficient confidence to allow me to go in and discuss a matter in my presence. So, under those circumstances, I don't think it is right for me to discuss what took place except in this general way. I am willing to say that Mr. Whitney told me—that is direct evidence enough, I think—that Mr. Whitney told me he had decided, if possible, to get those plans passed and provision made that year. He took the plans from me, but they were not passed.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) But they were discussed at that time were they not, when you were present?

A. They were discussed, sir, and at some meetings afterwards, I understand. There was nothing decided at that meeting in my presence—nothing decided; I believe they adjourned and adjourned and adjourned, from time to time, but at that meeting nothing was decided.

Q. But when you were present. I will ask you this direct question, as I think I have a right to do if you refuse or decline to answer the question I have already asked you, were not Mr. Hyde and Mr. Little members of that committee at the time and present?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I want to ask you whether they didn't both oppose Mr. Whitney's plan to adopt your scheme and raise money to put it into execution that year?

Mr. HYDE. — I object to that question. It is the very thing the witness has declined to answer about.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — He hasn't declined yet.

Mr. HYDE. — He has stated all that can be of material interest to this hearing, that he presented plans, that they were discussed and that they were not adopted. That is all that can be material in any possible form.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Mr. Chairman, the purpose of that question is merely this. Of course, it is difficult always to get at the acts of a corporation, even where a committee or a tribunal has a right to enforce its orders to a witness to answer. It is difficult enough to get at the acts of a corporation then, but here I am now dealing with a man who is now president of that corporation and another man who is still on the executive committee and who is here opposing this proposition, and I have asked this question to show that the president of that corporation in 1893, that is, in February of 1893, a year ago, was insisting upon the appropriation of money and the adoption of plans for the putting of these wires underground, and that the present president and Mr. Hyde were the active opponents of that plan. Now, perhaps Mr. Hyde will admit that.

Mr. HYDE. — My claim is simply this, that upon a matter of that kind you cannot cite a precedent. These three gentlemen constituting this committee retired a few moments ago and had a private consultation. Now, I submit that if to-morrow the city of Boston has a law-suit with reference to any question that may occur in relation to feed wires, and there is a question of liability, that this committee-room cannot be opened and what was said by you three gentlemen put into evidence. There isn't any rule or any principle of law by which that can be done. Now, he has stated here all that by any possibility can be of any service. The question of what one man said or what one man's reasons or another man's reasons were, has nothing to do with it and cannot have. There are some principles that are recognized everywhere, except by Brother Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I don't know. I think there is another quarter where they have a pretty poor show.

Mr. HYDE. — We have heard what the witness himself has said, and I submit that every one of you holding relations with a corporation or doing an individual business would respect a man who takes the position that Mr. Dumoulin does here, and to attempt or seek to cross that line by a constant reiteration of questions in that form is altogether out of the line of any inquiry that

possibly ought to be instituted ; and any discussion that goes into that or seeks to open that door, seeks to open the door of an inquiry to which there is no limit. As I said before, the question here is whether it is desirable to bury feed wires. Now, whether it is desirable or not, or what may be my individual opinion or anybody else individual opinion upon it as expressed as officers of corporations, are not matters that come in here or are open here. I submit that it is the duty, of the committee to so inform the witness, if there is any question about it, that he is not called upon to make any statements upon these matters unless he desires to do so. That he has the power of doing it I don't raise any question, but it is not his duty, and he is not called upon to do it. He has stated, as he himself says, all he thinks he ought to in regard to the matter, and I think the committee here will respect, and all the gentlemen here present will respect, the gentleman for taking that position.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I had not finished my argument, although, of course, you did not know it. Now, the situation is this, that here is a corporation coming in here through Mr. Hyde, its attorney, to oppose this proposition. I don't know and I never shall know whether the stockholders or the board of directors of this corporation have instructed Mr. Hyde to come here and oppose this or not, and I don't propose to ask him ; but when he does come here as one of the board of directors of that corporation, one of the executive committee, the active counsel, taking great responsibilities, and I have asked him to take the stand to get these facts out of him and get his individual attitude in this matter, he declines to take the stand. That he has a right to do, and I think it is perfectly judicious on his part that he should so decline. But now, Mr. Chairman, I am trying to get out of this witness facts concerning the committee meeting, when an effort was made, when the corporation itself had gone so far as to get its expert in its regular employ, its superintendent of electrical work, to make a plan and to make estimates. That is evidence of itself, Mr. Chairman, that in the corporation it was regarded as the time when this thing should be done. Now, all I want to show is through this witness how far an effort was made to carry out the legal obligation of this corporation, and I want to show an admission, and on that ground this witness ought to answer — I want to show the admission that at that time the legal and the moral obligation of this corporation to put these feed wires underground was admitted, was recognized, and that Mr. Whitney at that time protested vigorously that this corporation owed it to the city of Boston to bury these wires, that the time for it had come, and that he proposed that it should be done. That is what I want to prove and if the witness declines I want my offer to go in. The witness can decline if he chooses, but I propose to offer this committee testimony that Mr. Hyde and Mr. Little did oppose it, and that Mr. Whitney protested that his own honor and the honor of the corporation was bound up in the fulfilment of that obligation at that time, and that he proposed to have it done, that the executive committee refused it, and that Mr. Whitney went angrily from the

room and took this man Pearson along with him. That is what I propose to show, and if Mr. Hyde wants to protect the witness to that extent that he shall not state it, very well, let it go, but that is my offer of proof.

Mr. HYDE. — One single thing — there is no evidence before this committee and no evidence in existence, as I understand it, showing any obligation on the part of the West End to bury its feed wires.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, there is a bond there.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, the bond is there, and anybody who reads the bond will recognize the truth of my statement. There is nothing in that bond that calls for any such thing, and there is nothing to show that any condition of that bond has been violated; and therefore when he talks about an obligation of that kind, I merely say it does not exist.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Then I will go farther than the bond. It is not upon the bond that I depend, but I mean to say that when the Board of Aldermen granted this permit to erect posts in the city of Boston and it was settled in secret session, in which Mr. Whitney, as president of the road, and Mr. Hyde were present, that it was then agreed that these wires would go underground as soon as they could be put underground, and that that is the moral obligation that Mr. Whitney referred to and tried to have carried out.

Mr. HYDE. — I will consent that he may call every member of the Board of Aldermen of that year and prove that there was ever any secret session that I ever was at, or any agreement upon it one way or the other. The Board of Aldermen, I suppose, acted in its official capacity and acted at a public meeting, and whatever action it took and whatever arrangement it made with the West End Road is in writing. Those writings are on file in the City Hall. They speak for themselves, and I have not sought to deny the existence of any writings that are here or any votes that have been passed. But when Brother Williams undertakes to say that all sorts of arrangements and understandings were made, of which he is cognizant but which nobody else ever heard of, why, if we are going on in that way, all we have got to do is to give Brother Williams an opportunity for refreshing sleep and I will guarantee that his imagination will be sufficient from day to day to continue this hearing, so that the Board will be deprived of its April trip, that the public institutions investigation will languish also, until another Board comes in. Now, I think the question before us is the question that I raised the objection to.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair would rule that any testimony of this witness which has a bearing on any testimony that we have previously heard here would be competent. For instance, we have heard testimony here that it was not practical to put these wires underground, and that it was not practical owing to the large expense; and any testimony that would have any bearing on any of these matters, the Chair would rule was competent testimony.

Mr. HYDE. — I agree to that without any question.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Mr. Witness, do you still insist that you do not care to state what went on at that meeting?

A. Yes, sir. I don't think it would be honorable on my part. I will state this, however, that every objection that was made was not on the ground of it not being feasible to put it down, or that there was an obligation to put it down, but every objection was financial.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) I don't understand the answer.

A. That all objections made to the putting of the system underground, putting these wires underground, was financial, and for two years previous, all idea of the unfeasibility of the project had been abandoned. It was acknowledged right through by every competent man who understood the subject, in connection with the West End Road, that they were perfectly competent to do it, that it could be done, and that the only point that could be raised was a financial one.

Q. That the expense was too great?

A. Not that the expense was too great, but whether it was the time to put it down, whether they could afford it at the time — it was all financial. Of course, I know nothing about the finances of the company, but I know that is what it hinged upon. When they were ready to spend the money, we were ready to do the work, the same as in other places, and take the makeshift wires hung up over the streets down, and put them underground, the same as other cities are doing.

Q. (By Mr. WILLIAMS.) Then I understand you, Mr. Dumoulin, that, whoever was present at that meeting, and whatever discussion was had about carrying out this plan, nobody objected to it on the ground that it couldn't be done?

A. No, sir; not that the wires couldn't be put underground.

Q. Well, was it admitted by them, or do you remember?

A. Well, I couldn't say. They didn't understand it at all, because they didn't really understand the subject. I understand that they were commercial gentlemen, not electricians.

Q. Yes, exactly — I understand you that there was no objection made at that time?

A. Not to the practicability of it.

Q. Well, you say "the financial question," — you mean whether it should be done then or done later?

A. No, whether they could spend the money then. I can say this, and I guess it will give you as much as you want to know, that Mr. Whitney told me he intended having a provision made that year if he could get it.

Q. For this purpose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To carry out your plan?

A. Yes, sir; and he would have a provision made each year until it was finished, and I was very much pleased to hear it when he told me.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, I will not pursue the inquiry any farther, if it will embarrass the witness.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Mr. Dumoulin, after this meeting that

you speak of did you and Mr. Windsor, or either of you, go West and look at what was the condition of burying wires in different places?

A. Mr. Windsor went, I believe, sir.

Q. That is, following this meeting, Mr. Windsor went — did you understand where he went to?

A. Minneapolis, I believe.

Q. Milwaukee?

A. I believe Milwaukee, too, sir.

Q. And Buffalo?

A. Yes — I am not sure about Buffalo. I know he went to Minneapolis.

Q. And that was after this meeting and this discussion that you speak of?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Ald. HALL.) Mr. Dumoulin, did Mr. Whitney ever say anything to you about any moral obligation to the city to underground these wires?

A. No, sir; not to me.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Mr. Dumoulin, is that the general style of feed wire that you put up?

A. Yes, sir; that is covered wire.

Q. (By Mr. HYDE.) Well, different sizes?

A. Yes, sir; what I have called weather-proof covering.

Q. (By Mr. REED.) Something was said by Mr. Hyde in opening about a Beacon-street conduit, which was tried as an experiment for a short while. Do you know anything about that?

A. That wasn't a conduit for carrying wires, sir, but for running cars.

Q. Oh, an underground trolley, so to speak?

A. Yes, sir; an underground trolley we will call it. It was not a feed-wire experiment for burying feeders.

Q. And do you know about places where these underground conduits for electric wires are in operation — Buffalo, Philadelphia, and those places?

A. Yes, sir; and Washington — a great many places more or less.

Q. Well, are they successful?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any failures?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know why they failed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why was it?

A. There was one conduit in Minneapolis which was a gigantic failure because they went about it in an ignorant sort of way. The men didn't know what they were doing when they were putting it down, put it in in an ignorant sort of way, in a way that no electrical engineer with any knowledge would attempt to do.

Q. Bad construction?

A. Bad construction. I condemned the thing the moment heard of it, the way I heard of its going on.

Q. Now, as I understand it, you consider that the systems in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Washington are a success?

A. They are, sir.

Q. No trouble with them?

A. I don't see any trouble. There is some trouble with all mechanical work, especially if connected with electricity, but no more trouble than with overhead feeders, I should think. Of course, it wants watching and wants taking care of.

Q. Now, what do you say to this proposition, that as the wire overhead heats, in case of an especial amount or volume going through the wire, owing to a snow-storm or something of that sort, the wire may become hot, but the heat will radiate off through the air, but when it is put underground it will not be radiated off or radiated to any extent, and the consequence will be a great heating and a burning of the thing up? Now, what do you say to that?

A. Well, you would want a little more capacity of copper in a closed conductor than in an open one.

Q. It would take some more?

A. Take some more.

Q. Well, can you say about how much more, in a general way?

A. Yes, the same thing applies to a dynamo machine. When you wrap a wire on a spool for a magnet, an armature, you require a larger wire for the same quantity of current than you do when the wire is open, and the rule is to put in about twenty-five to thirty per cent. more copper for the current.

Q. Twenty-five to thirty per cent. more?

A. Yes, sir; and, as regards these sudden fluctuations of current—the heavy currents that will pass through during a snow-storm or a short circuit, it would be momentarily. They wouldn't last long enough to cause damage so that you would have to put in a very large proportion more. The ordinary twenty-five per cent. would be sufficient to carry it.

Adjourned at 4.21 P. M. to Saturday, March 24, at 2 P.M., for the arguments.

SEVENTH HEARING.

CITY HALL, March 24, 1894.

The committee was called to order at 2 P.M., by Chairman Folsom. Present: all the members of the committee.

Appearances: Same as before.

ARGUMENT BY HENRY D. HYDE, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I shall endeavor not to weary you with the details of this case, which has already taken more time than anybody contemplated, I presume, at the outset; and, in the first place, I shall address myself to what has brought us together upon this subject.

Five years ago this spring the city of Boston gave permission to the West End Street Railway Company to introduce electricity. The form of its use as a power in moving cars was then adopted, and it has continued in use until the present time. So far as anything appears in this case up to the time of the filing of the order which was offered by Alderman Hall, no complaints had come against the system, no citizen claimed to have been injured, no party sought to have this hearing because of anything that had occurred. During the whole five years the system has not been changed except to be improved, and during that period a steady improvement has gone on both as to the facilities of applying it, as to the successful use, as to the guards against danger occurring from it.

The petition or order upon which your committee are sitting is with reference to the feed-wires. We have gone through with the hearing. It has been advertised — it has been doubly advertised, so that there isn't any citizen of Boston now who does not know that this hearing has been going on. They have all had the opportunity to come here. Not a man has appeared here to testify to an accident from a feed-wire. Some question has been asked about a certain South Boston case. Other than that no accident appears to have occurred.

What, therefore, started this inquiry on the part of Mr. Williams and Mr. Sinclair? Upon that question to-day I do not propose to address myself. At another time, upon another occasion, in another forum, I propose to deal with that question. To-day I propose to pass it by.

Now, therefore, we come to the specific question which is before you, and that is: What action will you take, or shall you take, or ought you to take with reference to the feed-wires?

Permit me to say, without discussion, that, as I understand the law, you have no authority upon the question at all; and from that I will pass without further discussion.

Now, what is the purpose of seeking to have the feed-wires removed? As to you, representing the city of Boston, and sitting in the capacity in which you sit, there can be but one purpose which would justify it—that it is against the interests of the public that they should be allowed to continue; that is, that over and above the advantage that they are to the city, to the citizens, and to the community, there are objections, obstructions or dangers, which more than counterbalance their usefulness, and therefore call for action upon your part for their removal.

Go up and down the streets of the city of Boston and put it to vote; ask every man, woman, and child of sufficient age to ride in the street cars whether they would have the present system abolished or not and you will get but one answer practically,—that the present system has been beneficent to Boston, has brought with it a convenience, a comfort, and a quality of service that it never enjoyed before and which to-day no other city in the Union does enjoy.

Now, I know of nothing that we enjoy in life that is of advantage that has not objections. There is no business, no pleasure, no anything, you may say, that is of material good, but has an out somewhere. The rose has its thorn, the steam-engine has its gigantic power, the steam railroad has its power, and so on through life; and that is also true of electricity, as a new form of power.

But when you are learning to use a thing of such energy as steam or electricity, at once the men who are skilled and competent address themselves to the factor of safety, with a view to making that as large as possible, if the public demand is constant and is increasing for its use. No committee, no board of aldermen, no city government can prevent the onward pressure which is continually brought and which is steadily increasing for the uses of electricity. It finds its own way because it pleads its own cause with the service that it renders, and as it pushes to the front more and more, its use is more and more affirmed and approved.

Take, then, the objections that may be fairly stated and counterbalance them or weigh them over against the advantages that exist. The feed-wire is an insulated wire, as we ordinarily use the term—whether insulated alone for electricity, or insulated partly as to the weather and partly as to electricity, is not material. It is so insulated that of itself no one can, with the insulation upon it, be injured by it. It is hung in safe and strong ways. No man has been here, either on behalf of the city, on behalf of any insurance company, or of any citizen, to suggest a more firm or a better way of hanging the feed wire than is now adopted. No one has made any suggestion that that is not properly hung. You have called the Fire Commissioner, you have called the Superintendent of Wires, you have had various men who have been here as experts, and no man makes the suggestion that there should be better hanging of the wires than now exists.

Nobody is injured by the wires. More people have been injured by the express wagons, by the butchers' wagons, by the hacks, by herdies, ten times,—yes, one hundred fold—in these five years

than have been injured by feed-wires. One boy is said to have been fooling with it and have got hurt, and that is the extent of the injury of the feed-wire in the five years — which carried last year 133,000,000 people. It is in the city for the purpose of supplying the power to the trolley-wire, and in five years one boy, meddling with what didn't concern him, is said to have been hurt. That is the extent of the injury of the feed wire.

But it is said to be unsightly. Admitted. But how much of the convenience of modern life is of necessity more or less unsightly! The wagons that the city sends through the city to gather up the garbage are unsightly to eye, objectionable to ear and nose. Take a thousand things that become necessary in life, and they are unsightly. Supposing you were to say that all unsightly things in the city were to be reformed, were to be changed, that every building should conform to certain lines of beauty that should make it more sightly, that every chimney should be topped in some form which would make it more sightly, that every man who goes up and down the streets should dress in some particular form to make him more sightly, or that every man should be required in the mould of nature to be made handsome, so that as we go up and down the streets of the city of Boston nothing that was unsightly should be presented to the eye.

The unsightliness is too diminutive for argument, it is too small compared with the corresponding beneficence to talk about; it is too trivial to take the time we are even here using in mentioning it.

But it is said in addition to that, and that covers the whole, that it is somewhat in the way in the case of fires. That is as patent — that argument — that statement, without witnesses to the ordinary comprehension of every man as it can be made in any way.

It was as patent to the board of aldermen who granted the permit; it was as patent to Mayor Hart when he signed the order; it has been as patent to everybody during the last five years that those wires have been erected, as it is to-day. It is not a new thing, it is not a new discovery, it is not a new outbreak, it is not a new form. It is a thing that has occurred all the while, has been known to every board, has been known to the whole city, and, as I say, has been patent from the first to the last.

Now, what is it and what does it amount to? Every man will agree that every obstacle that stands in the possible way of raising a ladder or reaching a fire is something of an obstacle. It would be better if we never had snowstorms, as to fire; and yet I take it that, upon the coming of a snowstorm, the city of Boston is not going to run hot pipes up and down the street to enable the apparatus to get to a fire a little more quickly. There is a practical commonsense in the matter.

Take your ordinary awning, which is the most objectionable thing in the way of reaching a building. Which furnishes the greatest difficulty in the way of reaching a building: the awning upon it or the feed-wire that may go by it? The awning upon it and extending from it. And yet awnings exist and are permitted to exist; they are allowed and are permitted to continue. And yet

as to any increased danger of fire, they are more in the way than the feed-wires. Every practical expert you have had here, the city officials themselves, say this, that while the feed-wires are in the way, they are not as much in the way as the high wires, that in raising the extension ladders which the firemen need in putting out fires and which the city depends upon, the high wires are more in the way. And whose wires are those? First of all, they are the wires of the city itself more than anybody's else. Shall the city, shall this board, refuse to make an appropriation to bury those, which are the crying evil, the crying difficulty, the great cause of danger, as your own officials say; or shall they seek for some reason to commence upon the comparatively harmless wires and make the attack there? He who lives not in a glass house may throw stones, but he that lives in a glass house is generally a little careful how he throws stones, unless that which he is stoning he is not guilty of himself. And to-day the party who more than anyone else is permitting its wires to remain and to exist in quantity where they stand in the way of the firemen is the city of Boston; and yet the injury, the damage, is so small, the interference is so limited, that you do not and you are not proposing — it is not in any appropriation bill that you are considering — to bury your own wires. Why? Because the advantage does not warrant the expense, and the public feel, and the public justify you in your action, that it would be unwise to incur so large an expense for so small a result. And yet you can sit here and say that it is possible that one fire kindled from some source may do millions of disaster. But, taking the average, taking the whole generally, the result is, that that disaster does not come and therefore you do not bury the wires.

Again, take the dangerous wires, take the wires that really stand out as harmful to the community, and they are the electric-light arc wires. We all know about them. They are not strung as thoroughly as the feed-wires are, because they cannot be. Every feed-wire, or nearly every one, is fastened to an iron pole with an arm upon it, and tied or fastened in such a way that you never saw one down I believe. I never did. You never had a complaint come to you that a feed-wire was down — or I never did. They are strong; you can lean ladders against them; the workmen sit upon them in doing their work. And that is the class of wire that this hearing has been about and that this discussion has prevailed upon.

Brother Williams started by saying that there were paid in the city of Boston hundreds of thousands of dollars every year because of the extra insurance resulting from the feed-wire. We have asked everyone who has been on the stand, I think, — at least I have, — as to whether he ever knew of a rate being increased because of a feed-wire, and there is not an insurance man that ever heard of it; and the insurance men who have been here cover the ground sufficiently so that in the business they do it must have been known if such were the case. When the insurance men came here they said distinctly they did not come here because of the feed-wires, that they came here because of all

wires, and somebody's cunning hand drew this petition as being in connection with this order. I don't know; whether it was Brother Williams, or Brother Sinclair, and I don't know as I care. The order, as drawn and offered by Alderman Hall, was in relation to feed-wires only, and whoever went out and got the insurance companies to back it and sustain it gave the impression that it related to all wires; and when the insurance men came here to a hearing advertised and before a committee appointed solely on the subject of feed-wires, they said they did not come up in regard to feed-wires, but came in regard to all electric wires, and practically admitted, all of them, that the feed-wire was the minimum wire of all as far as danger was concerned. As I say, there was not a petition before the board, there was not a party asking for it, and, as it appears, it was only by somebody's contrivance to get this question up, and there appeared to be just two persons interested — Mr. Sinclair and Brother Williams. There is not an insurance company which has appeared here in connection with which the slightest belief is authorized by anybody that it ever contributed a cent to this hearing. Mr. Sinclair has never come to say that he represented any insurance company, although he was in town and was in the hall once since the hearing commenced. He never has pretended that there was any insurance company that paid these bills; but the evidence is that Brother Williams and Mr. Sinclair, of New Hampshire, are the people who are anxious upon this subject—lying awake nights, fearful lest something may happen to them, unduly oppressed, greatly disturbed because of these wires. And you, gentlemen, because of, the apprehension of those two persons, have been required here and are required here this afternoon to sit in solemn conclave upon this question.

Mr. REED. — I do not like to interrupt, Brother Hyde, but I believe I have appeared here for certain parties.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I admit that Brother Reed has been here, but simply as representing that indefinite, hazy, real estate man who walks up and down the streets and doesn't locate, —

Mr. REED. — You did not ask me whom I represented.

Mr. HYDE. — Who is without name, whom nobody knows about.

Mr. REED. — You didn't try to find out, sir.

Mr. HYDE. — You can tell now. I will give you an opportunity, if you want to. I have not kept you back from the opportunity of stating who you appear for, but you have not stated in regard to a single client who you represent.

Mr. REED. — You did not hesitate to ask Mr. Williams.

Mr. HYDE. — I know it, because I knew whom Mr. Williams appears for, and I think I know whom you appear for, but you did not seem to wish to put it in. I do not wish to disparage Brother Reed at all in the matter; but he has not stated who he has appeared for. If he desires to do so now I will certainly allow him the opportunity.

Mr. REED. — Well, it isn't of any consequence. I only desired to state that I appeared here representing certain parties.

Mr. HYDE. — And I have given you the opportunity to state

their names. Now, I have said, as to the danger from wires, as to any public cry in regard to the matter, that the electric arc-light wires are the dangerous wires. If you remove the electric arc-light wires practically the serious danger disappears from the city. They may fall, and may drop on other wires. But so long as they remain up the danger from other electric wires, certainly from our wires, is a minimum danger. Now, take the question of fire, — what have these men said, gentlemen? They have said that fire comes from what? That it comes from wires that enter buildings. Now, what wires are those? They certainly are not the West End wires, because they certainly do not enter any buildings except our own buildings. They are the telephone wires, the telegraph wires, the electric-light wires, and the private wires.

It appears that there are the wires of several electric-light companies here, — the Boston, the Suburban, the Highland — if that was the name — and some other. I think there were four companies, I think one of the gentlemen, Mr. Flanders, mentioned four companies running electric arc-light wires in this city; and yet it is proposed to take the feed-wires down and leave all the electric-light wires of high voltage, from two to three thousand, up, because under this order you have no power to report an order in relation to arc-light wires, — not at all. The most dangerous wires that are abroad, those that are dangerous to life, limb, and property, under this order you are powerless to touch, completely so.

I never have been able to see, as this hearing went on, where they came in under this order. Days after this order was referred to the committee a petition came in, which was started as backing this petition, but which, when the men supporting it came here, they said did not relate to the feed-wires, but to all wires. Now, take the evidence you have heard here right through. Take the testimony of all in the insurance men, of Mr. Flanders, of Commissioner Murphy of the Fire Department — take the evidence of everybody, and what has been the sum and substance of their statements and evidence?

Ald. HALL. — I understand, Mr. Hyde, that the committee is to consider the subject of the undergrounding of all wires.

Mr. HYDE. — It is not before you to-day.

Ald. HALL. — That is the ruling of the Chair. The petitions are just as much before us as the order.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I take it, Brother Hall, that you and I would agree that if a man was indicted —

Ald. HALL. — Well, it isn't that. It is simply a matter of consideration. We haven't any power to act. All we can do is to recommend or report.

Mr. HYDE. — I understand, but I take it that while you are considering the feed wires of the West End, you are not authorized to consider telephone wires.

Ald. HALL. — Well, we are not empowered to do anything except recommend, and I suppose to recommend.

Mr. HYDE. — And I suppose to recommend within the lines of the order.

Ald. HALL. — We listen to the evidence and report upon what we hear — that is all.

Mr. HYDE. — In the line of what is referred to you under the order.

Ald. HALL. — Report on the whole subject matter, and anybody else may come in in regard to telephone and electric-light wires.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, there is another significant fact here — that nobody has so understood it, that nobody has appeared here in behalf of any other wires.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair stated that last year a petition was presented covering all wires which, if I remember correctly, was referred to this year's government, and I think it has already been shown in this hearing that the electric light companies, that the Edison, have already got their wires buried, and that the Boston Electric Light Company are willing and are going ahead now to bury their wires.

Ald. HALL. — And that petition comes to us as unfinished business. All those matters are before this committee and we cannot do anything but simply sit here and report upon what we hear.

Mr. HYDE. — If such petitions are before you in connection with this hearing it has not before appeared. If such is the case, I accept the amendment, but it has not appeared.

Ald. HALL. — It is certainly before us. Last year there was a petition in regard to these matters, which has been referred to us, and, further, such matters as the committee may individually learn about we may report upon. This is a pretty broad inquiry and the scope of it will not be limited.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I had supposed, from the fact that there has been no evidence of it before, that there was no petition in the city government relating to it at all.

Ald. HALL. — You are only one of several parties, I understand.

Mr. HYDE. — Nobody else has appeared here, and the specific order which was referred to this committee, upon which it was appointed and under which it has advertised and held these hearings, relates solely to feed-wires. That is the way it stands in the record. Now, if I am mistaken in the record, in something which my attention has not before been called to, I stand corrected.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Hasn't the chairman several times before, in the course of the hearing, stated that all wires were under consideration here? I have asked the question and I think the chairman has asked several times publicly stated that all wires were under consideration here. Isn't that so, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair has stated that he thought the committee were at liberty and were likely to report upon the question of the burying of any and all wires, in the shape of making a recommendation to the Board of Aldermen to that effect.

Mr. HYDE. — I have understood the chairman to say that he should admit evidence upon that question, but I have not heard the chairman express any opinion beyond that. Of course, as the committee were to judge in regard to what subjects they would admit evidence, that was not open for me to discuss.

Ald. HALL. — Of course, the matter was started upon an order that came down from the Common Council. Then the powers of the Board of Aldermen were involved, and that being the case a new order was drafted. That is the reason of this hearing.

Mr. HYDE. — Now, I want to say to the committee that I am no contest with them, because I feel that they have been very courteous, have given a great deal of time and have been very considerate to the counsel appearing here in this matter, and I am not saying this in any sense as seeking in the slightest to criticise the committee. I am only speaking of it as I understood it as it really was before the committee. Now, one of the things that it is popular to say is that a great many fires have been caused by electricity. I suppose it is possible that some may have been; but when you take the question as stated by Mr. Murphy it was this, that there had been a large increase of fires in the last five or six years, that there had been a large increase of losses in Boston, that it was fair to presume that some of them had been caused by electricity, but that very few had ever been traced to that source. Further than that he added that in the cities where electricity has not been introduced as it has here the same fact holds true, and that therefore it does not appear that the increase of losses comes from electricity in that sense, although it may have caused some fires.

In looking over the list of accidents and so on, which is on file and in the report, there is not a single instance reported as caused by a feed-wire. Whatever may have been the cause of any obstructions at a fire, in the fighting of a fire, by a feed-wire has not certainly been reported. There are some reports that they were obstructed by the trolley-wire and the trolley-wire is reported, but there is not a single mention of a feed wire in any report that is before this committee.

Mr. REED. — That is not exactly so.

Mr. HYDE. — I take it as reported in the evidence. There is not one word about a feed-wire, as I read it this morning.

Mr. REED. — There are a number of cases of obstruction by power-wire.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, feed-wire, I think, is not mentioned.

Mr. REED. — The power-wire.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, that is not the feed-wire, necessarily.

Mr. REED. — What is it?

Mr. HYDE. — It may or may not be. I say that the feed-wire is not mentioned in connection with a single one.

Mr. REED. — It speaks of "trolley and power," and of course the "power" wires must have been the feed-wires, the wires that furnish power to the trolley.

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I take it just as it appears here, using the term as we have taken it up in the committee.

Now, gentlemen, we come to another question. I assume that you will ask the West End to do what you would do yourselves, and no more; and that any way in which you would report as to the feed-wires of the West End you will also report as to the wires of the city, which your own men say are more in the way in case of

fire and are more dangerous than the feed-wires of the West End ; that therefore, if you are dealing with the whole question, as Alderman Hall says, you will deal with that which is to the public a more serious menace in every sense than the West End feed-wires.

Now, what is the objection to putting the feed-wires underground? Fairly stated, not exaggerated, not raised as a bugbear, not sought to be increased in any form, the practical objections are two : First, will it cost more than the warrant is for doing it or the requirement is for doing it? Second, has the state of the art reached such a point that it is wise and best to do it?

Now, I don't come here to say that it cannot be done. Perhaps three years ago I might have made that statement, but there has been a great deal of progress made in the handling of electricity within three years, and even to-day it can be done, and measurably well. But, on the other hand, while it may be done, and measurably well, it cannot be done at the present time without constant interruption. There will be interruptions that are a great dissatisfaction to the public, that cannot be overcome. The experiments which have been made along this line in various places we have kept posted on and are keeping posted on, and we know, I think, substantially the state of the art, know what is practicable and what is not, and I don't believe you can go to any city in the Union to-day where the wires are buried and find that it will be recommended by the men in practical charge or that they would recommend any other company to try it until the state of the art has made greater progress. That it will come I have no doubt. How soon we shall reach that point I cannot say.

But now, let us take some of the practical difficulties that are in the way. In the first place, you don't want the streets dug up any more than they are obliged to be for any purpose. To properly bury these wires as they should be buried, if they are to be buried, you would dig a trench, and it ought to go below frost, as has been said here, I think, by one of the city officials. In that you would put a conduit and in that conduit you would lay a series of ducts and each duct would take a wire, and the number of ducts would represent at present and in the near future the number of wires to be carried. Now, you have to bring that down through the heart of the city. You have got to dig up the streets, you have got to deal with other pipes and other wires and all that sort of thing, and you have got to interrupt travel. You cannot hurry it ; it is a slow, careful, and expensive thing to do. Its expense does not make it prohibitory. I don't claim that, but what I do claim is that by the time it is done, if it should be done, there is a grave probability that something else would take the place of it or that there would be some new form of adapting it, so that it would be an interruption to the system to take it up again as it was in connection with our experiment at West Chester park and Boylston street, and the money would be thrown away to nobody's good.

At a comparatively early day—I cannot say how soon, but probably quite soon with the progress that electricity is making—that is going to become a practical thing to do, a thing that takes care of itself. But if you care to know the difficulties at present

in the way, ask the legislative committee on mercantile affairs, which has just arrived home, what they found and what they think of the question of burying the wires, since their return, and the difficulties that seem to exist in the way.

Now, there are before the community at the present time three systems of operating cars. I don't know whether they have reached such a point as to warrant their adoption or not, but there are three systems, and, as we all know, the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York have offered a prize of \$50,000 to anybody who will solve the problem of electric cars without overhead wires.

MR. CARVER. — That prize is withdrawn until they get legislative consent.

MR. HYDE. — I understand that they are ready to do it.

MR. CARVER. — Well, the Legislature have not given their consent yet.

MR. HYDE. — Well, I don't know what form it is taking. I only know it has been advertised in the papers.

MR. CARVER. — That is the statement I got from the Railroad Commissioners of New York, so that I would like to state it as it is.

MR. HYDE. — I know nothing about it, beyond the fact that the offer has been published in the newspapers.

MR. CARVER. — That is the fact.

MR. HYDE. — A thousand men are looking in that direction, — I say a thousand, I mean a large number of men are at work upon the problem of whether you can operate electric street cars, and do away with overhead wires. I don't know what progress is being made in that direction, but I know this: that wherever there has been any system introduced or wherever there has been anything of that kind set on foot, and we have had the opportunity, we have sent our men to examine it, and to make a report upon it. We have our electrical expert away now making an examination of one system. We had an invitation day before yesterday to examine another system which I had not heard of before and which will be taken up and examined as soon as it can be. So that to-day there is the system represented by Mr. Carver, there is the system in Washington, — yes, there are two other systems which have been reported to us which we are examining to see how far they are or are not practical.

Upon that question I have no opinion one way or the other; but what I meant to say is that until you find somebody, much cannot be said, and you find that all of your officials say, "The West End has the best construction we know of, it is kept up all the time, we never make a complaint that is not responded to, and we have nothing to say against the conduct of the West End in connection with its system."

Now, that is a great deal to say. Take all our men and all the city men, and you find that no complaints come here in regard to the conduct of our system.

Take another thing: is or is not the patrol we maintain worth anything to the city? We maintain five patrols nightly over this city and Cambridge free of expense to the city, of skilled men,

going about looking after our wires, but acting also as fire patrol, the foreman of each patrol having a key which enables him to ring in the alarm from any part of the city if the occasion arises.

Again, the matter of the feed-wire is not a matter of expense to the city. We maintain it at our own expense. The city in no manner contributes to it, and whenever a fire occurs, we send men there who, under the direction of the Fire Department, are to do whatever is necessary in the removing of the wires. Again, the importance of keeping the shut-offs for the purpose of cutting out the electricity wherever a fire may exist has been stated here. Those have been put in, and there has not been an instance where it has been asked for by the city or where it has been considered desirable as a means of safety, that it has not been put; and you will find those cut-offs throughout the whole system as you go over the city. Our care and our respects for the rights of the city and the citizens is, I think, as little a subject of complaint as it is possible to be, except in so far as that eminent citizen of New Hampshire, Mr. Sinclair, is not satisfied. In that respect I don't know that we shall be able to satisfy the public.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I might go on here much longer, but it seems to me that I have covered the main points in this case, and that to detail to you the evidence which is already written out and undertake to quote from it in more detail, would simply weary you. When I came to read it through, in the light of the stenographer's cold words, I confess that I was more than surprised to find how exactly every man who came here, as I supposed to testify specifically as to these wires, said he came to testify as to all electric wires, and the specific complaint as to our wires did not appear. And, moreover, in not a single case has the insurance rate been raised. In fact, it was affirmatively said that no increase existed because of feed-wires passing by any building located in this city, but that there was a trifling charge for all wires — no specific charge as to any particular wire.

This, gentlemen, covers what I have to say. I said I would not take over an hour and a quarter; I have spoken about thirty-five or forty minutes.

I am desirous of thanking the committee for the attention they have given to this matter, for the patience with which they have listened to it, with their many other duties and the committees they are obliged to sit upon; and to say, as we have always said to the city and as we shall continue to say, if there is anything practical or reasonable that the city desires to have done, that, fairly considered, we ought to do further to make our system as little of an obstruction as is possible or to improve and facilitate its carrying capacity and the accommodation it furnishes, we shall always be most happy to receive the suggestions from this committee, from the Board of Aldermen, from his Honor the Mayor, or from any other parties who, in this hall, represent the public. We can have but one interest and that is in common with the public. A thing that touches every home, as our road does, a thing that contributes to the happiness and the prosperity of the wage earner, as our road does do day by day, a corporation that carries

over 133,000,000 passengers paying fare in a year — if there is anything that brings a corporation in touch with the public it is that. The public never fail to make known to us any dissatisfaction they may have, and when out of it all, with all the ramifications which this corporation has to this community — a corporation which is an absolute necessity, or a substitute for it — there are the few complaints upon the matter which are before you, it seems marvelous that we have been able to overcome the difficulties to the extent we have.

Modern life is blessed by three great factors — they have ceased to be counted in the account book and only in the petty cash of every man's pocket. They are the two-cent postage stamp, that goes from ocean to ocean, the newspaper that you buy in the morning and evening, the ride upon the street car which you can have for miles for five cents.

If you, gentlemen, can make any suggestions by which you can get more for your money, dealing fairly with all concerned, we shall be most happy to listen to those suggestions and give them careful consideration.

ARGUMENT BY EUGENE P. CARVER, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I come here not as representing the public or any insurance companies, which in some respects I have been connected with. I come here just as selfishly as Mr. Hyde does, but I come here and have tried, if possible, to present to the committee a system, the examination of which will be the means of furnishing to the committee more or less information in relation to this matter. I am not here for a sparring match — which has apparently gone on here at times — because all that I wanted in that respect I had in another forum the first part of this week.

I was very glad to hear my Brother Hyde state that the West End Street Railway Company intended to carry out, that it always had tried to carry out, what promised the best results. I was glad to hear from him that the West End intended to be progressive, as it had been under the leadership of the man who founded the company — I refer to Mr. Whitney; and I think there is reason in this, and I think that the public, the Legislature, the Railroad Commissioners, and the Board of Aldermen have considered that with reference to this company from the first.

Let us see what the West End Street Railway Company is; let us see what it owns, let us see what its rights are, because we start off with the proposition that the West End Street Railway Company has no franchise, and has no rights in the city of Boston except what is given to it by the people in authority in behalf of the city. Not but what they have a charter, but I mean that they have no franchise by which a person whose property may be injured in one way or another receives compensation for that injury; and, on the principle generally of government that laws should be passed for the greatest good to the greatest number, they have deprived certain people in the city of Boston of the rights they

possess, have put additional burdens upon them, and have done that for the very reason that they thought the good that they would derive from this system was greater.

Why, the property of the West End Street Railway Company could be replaced, gentlemen, to-day, for probably fifteen or sixteen million dollars, and you could have as effective a railway system, built exactly as this system is, with just as good car-houses, and just as good cars operating in this city, at an expense of from fifteen to seventeen million dollars; and if you take their last report and see how their stocks, securities, and debts stand to-day, you will find that they stand at a figure of about thirty-one million dollars. That is what the West End Street Railway Company is earning on; and why is it that the city of Boston, and why is it that the Legislature and the Railroad Commissioners have given them the right to earn on a sum which is equal to double that of the amount their property is worth? Why, it is because they have been progressive; it is because when they came before the Board of Aldermen and asked for rights to introduce this trolley system Mr. Whitney said to the Board, as published in the papers, "This trolley system is an experiment, it is the best there is, when we find something better, then we will be disposed to adopt it," and that refers also to the feed wires. That is why the West End have not a franchise. It is because the representatives of the people of Boston are wise, and thought it not desirable to give them a franchise in relation to this matter.

Now, it might be said that the city of Boston could derive a large revenue from the West End Railroad if it adopted the principle which is adopted in a city which is often classed with this city, the city of Baltimore; if they demanded one-half a cent per annum for every passenger who rides through the streets of Boston. In that event, the revenue of the city of Boston would have been increased last year in the sum of \$700,000 to \$750,000. But they did not do it, and I think wisely, because they thought and knew that the West End would be progressive, and would give the best thing that could be given; and they knew, furthermore, if the West End was not progressive, where the sword was which remained under the cloth which would cut them.

Now, this progressive Railroad Company have come here with a system which they have tried. They have not tried it one year or two years, but they have tried it five years. A fair trial, perhaps, could not have been made in one or two years, but a fair trial can be made in five years; and in this case and under these circumstances this city of Boston, through its legal representatives, has said, "We will give you a trial of this system, but we will reserve the right, and we want a bond when we give it to you, that when we say 'Take those wires down' you must do it within sixty days."

Now, I don't agree with Brother Williams in this matter wholly. I think myself that the dangerous wire here is the trolley-wire. I listened to the examination of the Fire Commissioners here, and I learned that there were seventy-five interferences with fires the past year, and, as near as I can find out, most of those interfer-

ences were from the trolley-wire, and not from the feed-wires. I think, Mr. Chairman, that all wires should go underground; and I think, furthermore, that if this board does not order them underground, after taking reasonable precaution and reasonable experiments to see that they can go underground, the next board will, or if the next board will not, the public will demand very soon that they will.

Now, there is no question about one fact. I am not going to take the opinions of experts. Their opinions are always biased. An expert, as defined by Judge Colburn, late of our Supreme Court, is a man who always testifies the way he wants to; and when the judge made a classification of the three kinds of liars, he put the man who was the expert in the superlative degree. Now, all wires have got to go underground—I make that as a prediction; I don't care whether they are feed-wires, trolley-wires, or electric-light wires, they have all got to go underground.

Now, let us see what the other cities are doing. What is Chicago doing, through its board of aldermen only three days ago? Didn't they say the trolley system must come down? Their streets are wider than ours. Their city, as you all know, is a city which is not congested like ours. They say the trolley-wires must go underground.

What does the Congress of the United States, as the Legislative body of the city of Washington say? They say that no trolley system shall go into the city of Washington.

Now, it may be that there is no electric system which can be used in its place. Is that so? There is in operation an underground system in three cities in Europe. It is called the Budapesth system, and it has been tried. There is a gentleman to-day in the city of New York who would go to the West End Railroad and guarantee them that he would put their wires underground, that he would run his system and run it for a year without cost to them all over the city. But that system is expensive. Why, Mr. Chairman, it costs, I think, about \$92,000 a mile, or something in that neighborhood. That is very expensive.

There is another system which is adopted in many of our cities, which is not an electric system, which has been fully tried, and that is the system you have all seen on Broadway in New York and on the principal streets in Tacoma, Seattle, and San Francisco. That is not the trolley system, but is the cable system. That, however, is expensive. Why, that cost in the city of New York on Broadway, as you go from Wall street up, \$140,000 a mile; and, of course, the West End do not want to put it in, and I should not want it done if I were their counsel; and, as I happen to have friends interested in the stock, I do not want it to go in, because the expense is enormous. Why, if you should put the cable system in the city of Boston, using the cable system alone, it would increase the securities of the West End Road from the price they are now, \$31,000,000, to a price nearly double that. But that system has been demonstrated under all circumstances and conditions and there cannot be any doubt about it.

Now, we say here that we do not want the West End to go to such

an expense as that. We don't think it is right, because we think we have a system down at Salem that will operate and be just as good as any one of these systems; and it is much cheaper, and that is what the West End want. We don't want it to cost them anything, because I think it has cost them about \$280,000 or \$290,000 for experiments in connection with the different systems which they have used, all under the progressive management of Mr. Whitney. But we do not ask them to spend a dollar. We want to try our system. The gentlemen connected with our company think we have got a good system. If we haven't, the more quickly we know it the better. We want to try it and we have made a proposition to the West End Railroad. They have not answered it as yet. It is true the time has expired in which we asked to have the answer made, but probably they are seriously considering it, as I noted that Mr. Hyde in his address here to-day said that any recommendation of this committee, or any recommendation of the Board of Aldermen, or any recommendation of the Railroad Commissioners, as I understood him, would be the same to him as a demand given under the cover of the law.

Mr. HYDE. — No, I didn't say that.

Mr. CARVER. — I beg pardon.

Mr. HYDE. — I said it would be very carefully considered.

Mr. CARVER. — "Very carefully considered." Well, I don't believe that "careful consideration" is everything that wants to be considered. I think the city of Boston, the Board of Aldermen, and the other people, want something done. Consideration is a good thing, but it may take a long while. Now, I will give you the proposition that we gave to the West End Railroad, to see whether it is not fair —

Mr. HYDE. — Well, I don't want to raise any objection here, but I don't see how, the evidence being in, he can read letters that he may have written to various people at different times. There is no evidence of this; a great deal of this has never been before the committee on any evidence. I suppose the committee are now hearing arguments on the evidence.

Mr. CARVER. — I understood that the committee were here for information.

Mr. HYDE. — It has been stated that the evidence is closed, and we are arguing the case on the evidence put in, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Chair will have to rule that that is hardly proper at this time.

Mr. CARVER. — Well, I will say, then, that we have made a proposition to them and that that proposition which was made was to be without expense to them; and I will furthermore ask Mr. Hyde's permission, if I can have the consent, to read that proposition.

Mr. HYDE. — Not at this time. It is not material to this question at all.

Mr. CARVER. — Very well. That proposition has not been replied to. Now, there isn't any doubt but what the wires can go underground. That was conceded by my brother Hyde when he

opened the case in this respect. Now, the public have been injured by the West End Road — I will not say the public, because that is not fair; I will say that individuals have been injured by the West End Road. I will say that it is a fact, and that is in evidence before this committee, that the fires in the city of Boston are greater now than they were five years ago, and that was before the trolley system was introduced in this city — that the actual fires have been greater, and when I say that the actual fires have been greater I say something which is better than any expert testimony that you can receive. That there have been more fires in the city of Boston since the trolley system was introduced is a fact. As to how the fires occurred and as to what the injury was is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Hyde's proposition is that this matter is expensive to the West End Railroad. That is the whole note here — that the West End Railroad does not want to do it because it will cost them too much money. But if they had to pay, as they do in Baltimore — a city where 96,000,000 passengers a year are carried — one-half a cent for each passenger carried, the passengers here, also being carried on the average a shorter distance than there, and there being carried both by an overhead system and a surface system, an idea can be formed of the expense that that would be to the West End.

Now, the only equivalent expected from the West End for the rights given to them by the public is that they shall, in return, give to the public that which it demands; and if they are not willing to do it there are plenty of associations of people in different cities that would give for the same right in the city of Boston a sum that is equal to six million dollars. That is an argument to consider, and those are circumstances which enter into this question, and, as the West End Road have come into this city and have received for nothing these great and valuable privileges, then the West End Road must go forward and say, "We shall make all experiments that are possible; we shall accede to the public demands, and we will show you that, although we are getting these great rights, we are returning them to the city in the shape of an increased accommodation which no other city in the Union has." And the fact, Mr. Chairman, as to whether or not the city of Boston to-day is having any greater rights with regard to the transportation of its people from the congested districts of this city, to the outlying districts or to any places between the congested districts, is a matter that you know just as much about as any person who would come here and give testimony in the case.

What we ask and what we want the committee to recommend to the West End Railroad is, that we shall have the privilege, and that they will grant us the privilege, of putting one mile of our system in the city of Boston without expense to them, — we will place them exactly in the same position when we get through that they are now — to see whether or not our system, which works all right in a place which is not given to heavy teaming, will stand the test in this city.

ARGUMENT BY CHESTER A. REED, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hyde has spoken here at some length, he has commented at some length upon the fact, that there has been no complaint here as to the dangerous current of the feed-wire or the trolley-wire, that no one has come here and made complaint of anybody being killed, so to speak, and that the thing is therefore all right. But it is perfectly well known that the newspapers and the public of Boston have been for years opposed to this system of overhead wires of every kind. The trolley-wire, the feed-wire, the wires of the electric companies — all the wires have come in for public disapproval continually. The newspapers have teemed with editorials upon the subject, the Fire Commissioners have reported upon it, and there has been a steady increase of hostile feeling to all sorts of electric wires right along. Finally it has culminated in this order and in the order that was made last year and referred to this committee.

Now, I do not myself ask the road to do anything that is unreasonable. I don't know about Mr. Carver's system. Personally I have no criticism to make of it, but I am not in the least an expert upon such subjects. I think it is only fair that, until a system has been tried, the company should not be required at great loss to alter their present system and to adopt a new one. It may be that the Legislature was foolish when they authorized this great corporation to use this overhead system. Perhaps it would have been better to wait until the science of electricity was farther advanced before they enfranchised a corporation to use such a dangerous, deadly, and inconvenient system. But they did authorize the trolley system, and I don't think it would be just — I have doubts, possibly, as to whether it would be law, but any way I don't think it would be fair and just — to require this road to give up the trolley system.

But, as far as these overhead wires are concerned, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the question is altogether different. There you have authority, and it doesn't follow — it surely cannot follow — that because some other particular system is more dangerous, or because some other company have not taken the precautions which we are now asking for, or even because the city of Boston has not, that part of the danger should not be removed and things put into better condition than they are.

Mr. Hyde must surely know that there are very many occasions when a municipality is not required to take the same precautions that a private corporation is. Even if the city wires were as dangerous as his wires it would not follow at all that the city is bound to take the same precautions. We perfectly well know that a private corporation is liable for negligence in the approaches and entrances, we will say, to its buildings; but in the absence of a special statute a city or town is not liable for defective sidewalks or defective appliances — for instance, defective stairs — in a school-house. Any negligence of that kind in the absence of special statute a municipality is not liable for, on the well-recognized principle that, as they are required to perform these duties

by law and without compensation, for the general benefit of the people, they are not to be held to any strict rule of liability. So that it may be well that the city should put its wires underground, and they may be as dangerous or more dangerous than Mr. Hyde's wires, and yet that constitutes no argument at all for a corporation doing business for purposes of gain keeping its wires overhead to the nuisance and danger of the public.

Now, I take it that there are several — perhaps three or four — reasons why these wires should go underground. They run into each other somewhat, but, in the first place, there is the increase to insurance rates, the general loss of the mercantile public who pay out money in insurance rates because of the increase of the rates. And then there is the matter of general danger to the public, to the city, because of these wires as obstructions in cases of fire. Then there is the danger from the current — the danger to the firemen and to passersby on the street from the current; and, finally, there is the danger that results from electrolysis, which was carefully gone into here by experts.

Those are grounds for putting these wires under, and if they are put under all those dangers and difficulties will be obviated or entirely removed.

Now, I think that if I recall some of the striking passages of the testimony upon those questions to the committee, refreshing their recollection, that they will see how very strong the evidence was. It may be true, as Mr. Hyde says, that there is no specific increase of rate for these wires, but we know that there is a general increase of the wire rate, and it is obviously impossible to say that any part of that is caused by these feed-wires. Now, Mr. Partridge says, on page 25 of the notes: "I question whether the companies have made an adequate charge for this hazard," and he intimated that there was going to be an increase. Mr. Field said he considered the low wires in case of fire more of an obstruction than the high wires. Mr. Hyde did not mention that. He made the general statement that all of the experts had said that the high wires were more dangerous than the low wires. But Mr. Field did not say that. Mr. Field said, on page 150 of the notes:

"Q. Mr. Field, did I understand you to say that you considered the low wires more obstruction in case of fire than the high wires?

"A. It seems to me so, yes, sir."

And Captain Johnson said, on page 196, in relation to the feed wire "In a number of cases it is an obstruction."

Mr. Field finally said that the premiums in 1893 were three and a half million dollars, and that, on a forty-cent basis, the wire risk was two cents of that forty — that is, five per cent. A previous witness had testified that it was three cents, and that would make it larger, but taking it at two cents the total of that increase from wires is \$150,000, being five per cent. of the \$3,500,000.

Now, I do not pretend to say, Mr. Chairman, that that increase comes wholly from these wires at all. It would be idle to say so, but I say it is just as idle to contend that no part of it

comes from those wires, that it is unreasonable and improbable. They are recognized as an obstruction more or less by every witness who has testified here, and it is impossible that they should not be to some extent reckoned in that \$150,000 that the rate-payers of Boston are taxed.

Now, about the danger from the wire. The danger from the current in the wire comes from its constituting an obstruction which may lead to the spread of flames and disastrous results in the city. Mr. Hyde made another one of those sweeping statements for which he has been characterized all through this hearing, and said that no one of the obstructions was caused by the West End feed-wire. It is true that the word "feed" is not used, but here we have in the list of obstructions, "Box 729, Tremont Temple, March 19, West End trolley and power." That can only mean the feed-wire, of course. Then on June 28, Box 35, 37 Tremont street, there is a West End trolley and power; and August 17, Box 19, 25 Charlestown street, West End trolley and power; October 10, Box 5, 116 Merrimac street, West End trolley and power; and November 18, Box 4, 47-49 Beverly street, trolley, power, and Boston Electric Light; December 3, Box 12, 36 Beverly street, the same as above. There are six or seven cases of obstruction, and the committee will remember that this has only been kept for a year, and that it is obviously impossible in very many cases to know what caused the obstruction. Commissioner Murphy testified to that in his evidence. Then there are a number of these cases of obstruction that are marked "unknown." There are six of them right together here and in all there are some dozen that are marked "unknown." Now, it is just as likely that a part of those were caused by the West End power-wire as by anything else.

Mr. Murphy testified, on page 51, that the feed-wire "is considered an obstruction by firemen." And he further said that the inconvenience to firemen was considerably increased, that the inconvenience and danger to them was considerably increased, when working around dangerous wires. That must be clear, as a matter of commonsense, gentlemen, that when you have these high power wires around under your feet, not knowing when you are going to strike them or, it may be, when they are going to drop on you, or when the insulation will be sufficiently melted off a feed-wire, we will say, for the current to escape, — that all these circumstances must tend very greatly to demoralize firemen at a particularly dangerous time, when their nerves are on a stretch and they have everything to contend with that mortal man can.

Captain Johnson spoke specifically, you will remember, of this obstruction of the feed-wires, — that the awnings were in the way of raising the ladders, the awnings, signs, and obstructions of one kind and another over the sidewalk, making it almost impossible to raise the ladders, except with delay, and that even the delay caused by getting over the wire was very perceptible in many cases. You will find that by reference to his testimony, on page 197 :

“ Q. Well, what is the difficulty in raising them on the sidewalk?

“ A. Well, one difficulty is that it interferes with the lines of hose, and we sometimes have to turn them in order to place the lower end of the ladder right to raise it. Sometimes it will bother us in placing a ladder in position.”

Then there is the danger from the current, and there was a great deal of testimony about that, gentlemen. Mr. Mansfield and the other expert, Mr. Brown, testified that they had often taken the current, and that it didn't amount to anything, was immaterial; but Mr. Cabot said that he should be very loath to take it, that he had seen a man's finger severely burned by it, and the case of the boy who was killed was cited. We had also the testimony of Mr. Cushing to the same effect, that this current was near the danger line, this voltage, and there was the further testimony of Mr. Flanders that it was near the danger line, and the evidence that the West End employees always wore rubber boots and rubber mittens, and used insulated shears.

All of those things go to show, what is almost a matter of commonsense, that to receive that shock may be a dangerous or at least a very disagreeable thing. It does not matter, Mr. Chairman, whether a man is going to be killed by the shock. That is not the point. The question is whether he is going to be severely injured, — whether this is a danger in our streets that can be remedied — that is the important point. A danger that can be remedied, no matter whether it is a deadly danger or not.

Well, Mr. Hyde says, and his witnesses testify that all this can be obviated by cut-outs. As a matter of fact, at present the cut-out does not cut the feed-wire out, but it was testified that it can be made to, and he explained that in a given district this might be done. For instance, this question was put by me; I said, “ Supposing that there is a fire in Dorchester and supposing that you are running your current to Dorchester; that there is a fire at some point one-tenth of the way out, we will say, and that you desire to cut out the feed-wire. How could that be done, except by cutting out the whole system? And he said it could not be done unless by feeding in at points beyond that point. That is to say, if we divide that district, for the sake of argument, into ten parts, there have got to be, for the satisfactory working of the feed-wire, with those cut-outs, ten feed-wires running out there where one would do if there were no cut-out. Well, now, it is perfectly obvious in the first place, that the West End corporation never will adopt any such system as that. It will be expensive and, more than that, it will disable their line and introduce difficulties that are not there now; and if they do adopt it, gentlemen, if they do adopt this cut-out for the feed-wire that their expert has spoken of, bear this in mind, that it will result in just so many more wires. That is to say, in order to obviate the difficulty, the danger from the feed-wire in case of fire, Mr. Hyde proposes to put in four, five, or six feed-wires where there is now one. So I take it that the feed-wire cannot be cut out and never will be cut out, and it stands a menace in case of fire.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there was considerable evidence as to the effect of fire on this insulation, but the evidence was that it was of about the inflammability of pine wood, that it would melt at 200 degrees; and if that is so it may be said, just as truly as effect follows cause in any natural physical process, — just as sure as there is a fire in a building where that feed-wire runs opposite to it that insulation will be melted. I don't care whether the reports show it or not; I don't care whether it appears from the list of accidents or not. A fireman, as was explained to me by Captain Johnson, finds it often impossible to know exactly what wire it is that occasions trouble. He said, "We don't stop to examine into that; our mouths and eyes are full of smoke and every second is precious. We are rushing here and there and we cannot stop to see which wire is doing this destruction. If there is a wire in our way we get around it the best way we can;" and I believe that there are numbers of accidents caused at fires, numbers of cases of firemen receiving shocks, that are caused by that feed-wire, from the insulation melting off or from its cracking, so that, as one witness testified, the water will soak through, in which case it is no insulation at all.

And bear this in mind, gentlemen, right on that point, that, with regard to the accidents to firemen — and Mr. Hyde made quite a point of that — there was not one case of an accident happening to a fireman or ladderman because of the West End feed-wire. Well, the only report we have upon that is Commissioner Murphy's. Here it is, and there are cases of a dozen accidents from wires, but the wire that caused the accident is not mentioned in any case. So they may all have been caused by the West End wires for ought I know. I don't pretend to claim that, but I believe a part of them were; and at any rate it is a thing that we have no evidence upon whatever, except the fact that that insulation melts at 200 degrees, and that when it is melted there is a 500 voltage ready to go through anyone who touches it.

Then there is this further question of the electrolytic action. That is a thing that has not been until recently very well understood by electricians; it was not understood at the time when this system was adopted, and I have no disposition to blame the West End for this, because of course they did not know about it and could not help it at that time. But now we have evidence, which rests practically unrefuted, that there is an electrolytic action, a leakage from the wire. Mr. Brown himself, their own expert, admits that a part of the current will go through the ground, and that it goes, taking the nearest way from the wire to the pipes and corrodes them, practically.

Well, now, it does more than that, Mr. Chairman. It has this further effect, that it may be in certain cases an independent cause of fire itself. I recall, and probably you do, the question that you put to Mr. Cushing upon that matter, — and Mr. Cabot corroborated it, — whether this current coming along on different pipes into a house might, under certain circumstances, create a current between the two, that might be an independent cause of fire. Mr. Cabot thought that very probably that might result and

Mr. Cushing spoke more positively, saying that it was a result although he did not know, he said, of any cases in Boston. Mr. Cabot and Mr. Cushing testified that that can be remedied by the underground system, and they are both experts on this matter. I don't think it is worth while for this committee to try always to understand the explanations of experts. If one is not an electrician it is almost impossible to do so; and the limitations that were put and the difficulties that were suggested by the other electricians in connection with undergrounding seemed to be purely of a mechanical nature and were such as only a mechanic or an electrician could meet. But the naked statement of those two gentlemen was that electrolysis was dangerous and that it would be remedied by undergrounding this feed-wire, at least to a very large extent.

Pass on to the question of the feasibility of this conduit system. It is significant that Mr. Hyde, although he admits now and says that this thing can be done, felt it necessary to introduce all these complicated objections, these very serious difficulties, about water in the man-holes, and the arcing and fusion of the wire, and one thing and another. He seemed to make quite a point of that, but still, as he very truly says, it can be done. He says, on page 73, "Nobody claims that it cannot be done, but is a matter that involves a good deal of expenditure." He says, on page 110, "Well, there is no contention made that it cannot be done;" and on page 114, "Oh, there is no dispute any longer that the thing can be done and that it can be made to work. It may be that the greater contact with the earth might prevent the electricity from working as successfully as at present, but it can be done."

So I think there is no doubt at all that it can be done, after Mr. Hyde admitting as much as that; and, as far as I could find out, the objection that he urged the most strenuously, the one that seemed to stand out in his mind the most clearly, was this difficulty from the increase of heat, resulting from a probable or possible increase of traffic on a certain line, which, by increasing the volume of current from the wire, might have a tendency to fuse it, and, as the radiation was so much greater above ground than underground, there might be a danger. But the experts testified. Mr. Chairman, that that was simply a matter of copper, that all that was necessary was to put in a sufficient amount of copper, to have your wire large enough, and this danger of fusion was practically nullified.

On the question of ascertaining where a leak might be at a certain point, with the system underground, Mr. Brown dwelt at great length upon the difficulty of finding such a leak and the difficulty of repairing it; but he admitted that there were instruments known in the art by which a leak could be ascertained with the greatest closeness; and Mr. Flanders further said, as to the matter of overheating that was referred to, that "if there was liable to be over-pressure to such an extent that it would heat it it would be likely to stop the cars to a certain extent, because the resistance would be thrown on there, probably, very suddenly and maintained until this heat developed. If the resistance was thrown

on there, if there was an excessive resistance, more than the cable was capable of conducting, that cable might be heated up to a certain extent, but the resistance which would be put on there, if the number of cars was increased to that extent, would be such that you would notice it in the running of the cars."

So that I understand his statement to be that before there was any serious danger there would be a difference, a peculiarity in the motion of the cars, a difficulty in working the current, that would lead the skilful expert to know at once that there was some trouble, and then he could put on his instruments to ascertain where it was.

Mr. Cabot says, "There is no difficulty in putting a high-potential wire in a conduit," and Mr. Cabot had heard of no difficulty in running conduits in Buffalo.

Mr. Hyde made the point, also, that this system was untried, that very little experience had been had upon it, that nobody knew how it would work, and that all the knowledge of it was experimental and unsatisfactory. But Mr. Dumoulin, who is perhaps as well informed and skilful a man as has appeared here and who has had a great deal of experience with the West End work, testified that the system in other cities was entirely satisfactory, that he knew of no difficulty with it, that there was no difficulty in the theory and he knew of no difficulty in the practice, in putting these wires underground.

All this talk about difficulty originates in a desire to save money. Now, that is the point, Mr. Chairman, that is just the point in this whole thing. Mr. Hyde says that very soon this will come in the natural course of affairs, but the natural course of affairs always is, sir, for a corporation to save money where it can; and I take it that for many a day this overhead system, this overhead feed-wire system, will be the cheaper — at least when you consider the outlay in putting it in; and we must rest assured that, whatever Mr. Hyde may say, the West End will do, considering its history in the past, considering what it has already promised to do and has not done, it is very unlikely that it will adopt this course unless it is forced to.

We must remember, too, in connection with Mr. Flanders' testimony, how very little protection there is from the law under which Mr. Flanders is appointed. If the committee will examine the law of 1890 under which he acts you will find that he has no authority to remove dangerous wires at all. He simply can notify the persons to whom they belong, and that is the end of his authority. If he thinks that any particular wire is dangerous he has no authority to remove it or to compel anyone to remove it, as I understand the law. Mr. Flanders stated:

"We find that to-day quite long sections of that wire is entirely bare, where there has been no possible chance of rubbing from any obstruction, except the nature of the elements that come in contact with it at various times.

"Q. Precisely; and you would expect, then, from year to year, that the danger to firemen from the rubbing off of that insulation when ladders come in contact with those wires would become greater and greater.

“A. There is no doubt about that.”

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a question, perhaps, upon the law,—although I don't think there is any, — I only say there is, perhaps, a question, because Mr. Hyde said he thought you had no authority, that the municipal authorities had no authority to underground this feed-wire. But I don't think that that contains a shadow of probability and he abstains from arguing it, although he made that statement. As I understand the law in these matters, the authority over streets belongs to the State, to the public. Simply because a street is located within a municipality it does not follow that the municipality has authority over the street. That is a fundamental principle of law which is laid down in Dillon on Corporations, Section 65, which is and has been acted upon in numberless cases. Nevertheless, the Legislature may delegate its powers and it has frequently done so. Of course, the statutes of all the States contain liberal provisions to towns for the control of roads and highways within their limits, but it must be borne in mind that those are powers that come from the State, are delegated by the State to the municipality, and do not inherently reside in the municipality.

All your authority, all the authority of any city or town to deal with streets, comes from the Legislature; and that use, that power, is delegated in the case of some streets to the county commissioners, in regard to the highways, and upon the town ways the selectmen or street surveyors have the authority.

It is said by Dillon further that possibly the usual broad powers that are given to towns may be sufficient to authorize them, without any special legislation, to establish street railways. There have been cases where that has been so held, but it has been distinctly held the other way with us. At least, there is a very strong intimation to that effect in the case of *Boston v. Richardson*, in the 13th of Allen, 146, that legislative action is probably necessary to justify the use of a highway for a street railway. But it certainly is necessary where poles or wires are used.

Now, this the committee should bear in mind: that a pole, poles, or wires, in the absence of some authority by which they exist, are a nuisance, a common nuisance at law, and subject the municipality to indictment if they are maintained without legal authority.

Well, there was such action in this case. There was legislative action giving the West End Road the right to erect certain poles — the Acts of 1887, chapter 413, which practically amounts to the charter of this company: “An Act to authorize the West End Street Railway Company and certain other street railway companies to lease and to purchase and hold the property, rights, and franchises of each other, and to unite and consolidate with each other and certain other street railway companies, and to locate and construct tunnels, and to establish and maintain the cable and electric systems of motive power, and for other purposes.”

Section 4 of the Act reads as follows:

“Said West End Street Railway Company, and any corporation formed by consolidation under this act, or authorized to run cars

in or unto the city of Boston, may, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen of the city, or the selectmen of the town in which such action is contemplated, establish and maintain the cable and electric systems of motive power, or either of them; and having first obtained permission from the Board of Aldermen of such city or the selectmen of such town, and the railroad commissioners may make such underground and surface alterations of the streets in which its tracks shall be located, as may be necessary to establish and maintain such cable and electric systems of motive power or either of them."

Now, you will notice, Mr. Chairman, that the trolley system — even the trolley system — is not mentioned, it simply says "the cable and electric systems of motive power." I am willing to admit, however, that, as the trolley system was the only system known at that time, that probably by intent of law, the Legislature intended to authorize the trolley system; but did they mean to authorize, and can they be held to have authorized the feed-wire and the pole by which the feed-wire is supported? Remember, Mr. Chairman, that any pole in a public highway, unless by authority of law, is a nuisance.

Now, what does the authority given by the Board of Aldermen say?

"CITY OF BOSTON,

"IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 1, 1889.

"*Ordered*, That consent and permission is hereby granted to the West End Street Railway Company, in addition to the rights now possessed by it, to establish, construct, maintain, and use the overhead single trolley electric system of motive power, so called, in the operation of its cars in and on each and all of the streets, ways, and squares of the city of Boston wherein and on which the tracks of said company are now located; and to construct, lay, maintain, and use the poles, wires, and appliances, and such electrical appliances and apparatus, and to make the underground and surface alterations in and on said streets, ways, and squares, necessary for that purpose."

Necessary for that purpose! There never was a time when the feed-wires were necessary for the trolley system, overhead. No expert has said so here. They have said that they were not necessary for it, that they could be maintained just as well underground, and I believe as a matter of law, Mr. Chairman, that those poles and those wires are to-day up there without authority of law, and that the city of Boston is liable to indictment for maintaining a public nuisance.

Now, you may come across, if you consider the legal aspects of the question, a certain principle that Mr. Hyde perhaps would rely upon — that vested rights could not be interfered with by the municipality, that when the Legislature has once given this authority to the company to make certain constructions, that then the municipality, whatever the result, however unpleasant to it, can take no action, for the simple reason that the higher power has taken their power from them. That is the law in some States, but it is not the law with us.

The law with us is peculiar in that respect. There is a remarkable provision in the Public Statutes, chapter 113, section 23, passed in 1871, and which was a reënactment substantially of an act of 1864. I don't know that any such provision as this exists in other States. It very possibly does, but I have not come across it. At any rate, it is out of the usual line of the authorities. It gives the board of aldermen or the selectmen, at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of a street railway in their city or town, and after notice published as provided in section 21 and a hearing — it gives them, in their discretion, if in their judgment the interests of the public may require it, the right to order that the location of any tracks may be revoked, and that the company shall thereupon remove the same in conformity with such order, and shall put the street in as good condition as it was in immediately before being occupied by said track.

Under that law, Mr. Chairman, there is no vested right that this company or any other street car company in this State has which cannot be taken away from them by the Board of Aldermen in their discretion. It is perfectly in your power, even if these poles were up there by authority of law, which I believe they are not — it is perfectly within your power, by your right to revoke the location on any street where the necessity is particularly great, to bring this company to terms, and the court has always recognized that this power should reside in the city or town.

That distinguishes this State from the condition of things you see in Connecticut and New Jersey, where in travelling through towns you will often notice that the railroad runs right through the centre of the highway. It was so authorized to do this by the Legislature, and there is no power in the town to object whatever.

But the court has said in this State, in a comparatively early case — not very early, but in the 111th of Massachusetts:

"The Legislature have adhered from the first to the policy of making these corporations, in the use of the streets subject to the control of the municipal officers of the cities and towns in which the franchise is to be used."

And on page 236 they say:

"There is no invasion in this of the plaintiffs' constitutional rights of property, because it is one of the conditions annexed to the grant of its franchise."

They haven't lost anything, because by reason of that provision of law they never had the right.

Then, Mr. Chairman, there is a further legal power. You have the general police power which resides in municipalities to take charge of the lives and property, take care of the lives and property of the citizens in the municipality.

That is one of the general exceptions to the rule that property cannot be taken without compensation. In the exercise of the police power it can. Buildings that are infected with disease can be destroyed and various sanitary precautions taken. Buildings can be destroyed when a fire is coming that way and when it is desirable, for the safety of the whole city, that it should be

checked. In all those cases property may be destroyed and no compensation made. That is in the exercise of the police power.

There is a recent case in the Federal Reporter, 41 of the Federal Reporter, 593, decided in 1891, in the case of the Electric Improvement Company *v.* the city of San Francisco. This is the head-note:

“Where the evidence shows that the stretching of electric wires over and upon the roofs of buildings is extremely dangerous, both as being liable to originate fires and as obstructions to the extinguishment of fires otherwise originated, a city ordinance absolutely prohibiting the practice is a valid exercise of the police power.”

And, in regard to the danger of those wires, the court says, on page 595:

“Indeed, the danger is a matter of common knowledge. We might almost as well require strict proof of the danger of storing gunpowder and dynamite,” etc. “Should a raging fire occur, originated by the electric current or otherwise, these dangerous wires might so obstruct the efforts of the firemen to extinguish it as to result in the destruction of the entire city.”

Therefore, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think the law is very clear on the point. Either those poles are there without any authority of law whatever and are a common nuisance — and I think that ground may be successfully maintained — or, if they are not, you have the power, through the right to revoke the location, of bringing this corporation to terms. Further than that and apart from that, there is the general police power which says that a dangerous method of running any system of traffic, if the method is dangerous, can be put an end to by the municipal authorities.

Argument by HON. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as I have the last word upon the case which you now have before you, I am sorry to say that I am unable to understand the defence. I have listened with interest and eagerness to the argument of the counsel for the West End Street Railway Company, in order to ascertain why this petition should not be granted, and I have not been able to get light upon that subject. I do not understand the counsel to claim now that the wires which are in question are harmless to person, to life, to property. Therefore I take it that he substantially admits the case made out by the petitioners upon those points.

It is, therefore, difficult for me to address myself to this committee without an issue. I had supposed, Mr. Chairman, that at one time it was the adopted policy of the counsel upon the other side to turn this hearing from its legitimate channel into an inquiry as to why I am here representing the petitioners, how I came here, who brought me here, and why anyone brought me here? I have never considered, Mr. Chairman, that that was a legitimate issue before this committee. I should have been glad to discuss that question with the counsel upon the other side, but, unfortu-

nately, at the very last moment the gentleman has run away from his own argument. He has run away from that line of discussion and now states to the committee that the motive which actuated the opposing counsel, Mr. Williams, in coming here he will inquire into hereafter.

Mr. Chairman. I fear it may sound a little like self-praise when I say one thing, that with all the mistakes I have made in professional, public, and private life, I have not yet presented my back to any opponent.

I am perfectly willing and was perfectly willing to meet this gentleman upon the question of why I was here and who brought me here. But, at the very last moment, after he has thrown out insinuation after insinuation, after he has had me upon the stand as a witness, and my client present here at his request to ask him any questions he chose, he sneaks out of his insinuations by promising that elsewhere and in the future this question will be ventilated.

Mr. Chairman, that is not a fair method of treating a brother attorney. It is not a fair method of treating this committee. Either that gentlemen should have exhausted his resources, or he should have apologized to me and to this committee for raising a question which was not a legitimate question, but a false one from beginning to end.

The hereafter which the gentleman promises, I am prepared to meet. I shall be glad to encounter him at any time upon this or any other question, and possibly the contest may not be entirely of his seeking. I may, however, if he desires to pursue his investigations, give him just one or two points at the present time as to my attitude in this case, as I am entitled to do under the circumstances.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is the first time since I left the Massachusetts Legislature, that I have accepted a retainer to present myself either before a legislative or a city committee, and my very last public act in the Legislature was to encounter this very corporation. And I wish to say to Mr. Hyde, that he may follow me hereafter, if he chooses, and he will find this to be the fact — that I shall never appear before any legislative committee where I do not appear for public interests in which I myself believe; that there is not money enough to employ me as an attorney to give my political influence, any influence which the people have given me as a public man, to any cause connected with a political body, with which I am not willing to identify myself personally and politically. I think I owe that to every committee that I address. I owe it to this committee, that I shall not come here to advocate a cause unless I believe in it. That is my position, and I am prepared to have myself tested by that standard hereafter.

Mr. Chairman, it was about five years ago that the West End Street Railway Company asked permission of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston to try a business experiment. That experiment — to wit, the trolley system of operating a street railway — has been tried for five years. I cannot myself, I must say,

comprehend how any number of moneyed men, or even the representatives of the city of Boston, should ever have dreamed of investing money in a child's toy enterprise like the trolley system. Every sensible man who invested money in this system must have known, when it was begun, that it was but temporary, that the public would not long bear the occupation of its highways by a network of wires. This system was in its nature experimental and temporary, and that was the basis upon which the Board of Aldermen gave this company its original rights in the streets of Boston, by the provisions of the grant. They were empowered to put up their posts, and string their wires along the posts and across the streets, provided that the Board of Aldermen might order the poles down, upon giving sixty days' notice to the company.

Ald. HALL. — The location was granted in what year, Mr. Williams?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — That was the location granted by an order in the Board of Aldermen on the first of May, 1889, in which this language is used:

“The poles shall be cylindrical in shape, and painted before erected, and shall be removed when so directed by the Board of Aldermen, after sixty days' notice.”

Now, gentlemen, the aldermen of the city of Boston ought not to forget the responsibility which rests upon them in this matter. You are sitting now, as far as you represent the Board of Aldermen, not as a political body elected by the people to do political duties, but the Legislature has made you a judicial body. Just as if you were a court you sit in this case, and it is well established in the decisions in this Commonwealth that all of the rights of the people of the city of Boston and Massachusetts, the travelling public, depend upon the action of your board, that you must act originally, that if it proves that you have not acted wisely you must reverse or qualify your action, and you are the sole tribunal, gentlemen. The courts cannot control you, as was found in the case of Commonwealth against the city of Boston, when the city was indicted by the Commonwealth for maintaining a nuisance on Broad street. They were simply poles erected in the highway. The case was tried and the city was found guilty. The case went to the full bench, and the full bench said:

“No, if this corporation that erected these poles had a right from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to do it, then no jury can set aside the finding of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston.”

That is the tribunal which the Legislature has directed to decide what shall be in the highway. They are directed to allow no unreasonable obstruction of the highway, but no jury of the Commonwealth can set aside the verdict of the Board of Aldermen.

Therefore, gentlemen, when you consider this question, you must remember that to you and to you alone, without interference from any other quarter, and without control, the people of the city of Boston look for their rights in the premises.

Now, the city of Boston recognized perfectly well through its

officials, the Board of Aldermen, the dangers of this system when it was first put into the streets. Why, gentlemen, before the West End Street Railway Company filed its bond in this government to guarantee the city of Boston against certain liabilities and to insure certain results, the opinion of the chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners was taken as to the danger of this system, and let me read to you a few words of Robert G. Fitch, the chairman of that board, which constituted full notice and was full notice to this company that it erected its system against the protest of the Fire Department of the city of Boston. Mr. Fitch said — and this letter is addressed to the Mayor of Boston, who asked the board its opinion :

The system must prove a serious obstacle to the effective working of the Fire Department. Leaving out the element of danger in the electric currents, the wires themselves would in almost every case cause greater or less delay in the raising of ladders; and ladders, especially at large fires, are the first apparatus to be called into service, either for purposes of ventilation or the saving of life. The commissioners have already appeared before the Board of Aldermen, by invitation, and made their protest.

Very respectfully,

FOR THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT G. FITCH, *Chairman*.

Therefore it appears here, gentlemen, that this permit was given to the West End Street Railway Company against the protest of the Fire Department of the city of Boston, and that was very good reason why, when the aldermen came to act, under their responsibility to the people, they would not give this company an unlimited authority. The Board said rightly to this company: "This is an experiment; our Fire Department says it will interfere with operations at fires. If you choose go ahead and try it, but you try it at your own risk. Sixty days will break up your system, if we choose to order it."

And in the face of that opposition and that notice and an express limitation of their location, this company chose to go ahead.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is another proposition of law connected with your present duty, and it is this: This board acts judiciously at the outset in deciding whether a certain thing should be done; it is also the duty of this board at any subsequent time to inquire whether that was a wise thing to be done; and you are authorized by law to make any alterations in your grant for the protection of the public. It is your duty to do so, because if you do not furnish the public a remedy there is no remedy whatever.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we come to the present time — five years after the grant of that right — and the people of Boston, so far as their interests have been represented here, ask you to remedy an evil that exists in their highways. They come here reasonably. Insurance interests and real estate interests in the city of Boston come here with a reasonable proposition. They don't say, "Take your whole system down and out of the streets of Boston." But they come here with a fair proposition, Mr. Chairman, and that is: "As far as you can, we beg you to remedy these evils. Here are great, unsightly wires strung

along the streets of the city of Boston, disfiguring its ancient, if somewhat homely lines, running about the Common and the public squares, a nuisance to the eye." And, in addition to that complaint, they say to you that it is a threat to property and to life. They bring in here the Fire Department, which protested five years ago, and they say "Everything we foretold has become true. It is true that when a fire takes place in the city of Boston we find ourselves handicapped by the presence of these wires along the sides of the streets; it is true that our whole department is demoralized by the presence of wires which are capable of maiming, if not killing. We don't know how far the potency of our department is affected by the element of fire, but this we do know, that when these wires have become drenched at a fire and begin to receive other wires falling upon them, there is electricity all through the water which is on the ladders and in the hose and under the feet of the firemen, and they tread with doubt, uncertainty, and fear."

What can you expect, Mr. Chairman, of a fire department operating in the vicinity, and in contact with, perhaps, 500 volts of electricity? You must expect that the fire will not be handled as it should be, even if the ladders are up.

But, in my judgment, Mr. Chairman, from all I have been able to learn, the more serious element in this whole business is these very feed-wires. That needs no evidence. You, Mr. Chairman, are acquainted with them; strung over the very point where ladders are naturally operated by the Fire Department, to wit, in the gutters, so that the firemen are entirely cut off from operating on the sidewalk or immediately outside of the sidewalk. And, with the delay in putting up of ladders, who shall attempt to estimate the loss to the people of Boston? How many fires might have been put out which became conflagrations? Examine into your seventy-five reports of obstruction, Mr. Chairman, and who shall say how many hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to the people of Boston have been made a sacrifice to this experimental and silly system of operation?

Not only that, but who will dare to estimate the amount which has been paid by the people of Boston in insurance premiums on account of this system? No one can estimate it, Mr. Chairman; no insurance man would dare to attempt it. Mr. Field agreed that it was a very large factor in the increase of fires, which have gone up, up, up, steadily as this system has increased — from two million dollars of fire losses up to five million dollars of fire losses, I believe, since this system went into operation.

Now, it is true, Mr. Chairman, that you cannot trace directly the percentage of premium which is due to the existence of this system. I agree to that, but insurance rates are fixed, not upon any arbitrary plan, but upon the business estimate of the risk; and when the risk rises, step by step, with the trolley system's development in the city of Boston from two million dollars to five million dollars a year, and premiums double in amount, then, gentlemen, you have to consider a loss to the people of Boston, not of a few thousands, but of hundreds of thousands, if not

millions of dollars. You cannot trace these fires, many of them; yet every insurance man and every fireman knows that the exposure of a 500-volt current in the streets of Boston upon from three to thirty wires running along the highway is a potent, efficient, and sufficient cause for a great part of the increases in the fire loss in the city of Boston. The property owners of this city pay that tribute to this system, — I believe by the hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, — and yet when an attorney comes here who represents not only insurance interests, but a man whose hotel in the city of Boston was fired by the contact of a wire with the West End trolley system, his motives are impugned.

An attack upon the West End Street Railway Company? Well, someone must represent the public interests in this matter. This corporation occupies about one-half of the highway space in the main thoroughfares of the city of Boston and somebody must speak for the public interests. It is right that some one or more who are interested in this matter should appear before the Board of Aldermen to present the public cause in a matter affecting a corporation which has such great rights in the highways of the city.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I believe that it would be an inestimable gain to this corporation to yield gracefully to so reasonable a request as this. The difficulty with the West End Street Railway Corporation is not in the attacks which are made upon it, but in the indiscretion, the obstinacy, and stupidity of the men that stand in the way of righteous public demands upon that corporation.

Ald. HALL. — I don't understand that this is an attack, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — What is not an attack?

Ald. HALL. — You say "the attacks which are made upon the West End corporation" — I don't understand that this is an attack.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, it is a mere question of praise. It is an attack upon an evil which they are allowing to exist.

Ald. HALL. — An attack upon the system?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — An attack upon the system. They must be attacked; you cannot lead them. You know that, Mr. Alderman, as well as I know it. It takes a heavy thump upon the head to wake this corporation up to the idea that there is any demand being made upon it. It has got to be attacked; it is the only way you can start it.

Now, this request is made. Isn't it a reasonable one? Trial has been had of this system, and all that is asked here is the protection of property and life — that is all. What is there unreasonable about that? And it involves, Mr. Chairman, the expenditure of about \$300,000 — that is to say, if the action of the board here goes no farther than I would be inclined to go at the present time.

I believe it to be for the public interest that every foot of this feed and return wire should go underground at this present time within the limits of the city of Boston; but, Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, without any consultation with anyone, merely representing my right to have my way with respect to any sugges-

tions to this committee — and I have that right — I would say that I should recommend to this board that it confine itself in its first order to this corporation, to the limits which were set by Mr. Dumoulin, in his estimates of last year given to the West End Street Railway Company upon this very question. In other words, if the Board of Aldermen is to make an order in the premises now, I should recommend that it be confined to the city limits between the water line and Chester park on the west and Northampton street on the south. I think, in the first place, that that covers the most dangerous portion of the city. I think it will give a fair opportunity to test any conduit system which it may wish to test. As Mr. Dumoulin says, it will involve only about seven or eight miles, actual miles of conduit. And then, if the board chooses, unless this company itself chooses afterwards to do it voluntarily, a further order can be made as to the rest of the city.

Now, I don't deal, of course, in my position, with any sectional interests in the city; but I think that would be a fair proposition.

Ald. HALL. — You mean running over to Boylston street, do you?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Running to the water line from Northampton street extended.

Ald. HALL. — Over through Massachusetts avenue?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, sir; over to West Chester park on that side, to the water line.

Ald. HALL. — Called now "Massachusetts avenue?"

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Yes, to the river. I take it that that is the line.

Ald. HALL. — What need of going west of Boylston street, the public gardens?

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Well, because there they are running up Huntington avenue and Boylston street — oh, west?

Ald. HALL. — West of Boylston street.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — Oh, yes, that is so — except so far as Chester park is concerned. Chester park runs out nearly to the water line, and this would include, as I have the suggestion to make, Chester park itself, and that would be farther west than Boylston. That would be my suggestion to the committee.

Now, I suggest that not only because I believe it to be fair to this corporation, in the first instance, to limit the space within which it shall begin its work, but I have the authority of the man who has built up this enterprise more than any other man for fixing that district; and the strongest argument of all, Mr. Chairman, which can be advanced here in behalf of this proposition is that a year ago the president of this company accepted the estimates and plans of its own electrical engineer and presented those plans and estimates to the controlling business body of this corporation, its executive committee, and then and there urged an appropriation — a year ago last February — for the purpose of doing the very thing which I am now assailed for suggesting. There were obstacles in the way of Mr. Whitney's proposition then as there are obstacles in the way of my proposition now — obstacles, I am happy to say, more efficient and operative in a

committee of five than in a committee of three of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston or a committee of twelve consisting of the aldermen themselves. We are merely a year late, Mr. Chairman — that is all. We are a year behind the enterprise of Mr. Whitney in this matter. I will not venture to say how many years or decades we are ahead of the gentleman who represents the corporation here before this committee.

Let us execute Mr. Whitney's plans in this matter; let this board request the West End Street Railway Company to bring in those plans and specifications and estimates of Mr. Dumoulin, their engineer and expert, and let the Superintendent of Streets, or whoever may have charge of the interests of the city of Boston, take those estimates and plans and formulate the failed scheme of last year of the president of the road and put it into execution.

I don't think, Mr. Chairman, that any reasonable investor in this company will object to an order which Mr. Whitney more than a year ago tried to get from his executive committee in the interest of the stockholders. I don't think that when the public comes to understand this question and understands, as it does now, the attitude of the former president of the company, it will avail the counsel for the company to cry out against the man that stands here to make so reasonable, so valid a request.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I don't suppose that the committee expects that I shall pursue this matter any farther than to discuss the merits of the question. The committee has not suggested that I should frame an order, but I think, perhaps, as a lawyer I should not leave the discussion of this matter until I have suggested to the committee what seems to be the proper line of action for the Board of Aldermen, to me. I don't know that they ask such suggestion of me, I don't know that it is proper that they should make it; and so I will take the opportunity of saying how this matter lies in my own mind. It is true that, as a matter of law, the action of the board with reference to the maintenance of public safety in the use of the highways must be reasonable, and I should not like to have the question of reasonableness in an order of this kind made a serious subject of attention. It does not seem to me that counsel for the company has treated this board with proper respect if he has any questions of law to raise at all, now or hereafter. He has said that he would not discuss the law. It seems to me that it was due to this committee, if he thought there were any legal obstacles in the way of their action upon this petition, that he should have given the committee the benefit of his suggestion. But, in the absence of any specification, I will venture to say that there is absolutely no legal obstacle in the way of this very action. I should prefer myself to see the argument of reasonableness put into the very ordinance by which this action is enforced. It is true that this board has a right to order these wires down from the poles for the protection of life and property, but I can imagine that this corporation would begin to put its machinery to work at once to make it appear that the order was an unreasonable one because it involved the integrity of their whole system. They would undoubtedly, if there were a mere

order made by the Board of Aldermen that the wires should be taken down, interpose the objection that it was unreasonable to make such an order, because they had no power of putting their wires underground.

Now, gentlemen, you have some authority with respect to the placing of wires underground. You have authority to permit the placing of wires underground. The statute gives you that authority. You may order impediments in the highways to be removed, and you may also permit those impediments to be buried, if they are in the shape of wires.

Therefore the legal solution of the question involved here is perfectly simple. I might suggest to the committee that the company be ordered within the district which I have mentioned to take down its feed and return wires from the poles and remove them, and connected with that order I should grant a permit to the company to place its feed and return wires underground in such streets within the named district and with such locations in the streets of that district as might be approved by the Superintendent of Streets or any other official — the City Engineer, or any other official that this board may designate. In that way you couple with your mandatory order to remove the wires from the poles a general grant in the streets in that district, subject to the selection of the streets and the location in the streets, to the order of a proper city official. Then the aldermen have nothing more to do with it, having granted the right to this corporation and submitted it to the proper officer to settle where the conduits should be built.

That would be my suggestion, although I agree entirely that a general order to this corporation to take its wires from the poles would be a reasonable order, provided that after it was made the Board of Aldermen gave the corporation a reasonable opportunity, by other ordinances or orders, to place its wires in a conduit.

There is another reason, Mr. Chairman, why this act or this ordinance should be passed at the present time, and it is this: that for five years it appears that the conditions upon which the original grant was made to this company to use the streets of Boston have not been kept. and those conditions appear in the bond which was signed by Mr. Whitney, as president of this corporation. That it was contemplated that these feed-wires should be placed underground is perfectly apparent from the preamble of the bond. and that the fine hand of some of the attorneys of this corporation appeared in drawing up the conclusion of the bond I think will be quite apparent upon this hearing. In other words, the whereas of the bond distinctly indicates that these wires are to go underground, and the condition of the bond is that the power or feed wires shall be placed underground, or insulated where it is above ground and exposed to the air. The preamble, however, reads that it is suggested, among other things, that the "putting underground by the said West End Street Railway Company of its power or feed wire in its said overhead single trolley electric system, will prevent or avoid many of the liabilities to injury and impairment of the efficiency of said wires of the said city, which might otherwise be caused by putting up said

overhead single trolley electric system of wires," etc., and the West End Street Railway Company agreed to "so construct, maintain, and use its poles, wires, and other apparatus in its said overhead single trolley electric system of motive power, as not to impair the efficiency" of the Fire Department and police wires. Then it goes on and provides that the bond is upon the condition that those wires shall either be placed underground or insulated where above ground.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the corporation has done neither of these things. It has not buried its wires and it has not insulated its wires. Even assuming, if you please, that when these wires were absolutely new some one might have called them insulated wires they are not insulated now. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that their own expert, Mr. Mansfield, under my cross-examination made answer upon this point. I asked if it was not true that if a wire were four or five years old — one of these feed-wires, covered as it is now — if it would not be dangerous after that insulation had been saturated for any man to touch the wire, being then in contact with the ground or with one of the iron posts upon which these wires are suspended, and you remember that he agreed that he would not care to do it and that it would not be safe. And Mr. Dumoulin testified here expressly that those were not insulated wires, that they never were insulated wires. They might be called popularly insulated, because they were covered with something so that they were not bare, but in no electrical sense were those wires insulated.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if they were even originally safe they are now no longer safe. Are you not satisfied from your own experts' testimony that every time a fireman of the city of Boston puts a ladder against one of those wires he is in danger of life or limb? Isn't it perfectly clear that that weather covering with the lapse of time becomes brittle and weak, admits of water, and thereby makes the wire dangerous? Is that not clearly established in this case? By their own expert it is and upon his testimony, Mr. Chairman, it is now, at the end of five years, the duty of this board to enforce the conditions of that bond, even if it was not on the day when these wires were all new. You owe it to your Fire Department, you owe it to every fireman who risks his life to protect the property of the people of Boston. You know now, Mr. Chairman, — you ought to be satisfied of it, — that there is not a wire known as a feed-wire in the congested district of the city of Boston that is not dangerous to the fireman when he comes in contact with it after a rain storm or after the water has begun to be poured upon a building, and for his protection, if for nothing more, this ordinance should be passed.

How small a thing it is after all! Three hundred thousand dollars to cover the main part of the city of Boston, — with five per cent. bonds, representing \$15,000 a year! Why, Mr. Chairman, can there be any hesitation in putting the \$15,000 a year it costs to underground these wires against hundreds of thousands of dollars that it costs the people of Boston to pay insurance rates or to suffer total losses when they ought to suffer but partial

losses? How small a thing compared with the interests of the public that are at stake here!

It is high time that such a proposition were brought home forcibly to this board, and high time that the people of Boston had the protection which they now seek here at a cost to the company itself of only \$15,000 out of its annual earnings.

No one knows how much more may be saved, Mr. Chairman, to the company itself by this operation. We don't know how much this company pays in damages of one kind and another on account of accidents coming from these wires. I tried to find out something about the accident reports of this company. I asked their president to come here; I asked Mr. Hyde to give us information; I asked the officers of the company to bring in their reports of accidents in order that we might see out of their own books whether or not people did suffer injury from these wires. But we couldn't get them here, even under the charge that I made and that I have repeated elsewhere, that this corporation is deceiving the public as to the number of accidents that occur upon its line—even stating, as I now state again, that instead of there being hundreds, as reported under oath to our public officials, the Railroad Commissioners, it is thousands.

We cannot know how much these wires cost the corporation or how much the public suffers from them until we are able to get into their books and find out the truth that they cover up in false returns to the officials who are designated by the Legislature to ascertain these facts. I would venture to say that, in one way and another, these very feed-wires cost the company itself the \$15,000 every year that it will take to pay interest on the money needed to put them underground. We cannot prove it, because we cannot get any data; but I should be surprised if this company could maintain so many miles of this dangerous wire in the highways without having to pay large amounts of money for accidents which occur from it.

I believe, too, Mr. Chairman, that the company will save money by getting these wires underground, so that they will remain there without the abrasion, wear, rubbing, and other dangers—that the cost saved in repair will go largely to make up the loss to the company in its payment of interest upon the capital invested in undergrounding these wires.

Therefore it seems to me, as a plain business proposition, that it is for the interest of this company itself to submit gracefully, to yield willingly to the order of this board when it is made.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I don't think there is very much more to be presented to this committee. If there is any question of law or any other question which I have not covered in my presentation to the committee, I should be very glad to answer any questions which may be put to me, if I can answer them.

Mr. Chairman, I will say in closing, that I have an idea that at least the public interests are to have and are now having a fair hearing. It is the first time, Mr. Chairman, as far as I know, since this corporation has started—if this order shall have been passed it will have been the first time, that the public has ever got

a right out of this corporation. There is not a solitary request that this corporation has ever insisted upon at the State House in Massachusetts that it has not had granted in some form or other, as far as my knowledge goes, and I have had some experience with it. I think that the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston for a number of years have given to this corporation every indulgence and encouragement to which it was entitled, without saying more. I, at least, never have heard of a decided public request made of this corporation, either in the Legislature or before the Board of Aldermen, that has not been met in just the way this has been met, — by throwing insinuations against the other side; and then, by their peculiar methods of operation, after hearings, which I will not mention here, finally contravening any effort to get the public rights out of them and coming out victorious.

I am willing, Mr. Chairman, to keep up this fight as long as may be necessary and my services are desired to get the reasonable rights of the public out of this or any other corporation of a quasi public character; and I do believe firmly that now and here I am presenting a cause which is worthy, just, proper, to a committee which is just, which has its public interests at heart, and which represents a board that will do justice to the public in this matter.

Mr. HYDE. — Mr. Chairman, only a single suggestion, if I may be allowed to make it. I understand that under the order, under which it is appointed, the committee are required to report in print. In annotating Brother Williams' speech, I would like to have them separate what he said about other electric-light corporations and their wires from what he has said about the West End, and not get them mixed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — I have said absolutely nothing, Mr. Chairman, about the other corporations, as has been suggested, and I don't wish the gavel to come down yet, Mr. Chairman, because this is simply another nasty fling from the counsel on the other side. It is in line with his method of fighting; and, Mr. Chairman, let me say this, that it was perfectly well understood and discussed at the outset of this hearing that the Boston Electric Light Company had already petitioned this board to have its wires put underground — that the Edison Company had its wires underground, and that, with the Boston Electric Light Company, which has requested that it may do this, putting its wires underground, this corporation will be the only solitary corporation that has any high-potential wires above ground. Of course, I am not arguing except in regard to the only corporation that stands out against the public will, while all the rest of them are coming here as petitioners to save the property, lives, and limbs of the people of the city of Boston. Does that satisfy you, sir?

Mr. HYDE. — I was not complaining of counsel at all. I only made the suggestion in regard to annotating, as I understand the committee is to report in print. I was not complaining of counsel.

Mr. WILLIAMS. — No, I know you weren't, for you don't dare.

(The hearing was declared closed at 5 P.M., and the chairman said the matter would be taken under advisement.)

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AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1894-95.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, April 2, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1894-95, as shown in the books in his office, April 1, 1894, including the April draft, — being three months' drafts, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1893-94 the amounts drawn April 1, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, March 31, 1894.

The April draft comprises special payments and weekly pay-rolls during the month of March, and pay-rolls and bills payable April 1, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
Architect Department.	..	..	..	\$21,000 00	\$21,000 00	\$2,395 91	\$5,186 20	\$15,813 80	
Assessing Department.	..	..	..	140,000 00	140,000 00	4,557 66	14,075 30	125,924 70	
Auditing Department.	..	..	..	28,700 00	28,700 00	2,895 91	7,320 45	21,379 55	
Board of Aldermen:									
Salaries of Board.	..	..	..	18,000 00	18,000 00	1,500 00	4,500 00	13,500 00	
Contingent Expenses.	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	556 38	1,754 65	3,745 35	
Soldiers' Relief.	\$120,131 18	..	..	57,000 00	186,131 18	16,826 39	51,060 77	135,070 41	
City Clerk Department.	..	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	3,444 83	11,052 84	58,947 16	
City Council:									
Contingent Fund, Joint Committees.	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	534 45	1,164 58	4,335 42	
Incidental Expenses.	..	..	..	30,000 00	30,000 00	6,271 02	12,767 93	17,232 07	
City Debt Requirements:									
City Debt.	..	..	..	1,178,672 00	1,178,672 00	..	..	1,178,672 00	
Interest.	94,173 65	..	..	1,450,000 00	1,544,173 65	34,415 40	39,447 22	1,504,726 43	
City Loans, Redemption of.	..	..	..	..	2,389 64	..	185,389 64	(\$183,000 00 provided for.)	
Payments to Date.	..	\$2,389 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of City Debt.	..	..	..	..	..	83,389 64	..	..	
Proper. \$83,389 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt. \$102,000 00	..	..	..	..	..	102,000 00	..	..	
Cost of Redemption of Matured Bonds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
City Messenger Department.	..	..	..	26,730 00	26,730 00	2,126 97	5,056 04	21,673 96	
Clerk of Committees Department.	..	..	..	12,200 00	12,200 00	1,060 19	3,111 72	9,088 28	
Collecting Department.	..	..	..	88,500 00	88,500 00	8,717 71	23,343 86	65,156 64	
Carried forward.	\$223,304 83	\$2,389 64	..	\$3,131,802 00	\$3,357,496 47	\$270,492 46	\$365,230 70	\$3,175,265 77	

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Common Council:	\$223,304 83	\$2,389 64		\$3,131,802 00	\$3,357,496 47	\$270,492 46	\$365,230 70	\$3,175,265 77	
Clerk's expenses				4,600 00	4,600 00	392 15	1,095 87	3,504 13	
Contingent expenses				5,800 00	5,800 00	1,039 00	1,884 44	3,915 56	
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									\$50,000 00
Damages by Dogs, etc.		161 00			161 00	26 00	161 00		
Engineering Department				35,000 00	35,000 00	2,501 22	8,744 97	26,255 03	
Ferry Department:									
Ferry-boat "East Boston,"				214,000 00	214,000 00	14,900 12	33,892 44	180,107 86	
Remodelling								(\$174.50 to be provided for.)	7,000 00
Rebuilding one drop						24 50	174 50		10,000 00
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses				1,035,000 00	1,035,000 00	95,913 39	101,376 88	843,623 12	
Leave of absence				15,000 00	15,000 00			15,000 00	
Fire-boat No. 2									50,000 00
Franklin Trades School Fund	329,300 48	844 05			330,144 53			330,144 53	
Health Department		25,000 00		142,000 00	167,000 00	14,985 03	42,367 75	124,632 25	
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses				260,000 00	260,000 00	23,985 58	67,592 71	192,407 29	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
New Buildings, City Hospital, ...	112,746 18				112,746 18	21,584 25	53,155 25	59,590 93	655,000 00
Improved Sewerage	15,344 10				15,344 10	4,277 81	10,699 56	4,644 54	
Inspection of Buildings Department:									
Department Expenses				68,500 00	68,500 00	5,363 30	16,699 15	51,800 85	
Board of Appeal				2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department				12,500 00	12,500 00	1,052 81	3,238 79	9,261 21	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$684,695 59	\$28,394 69		\$4,926,202 00	\$5,639,292 28	\$456,337 62	\$796,314 01	\$5,026,152 77	\$772,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$684,695 59	\$28,394 69		\$4,926,202 00	\$5,639,292 28	\$456,537 62	\$796,314 01	\$5,026,152 77	\$772,000 00
Inspection of Provisions Department				3,225 00	3,225 00	248 64	798 20	2,426 80	
Lamp Department				582,500 00	582,500 00	44,748 49	135,026 72	447,473 28	
Law Department				31,000 00	31,000 00	2,410 28	7,397 53	23,602 47	
Laying out and construction of Highways	162,208 58				162,208 58		105,922 17	56,286 41	500,000 00
Payments to date, Board of Survey, \$15,752.65 } Sewer Construction } tion 89,224.09 } Street Construction, 305.43 } Land Damages . . 600.00 } Interest on Debt									
Library Department:		6,300 53			6,300 53		120 00	6,180 53	
Department Expenses:	6,708 90			165,000 00	161,708 90	13,443 51	31,337 46	130,371 44	
Branch Library, West End	4,944 00				4,944 00			4,944 00	
Market Department				12,450 00	12,450 00		3,227 47	9,222 53	
Mayor				31,000 00	31,000 00	2,139 82	6,034 97	24,965 03	
Mount Hope Cemetery Department		2,109 50		10,000 00	12,109 50	2,349 31	6,138 55	5,972 95	
Overseeing of the Poor Department				110,000 00	110,000 00	15,643 91	42,023 03	67,376 97	
Park Department:				100,000 00	100,000 00	8,229 50	15,913 30	84,086 70	1,500,000 00
Department Expenses	29,552 48				29,552 48	161,291 01	244,792 51	(\$215,240.03 to be provided for.)	
Public Parks	101,661 96				101,661 96			101,661 96	
Public Parks, Charlestown	131 75				131 75			131 75	
Public Park Lands								(\$20.87 to be provided for.)	350,000 00
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7						20 87	20 87		25,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton									
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$989,903 26	\$36,804 72		\$5,961,377 00	\$6,988,054 98	\$750,989 63	\$1,395,064 79	\$5,991,455 50	\$8,147,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Phillips Street Fund, Income	\$989,903 26	\$36,804 72		\$5,981,377 00	\$6,988,084 98	\$750,989 63	\$1,395,064 79	\$5,991,455 59	\$3,147,000 00
Police Department :	7,561 46				7,561 46			7,561 46	
Department Expenses				1,290,000 00	1,290,000 00	124,870 87	242,964 06	1,047,035 94	
Police Charitable Fund, Income	2,942 78				2,942 78	770 00	2,310 00	632 78	
Printing Department		1,327 86		45,000 00	46,327 86	3,417 28	9,647 14	36,680 72	
Public Buildings Department :									
Department Expenses				146,000 00	146,000 00	15,887 43	42,976 24	103,023 76	
Public Buildings, Schools				190,000 00	190,000 00	12,991 10	33,152 56	151,847 44	
City Building, Rochester st., cor. Fourth street	12,000 00				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Engine-house, Ashmont	6,319 87				6,319 87	1,456 76	6,234 76	85 11	
Engine-house and site, North End	35,000 00				35,000 00			35,000 00	10,000 00
Engine-house No. 7									
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston	317 70				317 70			317 70	
Fire Department, Headquarters, etc.	45,193 87				45,193 87	9,146 42	27,511 42	17,682 45	
Fire Department, Hospital for horses	9,970 49				9,970 49			9,970 49	
Ladder-house No. 1	22,956 90				22,956 90	1,900 00	2,014 00	20,942 90	
Library Building, Dartmouth street	312,286 48				312,286 48	28,195 95	68,757 94	243,528 54	300,000 00
Police-station house 13, land and addition to	7,434 09				7,434 09	2,731 03	2,731 03	4,703 06	
Ward-room, Ward 2, enlargement of	35 00				35 00			35 00	
Public Celebrations				25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00	
Public Grounds Department :				90,000 00	90,000 00	4,766 94	12,664 52	77,335 48	
Department Expenses									
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,451,921 90	\$38,132 58		\$7,747,877 00	\$9,237,431 48	\$956,723 41	\$1,851,028 46	\$7,784,838 42	\$3,457,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
City nursery and greenhouses, ...	\$1,451,921 00	\$38,132 58		\$7,747,377 00	\$9,297,431 48	\$956,723 41	\$1,851,028 46	\$7,784,838 42	\$3,457,000 00
Concreting walks, Common	2,997 76				2,997 76		210 34	2,787 42	25,000 00
Tudor Bequest	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
Public Institutions Department:	296 84				296 84			296 84	
Department Expenses				610,000 00	610,000 00	37,024 60	150,253 99	459,746 01	
Barn, Long Island	1,312 99				1,312 99			1,312 99	
New Buildings, Long Island	13,858 73				13,858 73	5,134 49	7,085 33	6,773 40	80,000 00
New Lunatic Hospital	49,319 34				49,319 34	3,110 08	32,597 42	17,221 92	60,000 00
Parental School for Boys	47,950 53				47,950 53	5,023 60	5,139 60	42,810 93	
Registration of Voters Department				45,000 00	45,000 00	1,826 16	5,323 86	39,676 14	
Registry Department				33,000 00	33,000 00	3,889 02	8,502 58	24,697 42	
Reserved Fund				34,781 00	34,781 00			34,781 00	
School Committee:				1,840,000 00	1,840,588 29	156,525 03	469,345 74	1,371,242 55	
Department expenses		588 29			1,840,588 29	156,525 03	469,345 74	1,371,242 55	
Gibson School Fund, Income, ...	1,881 91	110 00			1,991 91	172 94	265 17	1,726 74	
Agassiz School-house, etc.	1,627 75				1,627 75	700 00	1,600 00	27 75	9,000 00
Agassiz School-house, furnishing	8,000 00				8,000 00		7,595 70	404 30	
Austin Primary School-house	32,894 54				32,894 54		136 25	32,758 29	5,000 00
Brighton High School-house, site and building	67,147 15				67,147 15			67,147 15	50,000 00
Cushman School-house, enlargement									36,000 00
Dorchester High School-house, land	12,000 00				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Frothingham School-house, wall	3,987 50				3,987 50	800 00	1,600 00	2,387 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,989,696 94	\$38,830 87		\$10,310,158 00	\$12,048,655 81	\$1,170,981 08	\$2,540,484 44	\$9,906,636 77	\$3,722,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,699,696 94	\$38,830 87		\$10,310,158 00	\$12,048,685 81	\$1,170,981 08	\$2,540,484 44	\$9,906,638 77	\$3,722,000 00
Grammar School-house, Bowdoin District, site and building									
Grammar School-house, Gibson District	29,924 23				29,924 23	250 00	250 00	29,674 23	130,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton	27 31				27 31			27 31	70,000 00
Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, building, Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, site									90,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, tools, etc.	17,307 61				17,307 61	1,200 00	3,527 00	13,780 61	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Canterbury and Sharon streets, Primary School-house, Dillaway District, furnishing	4,000 00				4,000 00		3,555 42	444 58	
Primary School-house, Emerson District	9,984 29				9,984 29	163 00	215 08	9,769 21	30,000 00
Primary School-house, Eustis street, new building	4,000 00				4,000 00	60 79	1,887 63	2,112 37	
Primary School-house, Genee street	272 89				272 89	68 00	168 00	104 89	
Primary School-house, Morison Street	19,981 50				19,981 50		53 83	19,927 67	20,000 00
Primary School-house, Morison Street									22,500 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street	5,982 66				5,982 66	18 50	84 43	5,898 23	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street	27,481 25				27,481 25		49 18	27,432 07	27,500 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,818,658 68	\$38,830 87		\$10,310,158 00	\$12,107,647 55	\$1,172,741 87	\$2,550,275 01	\$10,015,807 94	\$4,142,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,818,658 68	\$38,830 87	.. . . .	\$10,310,158 00	\$12,167,647 55	\$1,172,741 37	\$2,550,275 01	\$10,015,807 94	\$4,142,000 00
Primary School-house, North of Broadway	19,982 15	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	19,982 15	70 75	562 25	19,419 90	13,000 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.	5,969 06	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	5,969 06	.. . . .	60 18	5,908 88	9,000 00
Sales of School Property	1,670 82	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,670 82	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,670 82	.. . . .
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Sinking Funds Department . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	19,950 00	19,950 00	1,726 26	3,482 82	16,467 18	.. . . .
Statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	2,500 00	2,500 00	177 00	541 00	1,959 00	.. . . .
Street Department:	12,789 80	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	12,789 80	.. . . .	.. . . .	12,789 80	.. . . .
Central Office . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	20,000 00	20,000 00	1,674 09	5,141 54	14,858 45	.. . . .
Bridge Division . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	125,000 00	125,000 00	9,757 46	20,692 49	104,307 51	.. . . .
Cambridge Bridges Division, Paving Division . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	12,000 00	12,000 00	701 56	2,278 37	9,721 63	.. . . .
Sanitary Division . . . . .	.. . . .	1,179 57	.. . . .	800,000 00	801,179 57	52,697 17	122,365 06	678,814 51	.. . . .
Sewer Division . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	450,000 00	450,000 00	40,271 41	86,982 08	363,017 92	.. . . .
Street Cleaning Division . . . . .	.. . . .	237 00	.. . . .	320,000 00	320,000 00	22,688 90	55,214 52	264,785 48	.. . . .
Watering Division . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	273,000 00	273,237 00	24,319 42	52,202 64	221,034 36	.. . . .
Abolishment of Grade Crossings . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	100,000 00	100,000 00	697 35	938 79	99,061 21	.. . . .
Allston Bridge . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	2,572 89	3,017 54	(\$3,017 54 to be provided for.)	.. . . .
Berwick Park, Footbridge	4,926 24	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	4,926 24	8 23	4,508 23	418 01	.. . . .
Boylston-street Bridge	6,000 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	6,000 00	6,000 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	6,000 00	.. . . .
Broadway Bridge	1,432 82	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,432 82	1,432 82	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,432 82	.. . . .
Charlestown Bridge	1,001 14	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,001 14	1,001 14	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,001 14	.. . . .
Rebuilding Bridges to Water-town . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	750,000 00
Baker St., Ward 23	7,026 67	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	7,026 67	.. . . .	10 31	7,016 36	.. . . .
Belldflower St.	1,350 40	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,350 40	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,350 40	.. . . .
.. . . .	3,000 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	3,000 00	.. . . .	.. . . .	3,000 00	.. . . .
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,883,807 78	\$40,247 44	.. . . .	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,356,663 22	\$1,330,193 86	\$2,908,272 83	\$11,849,843 33	\$4,914,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance from 1893-04, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,883,807 78	\$40,247 44		\$12,432,608 00	\$14,356,603 22	\$1,330,193 86	\$2,908,272 83	\$11,849,843 33	\$4,914,000 00
Blue Hill Ave., Paving	25,000 00				25,000 00			25,000 00	
Blakeville St.	1,500 00				1,500 00			1,500 00	
Burney St., Ward 22	7,500 00				7,500 00			7,500 00	
Bushnell St.	2,000 00				2,000 00			2,000 00	
Commonwealth Ave.	54,815 55				54,815 55	36,663 93	57,105 11	(\$2,949.56 to be provided for.)	247,000 00
Congress and L Sts.	14,700 00				14,700 00		558 00	14,142 00	
Granston St., Ward 23	1,841 80				1,841 80		120 25	1,721 55	
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Bennett St., Asphalted Mill St.	3,900 00				3,900 00			3,900 00	
Mt. Vernon St., Ward 24, Grade Damages	2,000 00				2,000 00			2,000 00	
Newport St.	1,325 00				1,325 00	1,325 00	1,325 00	2,500 00	
Preston St.	2,500 00				2,500 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 1	5,000 00				5,000 00				
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 2						452 87	452 87	(\$402.87 to be provided for.)	12,200 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 3	3,685 75				3,685 75	454 24	454 24	3,231 51	13,500 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 4	1,115 98				1,115 98	77 18	77 18	1,038 80	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 5	4,037 43				4,037 43	479 41	479 41	3,558 02	11,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 6	537 82				537 82	168 84	225 72	312 10	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 7	3,453 44				3,453 44	1,425 00	1,425 00	2,028 44	33,550 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 8	3,346 29				3,346 29	215 52	215 52	3,130 77	
	5,169 29				5,169 29			5,169 29	5,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,027,236 13	\$40,247 44		\$12,432,608 00	\$14,500,001 57	\$1,371,455 85	\$2,970,771 13	\$11,933,575 81	\$5,236,250 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,927,236 13	\$40,247 44		\$12,432,608 00	\$14,500,091 57	\$1,371,455 85	\$2,970,771 13	\$11,933,575 81	\$5,238,250 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9	3,513 88				3,513 88	1,945 69	1,945 69	1,668 19	29,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 11	267 04				267 04	1,486 35	1,727 85	(\$1,400.81 to be provided for.)	15,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 12	1,890 69				1,890 69	970 55	970 55	920 14	
Street Improvements, Ward 6	13,000 00				13,000 00			13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 7	18,668 54				18,668 54			18,668 54	
Street Improvements, Ward 8	13,000 00				13,000 00			13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 9	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 10	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 14	14,500 00				14,500 00			14,500 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 15	11,500 00				11,500 00		426 80	11,973 20	
Street Improvements, Ward 17 and 18	15,000 00				15,000 00			15,000 00	
Thetford St.	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
Tunnel, Franklin Street, Brighton									10,000 00
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St.	7,000 00				7,000 00			7,000 00	
Van Rensselaer place, Paving, Whiting St., Ward 21	450 00				450 00			450 00	
Sewer bet. Rosindale and West Roxbury	3,900 00				3,900 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	2,300 00	
Sewer Outlets, East Boston	280 00				280 00		280 00		1,800 00
Sewers, Brighton									
Sewers, South Boston	2,486 47				2,486 47			2,486 47	
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.	2,348 05				2,348 05			2,348 05	
Stony Brook Damages	591 29				591 29		61 30	529 99	
	5,433 48				5,433 48			5,433 48	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$40,247 44		\$12,432,608 00	\$14,626,921 01	\$1,377,358 44	\$2,977,683 32	\$12,054,953 87	\$5,292,050 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	April Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,154,055 57	\$40,247 44		\$12,432,608 00	\$14,626,921 01	\$1,377,358 44	\$2,977,683 32	\$12,054,953 87	\$5,292,050 00
Street, Laying-out Department	20,178 91			17,500 00	37,678 91	4,238 71	12,710 91	24,938 00	4,450 00
Department Expenses									5,500 00
Arklow Street									
Bumstead lane, widening and extending	21,640 00				21,640 00		12,633 00	9,007 00	
Bunker Hill Street, between Tufts and Moulton Streets, Chambers Street, Ashland St. to Livingston Street	16,557 57				16,557 57			16,000 00	10,000 00
Essex and Lincoln Streets	182,617 46				182,617 46	3,388 00	3,388 00	13,169 57	
Han's Court Extension	8,500 00				8,500 00			182,617 46	
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets	71,500 00				71,500 00		11,500 00	8,500 00	
Harvard Street	2,421 00				2,421 00		560 00	60,000 00	200,000 00
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,861 00	
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing, Ruth Street Extension	2,631 98				2,631 98	85 10	85 10	1,200 00	
Talbot Avenue	34,372 00				34,372 00			2,546 88	
Washington Street, Ward 25, Subway	20,000 00				20,000 00	660 26	2,512 13	7,600 00	
Surveying Department							13,560 26	31,859 87	38,000 00
Treasury Department							1,559 96	6,439 74	
Water Works: Cochituate Water Works ¹				35,000 00	35,000 00	3,174 78	9,708 20	(\$1,539.96 to be provided for.)	
Additional Supply of Water, Extension of Mains, etc.	35,747 84	744,671 74		39,250 00	39,250 00	3,156 10	9,290 74	25,121 80	
High Service					744,671 74	91,959 07	140,009 39	25,959 26	
Protection of Water Supply	48,524 89				35,747 84	4,234 20	8,813 13	604,682 15	2,506,000 00
.	30,000 00					7,493 86	16,527 57	26,934 71	
.						25,200 00	25,600 00	(\$16,527.57 to be provided for.)	
.					48,524 89			22,924 89	
.					30,000 00			30,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,673,557 22	\$784,919 18		\$12,524,358 00	\$15,982,894 40	\$1,522,865 45	\$3,246,141 91	\$13,160,496 29	\$8,056,000 00

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	203,000 00
	<u>\$56,034,635 15</u>
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	1,635,489 43
	<u>\$54,399,145 72</u>
Gross debt, March 31, 1894	\$54,399,145 72
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	\$21,700,894 82
Receipts during 1894	434,708 85
	<u>\$22,135,603 67</u>
Payments during 1894	1,635,489 43
	<u>\$20,500,114 24</u>
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:	
Bonds	\$3,587 00
Betterments, etc.	75,905 77
Street construction assess- ments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	15,832 65
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	143,534 29
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	119,783 46
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	1,955 61
	<u>360,598 78</u>
Total redemption means, March 31, 1894	20,860,713 02
Net debt, March 31, 1894	<u>\$33,538,432 70</u>
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Gross debt, March 31, 1894	54,399,145 72
Decrease	<u>\$1,432,489 43</u>
Net debt, December 31, 1893	\$33,720,111 93
Net debt, March 31, 1894	33,538,432 70
Decrease	<u>\$181,679 23</u>
City debt	\$33,582,871 74
County debt	3,659,000 00
Cochituate water debt	17,055,273 98
Mystic water debt	102,000 00
	<u>\$54,399,145 72</u>

BORROWING CAPACITY.

March 31, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$54,399,145 72
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit) . . .	\$9,650,000 00	
Cochituate Water Debt, ...	17,055,273 98	
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00	
County Debt (Outside of limit)	2,881,000 00	
		<u>29,688,273 98</u>
		\$24,710,871 74
Sinking-Funds	\$20,500,114 24	
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$7,653,794 70	
Mystic Water Sinking-Fund	265,603 55	
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	473,221 93	
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	556,656 61	
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	208,779 12	
	<u>9,158,055 91</u>	
		<u>11,342,058 33</u>
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		<u>\$13,368,813 41</u>
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24
Debt as above		<u>13,368,813 41</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 178, Acts of 1885, March 31, 1894		\$3,632,711 83
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		3,750,000 00
In excess, ...		<u>\$117,288 17</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, March 31, 1894, estimated		\$4,876,852 00
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		3,750,000 00
		<u>\$1,126,852 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

March 31, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
Nov. 13, 1889 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		\$6,000 00
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,500,000 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	¹ \$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,350,000 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Dec. 30, 1893 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		500,000 00
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Public Parks	500,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	New Buildings, City Hospital	300,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Schools	250,000 00	
Feb. 12, 1894 . . .	Charlestown Bridge	750,000 00	
		<u>\$3,750,000 00</u>	<u>\$4,306,000 00</u>
Inside Debt Limit \$3,750,000 00			
Outside Debt Limit 4,306,000 00			
		<u>\$8,056,000 00</u>	

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF THE
CITY TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, April 2, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the month of March, 1894, and for two months of the financial year 1894-95, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury March 31, 1894, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, March 1, 1894 \$4,022,859 27

RECEIPTS IN MARCH, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector \$739,361 93

Interest on Bank Deposits . . 6,126 97

Board of Commissioners of

Sinking-Funds :

Payment of Sterling Debt . . 2,389 64

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with

Cashier, parties unpaid . . 700 05

748,578 59

On account of the County of Suffolk :

City Collector \$15,241 47

Collateral Inheritance Tax . . 4,145 00

19,386 47

\$4,790,824 33

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 3

PAYMENTS IN MARCH, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$293,877 11
Pay-roll Drafts	751,143 46
Special Drafts	†346,115 55

‡\$1,391,136 12

Temporary Loan, 1893-94 25,000 00

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Corporation Tax	\$4,710 74
Bank Tax	1,291 34
Liquor License Revenue	1,301 75

7,303 83

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Revenue collected in February	3,485 14
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894	1,000 00
Residue Tax Sales, etc.	639 57
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	565 07
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	157 17
Taxes refunded	95 07
Park Betterments refunded	87 30
Mystic Water-rates refunded	35 50
Tax Titles, etc.	35 13

Carried forward, \$1,429,539 90

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office for February	\$290,793 71
Less not paid	988 16

\$289,805 55

Add paid on outstanding requisitions for current year 4,071 56

\$293,877 11

† Includes interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$34,415 40
On Cochituate Water Debt	55,802 98

\$90,218 38

‡ Includes Sterling Debt paid	\$2,389 64
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,429,539 90
Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :	
Allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk . . .	*\$59,635 04
County Fines to Complainant	89 80
Pay-roll Tailings	37 12
Bounty for destruction of seals, ...	3 00
	59,764 96
	\$1,489,304 86

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, March 1, 1894	\$4,022,859 27
Receipts in March, 1894	767,965 06
	\$4,790,824 33
Payments in March, 1894	1,489,304 86
Balance, March 31, 1894	\$3,301,519 47

STATEMENT

For two months of the Financial Year 1894-95, beginning February 1, 1894, ending January 31, 1895.

Balance on hand February 1, 1894, from the financial year 1893-94	\$2,973,683 57
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RECEIPTS.

On account of the City of Boston :	
City Collector	\$1,486,877 61
Temporary Loan, 1894-95, anticipation of Taxes, 3%	1,750,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits	12,584 76
Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :	
For payment of Debt	2,389 64
Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid	2,050 60
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,253,902 61
	\$2,973,683 57

*Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office for February	\$59,544 02
Less not paid	86 90
	\$59,457 12
Add paid on Outstanding Requisitions for the Current Year	177 92
	\$59,635 04

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,253,902 61	\$2,973,683 57
On account of the County of Suffolk :		
City Collector . . .	\$33,190 91	
Collateral Inheritance Tax . . .	4,145 00	
	<u> </u>	\$37,335 91
		<u> </u> \$3,291,238 52
		<u> </u> \$6,264,922 09

PAYMENTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$615,929 68
Pay-roll Drafts	1,532,882 52
Special Drafts	†582,535 57

‡\$2,731,347 77

Temporary Loan, 1893-94 92,850 00

City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894, 10,000 00

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Corporation Tax	\$4,710 74
National Bank Tax	1,291 34
Liquor License Revenue	1,301 75

7,303 83

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Revenue collected	3,485 14
Old Claims, City account	1,257 11
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	1,069 13
Residue Tax Sales, etc.	714 01
Tax Titles, etc.	403 93
Taxes refunded	269 15
Park Betterments refunded	226 80
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	174 17
Mystic Water-rates refunded	37 50

Carried forward,

\$2,849,138 54

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office from February 1	\$617,565 60
Less not paid	1,635 92
	<u> </u> \$615,929 68

† Includes Interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$39,447 22
On Cochituate Water Debt	56,817 98
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	120 00

 \$96,385 20

‡ Includes Debt paid \$2,389 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,849,138 54
Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :	
Allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk . . .	*\$114,015 32
Pay-roll Tailings . . .	109 96
County Fines to Complainant	132 80
Old claims	3 00
Bounty for destruction of seals	3 00
	114,264 08
	\$2,963,402 62

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, February 1, 1894	\$2,973,683 57
Receipts	3,291,238 52
	\$6,264,922 09
Payments	2,963,402 62
Balance, March 31, 1894	\$3,301,519 47
Balance, March 31, 1894, per preceding statement, as follows :	
Atlas National Bank	\$407,563 05
Globe National Bank	233,031 42
Howard National Bank	227,842 29
Market National Bank	271,322 87
National Bank of Redemption, ...	232,256 90
National Bank of the Republic, ...	198,522 49
National Revere Bank	402,622 73
Second National Bank, general account	260,687 96
Second National Bank, special account	330,144 53
State National Bank	473,988 51
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,037,982 75

* Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office of
 February \$114,111 22
 Less paid 95 90
 \$114,015 32

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 7

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,037,982 75	
National Security Bank, Pay- roll Tailings account .	10,188 97	
Central National Bank .	125,289 23	
National Security Bank .	50,066 67	
		\$3,223,527 62
Cash and cash vouchers in office, includ- ing advances made on April Drafts duly certified by the City Auditor, and ap- proved by the Mayor and County Auditor,		77,991 85
		<u>\$3,301,519 47</u>

The above balance is held for the following purposes :

For General Appropriations	\$1,508,406 21
“ Special Appropriations, money derived from loans	1,370,283 00
“ Special and Trust Accounts	422,830 26
	<u>\$3,301,519 47</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

[DOCUMENT 80 — 1894.]



CITY COLLECTOR'S

MONTHLY STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

MARCH, 1894.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, April 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts in this department on account of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the month ending March 31, 1894, and the several accounts to which said receipts have been credited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

	Receipts in March, 1894.	Total Receipts for two months ending March 31, 1894.
REVENUE TO BE CREDITED TO:		
APPROPRIATIONS.		
Cemeteries:		
Mount Hope Cemetery	\$1,121 00	\$2,109 50
Cochituate Water-Works . . .	312,128 55	744,671 74
Gibson School Fund Income . .	41 25	110 00
Mystic Water-Works	105,034 41	270,934 18
Printing Department	878 00	1,327 86
Street Department:		
Paving Division	930 79	1,179 57
Street Cleaning Division . . .	237 00	237 00
School Committee:		
School Expenses, School Com- mittee	588 29	
	\$420,371 00	\$1,021,158 14
SINKING-FUNDS.		
Parkway, Old Harbor	\$231 90	\$547 80
Parkway, Muddy River		258 49
Public Lands	490 00	890 00
Street Department:		
Paving Division	848 29	3,626 03
Interest on Paving Division . .	7 38	10 88
Laying out and Construction of Highways:		
Sidewalk Assessments	212 78	967 31
Sewer Assessments	3,113 34	5,992 97
Interest on Sidewalk Assess- ments	22 92	64 89
Interest on Sewer Assessments,	214 53	350 59
Construction of Batavia Street,	432 42	432 42
Interest on Construction of Batavia Street	16 45	16 45
	\$5,590 01	13,157 83
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$425,961 01	\$1,034,315 97

	Receipts in March, 1894.		Total Receipts for two months ending March 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$425,961 01		\$1,034,315 97
TRUST FUNDS.				
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund, ...			40 00	
City Hospital Trust Fund	5,000 00		5,000 00	
		5,000 00		5,040 00
GENERAL REVENUE.				
City Clerk Department	592 75		592 75	
City Messenger Department	3 00		3 00	
Collecting Department, fees and charges	736 99		1,301 79	
Common Council:				
Incidentals	17 75		17 75	
Ferry Department	12,376 00		21,426 00	
Fire Department	41 67		58 34	
Hay Scales	24 00		46 00	
Health Department:				
Quarantine	499 25		1,060 00	
Hospital Department	1,076 42		1,076 42	
Lamp Department			17 50	
Liquor Licenses			5,208 00	
Market Department	44 70		92 70	
Overseeing of the Poor	1,586 13		1,586 13	
Park Department	177 33		249 36	
Pedlers	275 00		275 00	
Police Department	259 50		786 14	
Public Buildings			26 00	
Public Buildings — Schools	25 00		25 00	
Public Institutions:				
Almshouse, Charlestown			5 38	
House of Industry	2,072 16		4,008 83	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island			72 75	
Home for Paupers, Long Island	156 89		355 96	
Lunatic Hospital	362 50		1,422 82	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$20,327 04	\$430,961 01	\$39,713 62	\$1,039,355 97

	Receipts in March, 1894.		Total Receipts for two months ending March 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$20,327 04	\$430,961 01	\$39,713 62	\$1,039,355 97
Marcella-Street Home	80 38		471 41	
Pauper Expenses	42 71		170 38	
Rents	1,442 25		2,334 50	
Sealing of Weights and Meas- ures	361 84		769 12	
School Committee:				
School Instructors:				
Tuition	8,313 41		8,364 92	
Dog Licenses	45 00		81 60	
Stony Brook Improvement . . .	50 00		50 00	
Street Department:				
Bridge Division			300 00	
Paving Division:				
Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	895 92		2,644 29	
Miscellaneous	20 00		20 00	
Interest on Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments .	5 67		8 84	
Sanitary Division	2,255 09		4,896 05	
Sewer Division:				
Miscellaneous	23 64		33 96	
Assessments			938 96	
Interest on Sewer Assess- ments			113 58	
Improved Sewerage	5,750 00		5,750 00	
Street-Cleaning Division . .	634 50		648 83	
Taxes 1893	135,150 58		341,294 60	
Taxes 1892	623 85		1,295 03	
Taxes 1891	26 20		26 20	
Taxes 1889			25 80	
Corporation Tax 1893	44,270 63		44,270 63	
Interest on Taxes	3,160 79		6,735 52	
		223,479 50		460,957 84
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$654,440 51		\$1,500,313 81

COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY STATEMENT.

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	Receipts in March, 1894.		Total Receipts for two months ending March 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$654,440 51		\$1,500,313 81
County of Suffolk:				
Fines, Fees, and Costs	\$16,523 82		\$29,753 84	
House of Correction:				
Labor, Sale of Material, etc.,	1,853 86		8,230 43	
Naturalization			4 00	
Pedlers	136 00		156 00	
		18,513 68		38,144 27
Total amount received and paid to City Treasurer		<u>\$672,954 19</u>		<u>\$1,538,458 08</u>



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,

GIVING

LIST OF CLAIMS

ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE HAVE TAKEN ACTION

During the Month of March, 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 2, 1894.

The Committee on Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the joint rules, respectfully submit herewith a list of the claims upon which the committee have taken action during the month of March, 1894, viz. :

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
March 2	Kate Cullinane	Personal injuries	\$200 00
" 6	James Coffee	Damage to property	65 00
" 6	Addie V. Cussen . .	Personal injuries	350 00
" 6	Otto Staudigle	Personal injuries	150 00
" 13	Henrietta U. Brown .	Damage to clothing	30 00
" 13	Margaret T. Corkery .	Personal injuries	150 00
" 13	Jane F. Kelly	Personal injuries	100 00
" 13	Lizzie Kimball	Personal injuries	175 00

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
March 16	Annie E. Raftery . .	Personal injuries	\$200 00
" 16	James J. Sullivan . .	Personal injuries	350 00
" 16	Thomas R. Sullivan .	Damage to fence	32 50
" 20	Alice Brady	Personal injuries	150 00
" 20	Margaret Donovan . .	Personal injuries	100 00
" 20	Maria Flaherty . . .	Personal injuries	350 00
" 20	Daniel McGann . . .	Damage to estate	100 00
" 20	William H. Quincy . .	Damage to estate	500 00
" 27	Agnes L. Cochran . .	Personal injuries	75 00
" 27	Catherine Dever . . .	Personal injuries	300 00

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
March 13	Jessie E. Humans . .	Personal injuries	\$280 00
" 20	Martin Norton	Personal injuries	1,878 00
" 23	Margaret Hickey . . .	Personal injuries	375 00

CLAIMS REPORTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Date of Vote.	Name.	VOTE.
March 2	Fannie Fenlee	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Emma F. Hadley	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Joseph E. Holbrook	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Hugh O'Connor	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Eva E. Ramsdell	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Rose Wentworth	Leave to withdraw.
" 2	Carrie O. Wilson	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Charles P. Shea	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Timothy T. Toomey	Leave to withdraw.
" 13	Mary A. Dolan	Leave to withdraw.
" 13	William Minot, Jr.	Leave to withdraw.
" 16	Brian H. Darley and others	Leave to withdraw.
" 16	Lizzie Kimball	Leave to withdraw.
" 16	Susan Marley	Leave to withdraw.
" 16	Dorcas Taylor	Leave to withdraw.

Date of Vote.	Name.	Vote.
March 27	Margaret Bingham	Leave to withdraw.
" 27	James J. Carney	Leave to withdraw.
" 30	Mrs. Elizabeth Schurman	Leave to withdraw.
" 30	John E. Walsh	Leave to withdraw.

For the Committee,

JOHN H. LEE,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 2, 1894.

Ordered to be printed. Accepted, and sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.



CONTINGENT EXPENSES

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1894.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

In accordance with Rule 44 of the Rules of the Common Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund of the Common Council for three months to date.

JAMES H. DODGE,

City Auditor.

February March April
Draft. Draft. Draft.

1893.	THE QUINCY.
Common Council:	
Sept. 28, Oct. 19, Nov. 9. Refreshments, J. B. Patterson	\$3 00
Nov. 9, Dec. 7. Ref., Scates	2 00
Dec. 7. Ref., J. B. Patterson, Wise	2 00
Dec. 21. Ref., Draper, Manks, Teeling, Keenan, A. J. Patterson, O'Connor	6 00
Dec. 21. Ref., O'Hara, C. F. O'Brien, Marnell, Robinson, Rourke, Mintz	6 00
Dec. 21. Ref., W. F. Donovan, McMackin, T. J. Donovan, Battis, Boyle, King, J. W. O'Brien	7 00
Dec. 21. Ref., M. W. Collins, Flynn, Arthur, Wise, Cochran, Jones	6 00
Dec. 28. Ref., Gormley, M. W. Collins, C. F. O'Brien, Marnell, Robinson	5 00
Oct. 12, 19, 26, Nov. 9. Ref., Boyle	4 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	<i>\$41 00</i>

		<i>February Draft.</i>	<i>March Draft.</i>	<i>April Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$41 00			
Nov. 23. Ref., McMackin, Mintz, Battis, Cochran, Manks, Finneran .	6 00			
Dec. 7. Ref., Rourke, J. W. O'Brien, Robinson, King, C. F. O'Brien, Mc- Mackin	6 00			
Dec. 7. Ref., Reinhart, W. F. Dono- van, Teeling, Hall, Marnell, Spring, Dec. 7. Ref., Manks, O'Hara, Keenan, Murphy, Finneran, Gormley	6 00			
Dec. 7. Ref., Boyle, Mintz, Flynn, Bradley, T. J. Donovan	5 00			
Dec. 21. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
	—	\$71 00		
Committee on Badges :				
Jan. 8, 13. Ref., Rourke	2 00			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23 :				
Dec. 12, 15, 16, 18. Ref., Mahoney . .	\$4 00			
Dec. 12. Ref., C. C. Collins	1 00			
Dec. 18. Ref., Marnell	1 00			
	—	6 00		
Contingent Expenses :				
Dec. 19, 28. Ref., Jones	\$2 00			
Dec. 20, 27, 30. Ref., M. W. Collins .	3 00			
	—	5 00		
Extra Hours, City Employés :				
Dec. 19, 20, 22, 27. Ref., Rourke . .	\$4 00			
Dec. 18, 20. Ref., O'Connor	2 00			
Dec. 20, 23. Ref., Keenan	2 00			
	—	8 00		
Playground, Ward 24 :				
Dec. 18, 20, 22. Ref., Robinson	3 00			
	—	\$95 00		
Common Council :				
Dec. 21, 28. Ref., Bradley	\$2 00			
Dec. 21. Ref., Jacobs	1 00			
Dec. 28. Ref., King, Keenan, J. W. O'Brien, McMackin	4 00			
Dec. 28. Ref., Battis, T. J. Donovan, Reinhart, Boyle, Mintz, Jacobs . .	6 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., Marnell, Manks, Robin- son, Gormley, Rourke, Keenan . .	6 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., O'Hara, Boyle, King, Whelton, Battis, T. J. Donovan . .	6 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., Connorton, Miller . .	2 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Rourke, Connorton, O'Hara, Marnell, Gormley, Battis .	6 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Miller, Robinson, McMackin, Manks, Keenan, Carroll .	6 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Miller, Rourke, Manks, O'Hara, Coleman, Carroll	6 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., McMackin, King, Mar- nell, Gormley, M. W. Collins	5 00			
	—	\$50 00		
Committee on Badges :				
Jan. 22, 23, 24, Feb. 1. Ref., Rourke	4 00			
Contingent Expenses :				
Jan. 24, Feb. 7. Ref., M. W. Collins, .	\$2 00			
Jan. 30, Feb. 2. Ref., Rourke	2 00			
Feb. 7. Ref., Jones	1 00			
	—	5 00		
Judiciary :				
Feb. 5. Ref., Connorton, Whelton . .	\$2 00			
Feb. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14. Ref., Miller	5 00			
	—	7 00		
Mather School :				
Feb. 5. Ref., Browne	1 00			
Playground, Ward 22 :				
Feb. 2, 7, 12. Ref., Lynch	\$3 00			
	—			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$3 00	\$67 00	\$95 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 3

		February Draft.	March Draft.	April Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3 00	\$67 00	\$95 00	
Feb. 6, 8, 10, 12. Ref., Rourke . . .	4 00			
Feb. 2. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
		8 00		
Contingent Expenses:				
Jan. 24, Feb. 2, 3, 5. Ref., Jones . .	\$4 00			
Jan. 26, 27, 29, Feb. 2, 3, 5. Ref., M. W. Collins	6 00			
		10 00		
			\$85 00	
Common Council:				
Jan. 1. Ref., Leary, Reidy, Baldwin, Mahoney, J. B. Patterson	\$5 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., A. C. Smith, Roche, Bradley, Tague	4 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Mahoney, Leary, Bald- win, Cochran, Whelton	5 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., A. C. Smith, Roche, Bradley, Donovan, Tague	5 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Ruffin	1 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Keenan, Leary, Reidy, Davis, Emerson, Whelton	6 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Wise, Bradley, T. J. Donovan, Battis, Tague, Ruffin . .	6 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
Jan. 18. Ref., Connorton, Keenan, Leary, Manks, Reidy, M. W. Collins, Jan. 18. Ref., O'Hara, Rourke, Miller, McMackin, Jones, Whelton, Carroll, Jan. 18. Ref., King, A. C. Smith, Gormley, Riddle, Bradley, T. J. Donovan	6 00			
Jan. 18. Ref., Battis, Tague, Marnell, Ruffin	4 00			
Jan. 20. Ref., Keenan, Coleman, Norris, M. W. Collins, O'Hara . . .	5 00			
Jan. 20. Ref., McCarthy, Rourke, Miller, Carroll, King, Battis, Tague, Jan. 25. Ref., Tague, Lynch, Keenan, Leary, Manks, Connorton, Reidy . .	7 00			
Jan. 25. Ref., Norris, Collins, O'Hara, Emerson, Miller, McMackin	6 00			
Jan. 25. Ref., Jones, Whelton, Carroll, King, Gormley, Donovan, Battis . .	7 00			
Feb. 1. Ref., Keenan, Leary, Manks, Connorton, Reidy, M. W. Collins . .	6 00			
Feb. 1. Ref., O'Hara, Wholey, Emer- son, Cochran, Rourke, Miller	6 00			
Feb. 1. Ref., Reinhart, McMackin, Jones, Whelton, Carroll, King, Allston, Feb. 1. Ref., Gormley, Riddle, Don- ovan, Battis, Tague, Marnell	7 00			
Feb. 8. Ref., Browne, Keenan, Leary, Connorton, Boyle, Mahoney, Collins, Feb. 8. Ref., O'Hara, Miller, Rein- hart, McMackin, Jones, Carroll, King	7 00			
Feb. 8. Ref., Donovan, Griffin, Battis, Marnell	4 00			
Feb. 15. Ref., O'Hara, Rourke	2 00			
Jan. 4, 11, 18. Ref., J. B. Patterson, Jan. 11, 18, 20. Ref., Roche	3 00			
Jan. 18. Ref., Coleman	1 00			
Jan. 20. Ref., Baldwin, Bradley, Leary, Jan. 25. Ref., Patterson, Roche, Bald- win, Smith, Bradley	5 00			
Feb. 1. Ref., Boyle, Patterson, Bald- win, Smith	4 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$152 00	\$95 00	\$85 00	

		<i>February Draft.</i>	<i>March Draft.</i>	<i>April Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$152 00	\$95 00	\$85 00	
Feb. 8. Ref., Gormley, Ruffin, Tague, Allston, Patterson, Manks	6 00			
Feb. 8. Ref., Whelton, Coleman, Bald- win	3 00			
Feb. 15. Ref., Mahoney, Norris, All- ston, Cochran, Boyle, Donovan	6 00			
Feb. 15. Ref., Patterson, King, Lynch, Manks, Whelton, Gormley	6 00			
Feb. 15. Ref., M. W. Collins, Cole- man, Reinhart, Browne	4 00			
Feb. 15. Ref., Ruffin, Tague, Carroll, McCarthy, Keenan, Reidy	6 00			
Feb. 22. Ref., Rourke, Miller	2 00			
	—\$185 00			
Committee on Badges:				
Feb. 28. Ref., Griffin	1 00			
Judiciary:				
Feb. 10, 12, 14, 17, 21. Ref., Whelton, ...	\$5 00			
Feb. 17. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
Feb. 17, 19. Ref., Miller	2 00			
	— 8 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
Feb. 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21. Ref., M. W. Collins	\$6 00			
Feb. 17, 19, 20. Ref., Jones	3 00			
Feb. 23. Ref., Rourke	1 00			
	— 10 00			
Mather School:				
Jan. 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 23. Ref., Robinson	\$18 00			
Jan. 24. Ref., Eagar	1 00			
Feb. 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26. Ref., Browne	14 00			
Feb. 7. Ref., Griffin	1 00			
	— 34 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Feb. 7, 11, 21. Ref., Gormley	\$3 00			
Feb. 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27. Ref., Lynch	9 00			
Feb. 26, 28. Ref., Rourke	2 00			
	— 14 00			
				\$252 00

BOYLSTON CAFÉ COMPANY.

Common Council:				
Oct. 12. Ref., Emerson, W. J. Sul- livan	\$2 00			
Oct. 19. Ref., W. J. Sullivan	1 00			
Oct. 25. Ref., Draper	1 00			
Oct. 26. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Nov. 9. Ref., W. J. Sullivan	1 00			
Nov. 23, Dec. 7. Ref., Emerson, W. J. Sullivan	4 00			
Dec. 21. Ref., Mansfield, Crowley	2 00			
Nov. 23. Ref., Andrews	1 00			
Dec. 7. Ref., Briggs, Griffin, Browne, Andrews, Mansfield	5 00			
Dec. 21. Ref., Hall, Banks, Welch, Griffin, Emerson	5 00			
Dec. 8. Ref., Welch	1 00			
Dec. 28. Ref., Griffin, Emerson, Dra- per, Rourke, Murphy	5 00			
Dec. 28. Ref., A. J. Patterson, Banks, Dec. 21. Ref., Mahoney, Murphy	2 00			
	—\$33 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$33 00	\$95 00	\$85 00	\$252 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 5

		February Draft.	March Draft.	April Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$33 00	\$95 00	\$85 00	\$252 00
Contingent Expenses:				
Dec. 11, 13. Ref., Jones	\$2 00			
Dec. 13, 14. Ref., M. W. Collins	2 00			
	4 00			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
Dec. 22, 23. Ref., Mahoney	2 00			
		39 00		
Common Council:				
Dec. 28. Ref., Andrews	\$1 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Costello, Bartlett, Sears, Griffin, Hall, Andrews	6 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Andrews, Hall, Sears, Bartlett, Griffin, Costello, Smith	7 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Wholey, Riddle, Jones, Bartlett, Griffin, Costello, Smith	3 00			
Jan. 18. Ref., Emerson, Reinhart, Wholey, Davis, Griffin, Bartlett	6 00			
Jan. 18. Ref., Costello, Briggs, Hall, McCarthy, Andrews, Sears	6 00			
Jan. 20. Ref., Sears, Costello, Rein- hart, Andrews, Gormley, Wholey	6 00			
Jan. 25. Ref., Sears, McCarthy, Rein- hart, Wholey, Riddle	5 00			
Jan. 25. Ref., Bartlett, Davis, Ruffin, Costello, Andrews	5 00			
Feb. 1. Ref., Griffin, Sears, Wood, Costello, McCarthy, Lynch	6 00			
Feb. 8. Ref., Costello, McCarthy	2 00			
	\$53 00			
Badges:				
Jan. 8, 13, 16, 22. Ref., Griffin	4 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
Dec. 23, 25, 26. Ref., Jones	3 00			
Mather School:				
Jan. 23, 24, 25, 29, Feb. 3, 5. Ref., Griffin	6 00			
			66 00	
Common Council:				
Dec. 7. Ref., M. J. Lyons	\$1 00			
Dec. 21. Ref., M. J. Lyons, Briggs, Finneran, Andrews	4 00			
Dec. 28. Ref., Finneran, Riddle, Mansfield, W. J. Sullivan	4 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., Andrews, Sears, Costello, Griffin, Bartlett	5 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., M. W. Collins	1 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Wholey, Collins, Em- erson, King, Jones, Reinhart	6 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Reinhart	1 00			
	\$22 00			
Contingent expenses:				
Jan. 30, 31. Ref., M. W. Collins	2 00			
				24 00
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.				
Common Council:				
Feb. 16. Ref., Boyle	\$1 00			
May 26. Ref., Dirksmeyer	1 00			
Nov. 9. Ref., Bradley, J. B. Collins	2 00			
Dec. 21. Ref., Kelly, T. F. Lyons, Dirksmeyer, Riddle	4 00			
Dec. 28. Ref., Kelly, T. J. Sullivan	2 00			
Dec. 14, 28. Ref., T. F. Lyons	2 00			
	\$12 00			
Badges:				
Jan. 16. Ref., Rourke	1 00			
Clocks:				
April 4. Ref., Mansfield	1 00			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
Dec. 16. Ref., Kelly	\$1 00			
Dec. 18. Ref., C. C. Collins	1 00			
	2 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$16 00	\$134 00	\$151 00	\$276 00

		February Draft.	March Draft.	April Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$16 00	\$134 00	\$151 00	\$276 00
Contingent Expenses:				
Dec. 13, 20. Ref., T. F. Lyons	2 00			
Extra Hours, City Employés:				
Dec. 15. Ref., C. C. Collins	1 00			
	—	19 00		
Common Council:				
Dec. 28. Ref., C. C. Collins, Dirks- meyer	\$2 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., Connor, Lynch, Wise, Browne, Wholey, Riddle, Kelly . . .	7 00			
Jan. 1. Ref., Eagar, Reynolds	2 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Kelly, Sullivan, Lynch, Riddle, Wise	5 00			
Jan. 4. Ref., Browne, Norris, Eagar, Connor, Reynolds	5 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Kelly, Lynch, Browne, Norris, Eagar, Reynolds	6 00			
Jan. 18. Ref., Kelly, Browne, Norris, Eagar	4 00			
Jan. 20. Ref., Kelly, Browne	2 00			
Jan. 25. Ref., Eagar	1 00			
	—	\$34 00		
Extra Hours, City Employés:				
Dec. 23, 26. Ref., Collins	2 00			
Mather School:				
Jan. 20, 22. Ref., Eagar	\$2 00			
Jan. 22, 27, 29, 30. Ref., Browne . . .	4 00			
Jan. 31. Ref., Browne, Eagar	2 00			
Feb. 3, 7. Ref., Eagar	2 00			
	—	10 00		
Playground, Ward 22:				
Feb. 5, 6. Ref., Lynch	\$2 00			
Feb. 2, 7, 14. Ref., Reynolds	3 00			
	—	5 00		
			51 00	
Common Council:				
Feb. 15. Ref., Sears, Reynolds, Riddle, .	\$3 00			
Jan. 25. Ref., Connor	1 00			
Feb. 1. Ref., Bartlett, Kelly, Eagar, Browne, Sullivan, Reynolds	6 00			
Feb. 8. Ref., Eagar, Reynolds, Wholey, Reidy, Norris, Sullivan, Kelly	7 00			
Feb. 15. Ref., Kelly, Eagar	2 00			
Jan. 11. Ref., Baldwin	1 00			
Jan. 18. Ref., Wood, Reynolds, Bald- win	4 00			
Jan. 25. Ref., Browne, Reynolds . . .	2 00			
Mar. 1. Ref., Browne, Lynch, Eagar, Kelly, Wood, Norris	6 00			
Mar. 8. Ref., Kelly, Browne, Rey- nolds, Norris, Eagar	5 00			
Mar. 15. Ref., Kelly, Browne	2 00			
Mar. 13. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
	—	\$40 00		
B. & M. R.R. Property:				
Mar. 10. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Mather School:				
Feb. 20, 21, 27, 28. Ref., Browne	4 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Feb. 12, Mar. 2, 7. Ref., Reynolds . .	\$3 00			
Feb. 28, Mar. 6. Ref., Lynch	2 00			
Jan. 31. Ref., Bartlett	1 00			
	—	6 00		
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Feb. 21, Mar. 1. Ref., Wholey	\$2 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2 00	\$51 00	\$153 00	\$202 00
			\$276 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 7

		February Draft.	March Draft.	April Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2 00	\$51 00	\$153 00	\$276 00
Mar. 5, 14. Ref., Kelly	2 00			
Mar. 7. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Mar. 14. Ref., Wood	1 00			
	—	6 00		
				57 00
J. A. CONWAY.				
Common Council:				
Dec. 21. Carriage, Manks, O'Kane, McHugh	\$6 00			
Dec. 21. Carriage, Scates	4 00			
Dec. 21. Carriage, Draper, Parker . .	7 00			
Dec. 21. Carriage, J. B. Patterson, Silloway	6 50			
Dec. 21. Carriage, Rourke	4 00			
Dec. 21. Carriage, Finneran, Mintz, C. C. Collins, A. J. Patterson . . .	6 00			
	—	33 50		
Common Council:				
Feb. 1. Carriage, Kelly, Wood . . .	\$6 00			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Baldwin, Sears, J. B. Collins	5 00			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Reynolds	6 00			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Browne, Norris, Eagar	5 00			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Donovan, Marnell, Connorton	5 00			
	—	27 00		
Mather School:				
Jan. 22. Carriage, Robinson	\$8 00			
Feb. 5. Carriage, Robinson	8 00			
	—	16 00		
			43 00	
Contingent Expenses:				
Feb. 27. Carriage, Rourke				8 00
JAMES F. ORMOND.				
Common Council:				
Jan. 15. Carriage, C. F. O'Brien	\$8 00			
Jan. 20. Carriage, C. F. O'Brien	8 00			
	—	16 00		
Feb. 1. Carriage, Gormley	\$0 50			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Hall, Ruffin	5 00			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Battie, Cochran, Jones . .	8 00			
Feb. 3. Carriage, C. F. O'Brien	5 00			
Feb. 13. Carriage, C. F. O'Brien	8 00			
	—	26 50		
Mar. 19. Carriage, C. F. O'Brien	\$8 00			
Mar. 20. Carriage, C. F. O'Brien	8 00			
	—			16 00
BOSTON ENGRAVING COMPANY.				
Jan. 6. Half-tone Portrait of D. F. Barry . .	\$10 00			
Jan. 6. Repr. Autograph of D. F. Barry . .	1 50			
	—	11 50		
THE MOULTON.				
Common Council:				
Oct. 19, Dec. 14. Ref., Jacobs	\$2 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
Dec. 18, 20. Ref., Jones	2 00			
	—	4 00		
Feb. 6, 16, 22, 27, 28. Ref., Jones				5 00
JOS. H. CORRIGAN.				
Contingent Expenses:				
Jan. 1, 3, 4, 11. Ref., McCarthy		4 00		
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$222 00	\$271 50	\$362 00

	<i>February Draft.</i>	<i>March Draft.</i>	<i>April Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$222 00	\$271 50	\$362 00
JAMES A. HEARN & Co.			
Feb. 20. Binding 12 full morocco padded covers, at \$3, Closing Proceedings Common Council .	\$36 00		
Feb. 20. 88 books, 1/2 morocco and paper, at \$1.25	110 00		
		146 00	
ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL.			
Feb. 10. 100 Closing Proceedings Common Council, and address of President Barry		67 44	
HELIO TYPE PRINTING CO.			
Jan. 18. 200 cards Common Council Chamber . . .		27 50	
W. P. HARRINGTON.			
Mather School:			
Jan 23. Carriage, Griffin	\$8 00		
Feb. 5. Carriage, Griffin	10 00		
		18 00	
RICHARD KELLY.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Robinson, Manks, Patter- son, Riddle	\$8 00		
Mather School:			
Jan. 24. Carriage, Eagar	8 00		
		16 00	
J. J. O'NEIL.			
Mather School:			
Jan. 21. Carriage, Browne	\$8 00		
Feb. 7. Carriage, Browne	8 00		
		16 00	
J. O. RICKARD & Co.			
Common Council:			
Jan. 1, 4, 11, 18, 25. Ref., Allston	\$5 00		
Jan. 25. Ref., Marnell	1 00		
Jan. 11, 18, 25, Feb. 1, 8. Ref., Robinson . . .	5 00		
		11 00	
Feb. 15. Ref., Robinson	\$1 00		
Feb. 15, Mar. 1, 8. Ref., Marnell . . .	3 00		
Feb. 15. Ref., Connorton	1 00		
	\$5 00		
Judiciary:			
Feb. 7, 10, 12, 14, 21, 24. Ref., Connorton . .	6 00		
Talbot-ave. Construction:			
Feb. 23, 26, Mar. 3, 7. Ref., Connorton . . .	4 00		
		15 00	
KELLY & GRAY.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Leary	\$5 00		
Feb. 1. Carriage, Rourke, Miller	5 00		
		10 00	
Talbot-ave. Construction:			
Mar. 7. Carriage, Leary, Griffin		10 00	
J. C. BIBBER.			
Mather School:			
Feb. 5. Carriage, J. B. Collins		8 00	
M. J. QUINN.			
Mather School:			
Jan. 24. Carriage, J. B. Collins		8 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$222 00	\$599 44	\$387 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 9

	<i>February</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>March</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>April</i> <i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$222 00	\$599 44	\$387 00
H. A. DERRY.			
Contingent Expenses:			
Jan. 27. Carriage, Jones		8 00	
JOHN WELCH.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Bartlett, Lynch, Connor, Costello, Playground, Ward 22:		6 00	
Feb. 20. Carriage, Lynch, Gormley, Reynolds, \$8 00			
Feb. 23. Carriage, Lynch	8 00		
			16 00
N. Y. BRINTNALL.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Mahoney, Desmond, Mooney . .		6 00	
ALEX. MCCARTY.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Sullivan		3 00	
HENRY & BOLES.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 15. Ref., Shaw		1 00	
Mar. 8. Ref., Shaw			1 00
JOHNSON & GILLESPIE.			
Feb. 28. Seventy-five Gold Badges	\$7 00		525 00
CORNELIUS HURLEY.			
Playground, Ward 22:			
Feb. 21. Carriage, Bartlett	\$8 00		
Feb. 28. Carriage, Bartlett, Reynolds, Rourke, . .	8 00		
Mar. 5. Carriage, Bartlett	8 00		
			24 00
BOSTON CAB COMPANY.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 1. Carriage, Reinhart, Emerson, Wholey	\$8 00		
Feb. 1. Carriage, Shaw, Silloway	3 00		
Feb. 1. Carriage, Fields, W. W. Davis, Wise	4 00		
	\$15 00		
Judiciary:			
Mar. 10. Carriage, Welton, Miller	8 00		
			23 00
P. CLARK & SONS.			
Contingent Expenses:			
Jan. 26. Carriage, M. W. Collins	\$8 00		
Feb. 14. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00		
			16 00
J. P. CLEARY.			
Playground, Ward 22:			
Mar. 3. Carriage, Gormley	\$8 00		
Mar. 5. Carriage, Gormley	8 00		
			16 00
J. & C. D. CUNNINGHAM.			
Mather School:			
Feb. 7. Carriage, Eagar			8 00
P. McDERMOTT.			
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:			
Mar. 10. Carriage, Kelly			8 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$222 00	\$623 44	\$1,024 00

	<i>February</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>March</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>April</i> <i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$222 00	\$623 44	\$1,024 00
J. L. WHITE.			
Playground, Ward 22:			
Mar. 5. Carriage, Reynolds			8 00
HENRY MCARDLE.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 20. Carriage, C. F. O'Brien			6 00
BRIGHAM'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.			
Common Council:			
Feb. 8. Refreshments, Sears			1 00
	<u>\$222 00</u>	<u>\$623 44</u>	<u>\$1,039 00</u>

Appropriation, 1894-95	\$5,800 00
Expenditures to April 1, 1894	1,884 44
Balance, April 1, 1894	<u>\$3,915 56</u>



CONSTABLES

APPOINTED FOR

THE TERM OF ONE YEAR BEGINNING WITH THE
FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1894.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
April 6, 1894.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:

I hereby appoint, subject to your approval and confirmation, the following-named persons to be Constables of the City of Boston, for the term of one year from May 1, 1894.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

Connected with Official Positions.

AMBROSE H. ABBOTT.
RICHARD F. ANDREWS.
JOSEPH F. BALDWIN.
WILLIAM A. BLOSSOM.
DANIEL F. BREEN.
CARLAN A. BROWN.
MOSES P. BROWN.
ALBERT S. BUSWELL.
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.
WILLIAM A. COBURN.
WILLIAM P. COOK.
THOMAS A. CRAWFORD.
FREDERICK S. DAVIS.
THOMAS J. DONNELLON.

Connected with Official Positions — Concluded.

AARON A. DOWNS.
JOHN A. DUDDY.
GEORGE C. DYER.
THOMAS FOLGER.
WILLIAM A. FORT.
ELIJAH D. FOSS.
HENRY FOX.
JOHN J. FRANEY.
HENRY P. GOODE.
MICHAEL S. GREEN.
WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN.
PETER F. HANLEY.
THOMAS HALL.
JOHN F. HARRIGAN.
CHARLES HARRINGTON.
CHARLES P. HARRINGTON.
JOHN J. HENRY.
WILLIAM L. HICKS.
EDWARD W. HUDSON.
FREDERICK P. INGALLS.
JAMES O. JORDAN.
THOMAS JORDAN.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON.
EDWARD KELLY.
STEPHEN P. KELLEY.
EDWARD A. KENNEDY.
HENRY P. KENNEDY.
JAMES M. KILROY.
JAMES W. McCABE.
JAMES F. McCARTHY.
ADOLPHUS G. McVEY.
JAMES F. MITCHELL.
JAMES E. NORTON.
SYLVESTER E. PARTRIDGE.
ALVAH H. PETERS.
ALVIN I. PHILLIPS.
DENNIS J. QUINN.
PATRICK F. REDDY.
JOHN ROBIE.
JOHN ROGERS.
HENRY J. SCHENCK.
CHARLES J. SMITH.
CHARLES F. SULLIVAN.
DANIEL P. SULLIVAN.
ALBERT WATTS.

Not Connected with Official Positions,

WILLIAM F. ADAMS.
CHARLES A. BANCROFT.
CHARLES L. BECK.
JACOB T. BEERS.
FRANCIS H. BLACKWELL.
JOSEPH H. BLATT.
BENJAMIN F. S. BULLARD.
JAMES M. CARTER.
CLEMENT H. COLMAN.
JOSEPH CONNETON.
JAMES W. CURRIER.
JAMES H. CRUFF.
GEORGE C. DAVIS.
HERBERT C. DAVIS.
HINDS R. DARLING.
GEORGE G. DREW.
CORNELIUS A. DUGAN.
JOHN A. DUGGAN.
PETER P. FEE.
THOMAS FEE.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK.
CHARLES G. GOUSSEBAIRE.
GEORGE W. GREEN.
LEWIS G. GROSSMAN.
JOSEPH GUTTENTAG.
JOHN E. HALLETT.
JOHN T. HARRINGTON.
EDWIN L. HOWARD.
LEWIS J. N. HURIE.
EDWIN JAQUITH.
HORACE A. JORDAN.
GUSTEEN I. KENERSON.
CHRISTOPHER J. KENNEY.
WILLIAM H. KENNEY.
RUSSELL R. KNAPP.
LOUIS F. LAMBERT.
JAMES F. LARKIN.
MORRIS LEWENBERG.
GEORGE W. LOWTHER.
WILLIAM H. MARNELL.
GEORGE R. MATHEWS.
ROBERT M. McLEISH.
JOHN MUNDY.
JOHN F. MURPHY.

Not Connected with Official Positions — Concluded.

JAMES NEEDHAM.
MICHAEL O'CONNOR.
ISAIAH PAINE, JR.
SOLOMON PHILLIPS.
DANIEL ADAMS PUTNAM.
EDWIN M. C. RAY.
JOHN G. RAY.
NATHANIEL G. ROBINSON.
WILLIAM D. ROCKWOOD.
JOHN J. ROGERS.
GEORGE HENRY ROYCE.
JOHN SHEA.
WILLIAM A. SHEEHAN.
HENRY C. SHRIEVES.
SIMON SIMMONS.
ANSON STERN.
CALVIN STOWE.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT.
FREDERIC S. WALKER.
FRANK T. WARE.
ISAAC C. WESTLAKE.
WRIGHT W. WILLIAMS.
GEORGE L. WRIGHTON.

To Serve without Bonds.

Truant Officers.

GEORGE W. BEAN.
HENRY M. BLACKWELL.
JAMES BRAGDON.
GEORGE M. FELCH.
FRANK HASEY.
ABRAHAM M. LEAVITT.
JAMES P. LEEDS.
DAVID F. LONG.
GEORGE MURPHY.
AMOS SCHAFER.
WILLIAM B. SHEA.
WARREN J. STOKES.
DANIEL J. SWEENEY.
JEREMIAH M. SWETT.
CHARLES E. TURNER.
RICHARD B. WALSH.
CHARLES B. WOOD.
CHARLES S. WOOFFINDALE.

To Serve without Bonds — Concluded.

Probation Officers.

NATHANIEL LEONARD,
at Charlestown.
CALVIN A. LITTLEFIELD,
at East Boston.
GEORGE N. PARKER,
at South Boston.

With Society P. C. T. C.

EDWIN R. SMYTH.

With S. P. C. T. A.

LEMUEL B. BURRILL.
CHARLES F. CLARK.
JAMES R. HATHAWAY.
THOMAS LANGLAN.

With St. Vincent de Paul Society.

JOHN B. F. EMERY.



EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Joint Rules of the City Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund, Joint Committees, on the April, 1894, Draft.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

THE QUINCY.

Committee on Appropriations:			
Jan. 17, 24.	Refreshments, Patterson	\$2 00	
Jan. 26.	Ref., Smith	1 00	
			\$3 00
Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
Dec. 18, 27.	Ref., Donovan		2 00
Claims:			
Oct. 18, Nov. 22, Dec. 14, Jan. 20, 26, 30.			
Feb. 2, 3, 8, 13, 16, 20.	Ref., Patterson,	\$12 00	
Feb. 16.	Ref., Norris	1 00	
			13 00
Collecting Department:			
Feb. 7.	Ref., Leary		1 00
Contingent Expenses:			
Jan. 24.	Ref., Smith		1 00
East Boston Tunnel:			
Dec. 4, 11.	Ref., Battis	\$2 00	
Dec. 11, 18.	Ref., Murphy	2 00	
			4 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$24 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$24 00
Ferry Department:		
Dec. 16. Ref., Griffin	\$1 00	
Feb. 13. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
		2 00
Fire Department:		
Feb. 16, 23. Ref., Donovan		2 00
Finance:		
Jan. 27, Feb. 10, 14, 21. Ref., Boyle . .	\$4 00	
Feb. 21. Ref., Lynch	1 00	
		5 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Dec. 6, 20. Ref., Smith	\$2 00	
Dec. 27. Ref., Arthur	1 00	
Jan. 24, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28. Ref., King .	5 00	
Jan. 31, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28. Ref., Reinhart,	5 00	
Feb. 21, 28. Ref., O'Hara	2 00	
		15 00
Joint Rules:		
Jan. 22. Ref., Boyle		1 00
Street Laying Out Department:		
Dec. 14. Ref., Griffin		1 00
Library Department:		
Feb. 27. Ref., Griffin, O'Hara		2 00
Legislative Matters:		
Jan. 31. Ref., Sears	\$1 00	
Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 17, 20, 28. Ref., Ruffin .	5 00	
Feb. 6. Ref., Coleman	1 00	
Feb. 17, 19. Ref., McCarthy	2 00	
		9 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
Feb. 21. Ref., Ruffin, Battis		2 00
Ordinances:		
Jan. 27, 29, 31. Ref., Reidy	\$3 00	
Jan. 20, 27, 29, 31, Feb. 2, 7. Ref., Whelton,	6 00	
Jan. 27, 29, 31, Feb. 2. Ref., Miller . .	4 00	
Jan. 31. Ref., Rourke	1 00	
		14 00
Public Buildings Department:		
Dec. 8, 20. Ref., Finneran	\$2 00	
Dec. 13, 15, 19, 23, 26, 27. Ref., Marnell .	6 00	
Dec. 15, 18, 20, 23, 26, 27. Ref., Mintz .	6 00	
Feb. 24. Ref., Mahoney	1 00	
		15 00
Police Department:		
Feb. 13. Ref., Manks	\$1 00	
Feb. 20, 27. Ref., Carroll	2 00	
		3 00
Printing Department:		
Jan. 26, Feb. 2, 16, 23. Ref., Boyle . .	\$4 00	
Feb. 9. Ref., Coleman	1 00	
		5 00
Public Lands:		
Jan. 29, Feb. 23. Ref., King	\$2 00	
Jan. 29. Ref., Rourke	1 00	
Jan. 29, Feb. 3. Ref., Keenan	2 00	
		5 00
Registration of Voters Department:		
Feb. 27. Ref., Cochran		1 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$106 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$106 00	
Relief of the Poor Department:			
Oct. 24, Nov. 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, Dec. 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19. Ref., Jacobs	\$13 00		
Dec. 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 18, 26, 27, 29. Ref., McMackin	10 00		
Dec. 5. Ref., Battis	1 00		
		24 00	
Stony Brook:			
Dec. 19. Ref., Murphy	1 00		
Schools and School-houses:			
Dec. 4, 16. Ref., Marnell	\$2 00		
Feb. 10. Ref., Battis	1 00		
		3 00	
Subway:			
Feb. 16. Ref., Carroll, Ruffin	2 00		
Water-Income Department:			
Dec. 16. Ref., Gormley	1 00		
Water-Supply Department:			
Dec. 15, 22, 23, 26. Ref., W. F. Donovan .	\$4 00		
Nov. 8, 10, Dec. 19. Ref., Reinhart . . .	3 00		
Feb. 13. Ref., Robinson, Coleman, Dono- van	3 00		
		10 00	
Ward Room, Ward 22:			
Feb. 23, 26, 27. Ref., Gormley	\$3 00		
Feb. 26. Ref., Griffin	1 00		
		4 00	
			\$151 00
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.			
Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
May 26. Ref., C. C. Collins	\$1 00		
Butler Eulogy:			
April 5. Ref., Banks	1 00		
Contingent Expenses:			
Mar. 25, Aug. 24. Ref., Merrill	\$2 00		
Jan. 24. Ref., Reidy	1 00		
		3 00	
Claims:			
May 20, Dec. 1, 9, 12, 19, 26. Ref., Lyons,	\$6 00		
Feb. 20, 23, 27, Mar. 2, 9, 13. Ref., Norris,	6 00		
		12 00	
Fire Department:			
Mar. 14. Ref., Dirksmeyer	\$1 00		
Feb. 16, 23, 27, Mar. 15. Ref., Eagar . .	4 00		
Feb. 23, 27, Mar. 6, 9. Ref., Wholey . .	4 00		
		9 00	
Farragut Statue:			
Mar. 31. Ref., Banks	\$1 00		
Apr. 5, 8, 11, 14. Ref., Reinhart	4 00		
Jan. 31. Ref., C. C. Collins	1 00		
		6 00	
Legislative Matters:			
Feb. 17, Mar. 5. Ref., Sears	\$2 00		
Feb. 17, 19, Mar. 3, 5. Ref., Riddle . .	4 00		
		6 00	
Overseeing of the Poor Department:			
Feb. 21, Mar. 13. Ref., Reynolds	\$2 00		
Mar. 13. Ref., Wood	1 00		
		3 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>			
	\$41 00	\$151 00	

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$41 00	\$151 00
Public Buildings Department:		
Feb. 24. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
Police Department:		
Mar. 24, July 24, Sept. 1. Ref., Andrews .	\$3 00	
Mar. 29, Apr. 21. Ref., Dirksmeyer .	2 00	
Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 9. Ref., Reynolds .	4 00	
	—	9 00
Park Department:		
Dec. 14, 21. Ref., C. C. Collins	2 00	
Printing Department:		
Feb. 28, June 29. Ref., Mansfield . .	\$2 00	
May 25. Ref., Boyle	1 00	
	—	3 00
Public Grounds Department:		
May 6, June 12. Ref., Andrews	\$2 00	
July 18, Dec. 19. Ref., Riddle	2 00	
	—	4 00
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department:		
Feb. 26, Mar. 5. Ref., Wood	2 00	
Schools and School Houses:		
Feb. 10. Ref., Wholey	1 00	
Ward Room, Ward 22:		
Feb. 23, 26, Mar. 14. Ref., Reynolds	3 00	
War Veterans in Street Department:		
Mar. 6, 9, 14. Ref., Browne	3 00	
	—	69 00

E. W. HARDEN.

Mar. 15. Report and transcript of hearings before Committee on Legislative Matters, Feb. 28, 1894, 142 folios (3 copies) at 33 cents per folio	49 70
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BOYLSTON CAFÉ COMPANY.

Appropriations:		
Jan. 17. Ref., Briggs	\$1 00	
Contingent Expenses:		
Jan. 24. Ref., Gormley	1 00	
East Boston Tunnel:		
Dec. 20. Ref., Murphy	1 00	
Ferry Department:		
Dec. 5, 13, 19, 22, 27. Ref., Griffin	5 00	
Finance:		
Jan. 27. Ref., Briggs	1 00	
Health Department:		
Nov. 18. Ref., Andrews	1 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Jan. 24. Ref., Reinhart	\$1 00	
Jan. 31. Ref., King	1 00	
	—	2 00
Laying Out Streets Department:		
Dec. 6, 18, 26. Ref., Griffin	3 00	
Legislative Matters:		
Jan. 31. Ref., Riddle, McCarthy	2 00	
Public Buildings Department:		
Dec. 13, 15, 18. Ref., Finneran	\$3 00	
Dec. 23, 29. Ref., M. W. Collins	2 00	
	—	5 00
Public Lands:		
Feb. 3. Ref., King	1 00	
Printing Department:		
Dec. 15. Ref., Mansfield	1 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$24 00	\$269 70

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$24 00	\$269 70
Police Department:		
Dec. 6. Ref., Welch	1 00	
Relief of the Poor Department:		
Nov. 13. Ref., Jacobs	1 00	
Stony Brook:		
Oct. 31, Nov. 14, 22, Dec. 1, 6, 12, 20. Ref., A. J. Patterson	7 00	
Water-Supply Department:		
Dec. 23. Ref., Emerson	1 00	
		34 00
J. A. CONWAY.		
Fire Department:		
Mar. 15. Carriage, Presho, Eagar, Sears, Fitch . . .	\$7 00	
Public Lands:		
Feb. 14. Carriage, King, Rourke	\$7 00	
Mar. 16. Carriage, Briggs, Keenan, Rourke, ...	7 00	
		14 00
Street Laying Out Department:		
Mar. 2. Carriage, Presho, Fottler, Dever	7 00	
		28 00
CUMMINGS BROS.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Feb. 21. Carriage, McMackin, Berwin, Dever . . .	\$7 00	
Legislative Matters:		
Mar. 15. Carriage, Sears, Riddle	7 00	
Police Department:		
Feb. 16. Carriage, Griffin, Carroll, Manks	7 00	
		21 00
JAMES F. BARRY.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Feb. 10. Carriage, Rourke, Battis	\$7 00	
Legislative Matters:		
Mar. 4. Carriage, Coleman, Sears	7 00	
Public Institutions Department:		
Mar. 7. Carriage, O'Hara, Battis, Smith	7 00	
		21 00
BOSTON CAB COMPANY.		
Disposing of Offal:		
Mar. 3. Carriage, Shaw and "Herald" Reporter	\$1 50	
Mar. 10. Carriage, Bryant, Fottler, Patterson	5 00	
Mar. 10. Carriage, O'Brien, Reinhart	5 00	
		\$11 50
Street Laying Out Department:		
Mar. 2. Carriage, Bradley, Reidy	7 00	
		18 50
JOHN ELMS.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Mar. 12. Carriage, Battis, Rourke, Tague	\$7 00	
Public Institutions Department:		
Mar. 9. Carriage, Battis, Wise, Smith	7 00	
		14 00
P. CLARK & SONS.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Mar. 9. Carriage, Donovan, Mitchell, Tague	\$7 00	
Fire Department:		
Mar. 10. Carriage, Donovan, Sears	7 00	
		14 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$420 20

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$420 20
JAMES F. ORMOND.		
Architect Department:		
Mar. 20. Carriage, Miller, Shaw	\$7 00	
Disposing of Offal:		
Mar. 3. Carriage, Fottler, Bryant, Barry, Patterson;	2 00	
		9 00
BRIGHAM'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.		
Fire Department:		
Feb. 16, 23, 27. Ref., Sears	\$3 00	
Legislative Matters:		
Feb. 6, 19, 20, 28. Ref., Sears	4 00	
		7 00
AUGUSTINE P. TURNBULL.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Feb. 17. Carriage, Tague		7 00
JAMES SULLIVAN.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Feb. 21. Carriage, Norris, King, McMackin		7 00
RICHARD KELLY.		
Ward Room, Ward 22:		
Mar. 2. Carriage, Gormley, Shaw, Reynolds		7 00
THOMAS H. SULLIVAN.		
Ward Room, Ward 22:		
Feb. 24. Carriage, Shaw, Gormley, Reynolds		7 00
BACON & TARBELL.		
Public Buildings Department:		
Nov. 2. Carriage, Mintz, Marnell, Kelly		7 00
JOHN MULHERN.		
Fire Department:		
Mar. 8. Carriage, Costello, Sears		7 00
M. HERLIHY & SON.		
Public Institutions Department:		
Mar. 13. Carriage, Fields, Wise, Battis		7 00
POST PUBLISHING COMPANY.		
Legislative Matters:		
Feb. 24. Advertising hearing		6 00
BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.		
Legislative Matters:		
Feb. 24. Advertising hearing		6 00
BOSTON HERALD COMPANY.		
Legislative Matters:		
Feb. 24. Advertising hearing		6 00
HENRY & BOLES.		
Disposing of Offal:		
Mar. 10. Ref., Shaw	\$1 00	
Ward Room. Ward 22:		
Feb. 23, 24, 26, 28, Mar. 14. Ref., Shaw	5 00	
		6 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$509 20

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

7

Brought forward, \$509 20

J. O. RICKARD & Co.

Finance:

Feb. 3, 10, 14, 21, Mar. 7. Ref., Marnell . . . \$5 00

Library Department:

Feb. 27. Ref., Connorton . . . 1 00

6 00

THE MOULTON.

Appropriations:

Jan. 24. Ref., Callahan . . . \$1 00

Finance:

Feb. 10. Ref., Briggs . . . 1 00

Relief of the Poor Department:

Nov. 10, 11, 17. Ref., Jacobs . . . 3 00

5 00

J. A. ROGERS.

Ward Room, Ward 22:

Feb. 27. Carriage, W. W. Davis . . . 5 00

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT COMPANY.

Legislative Matters:

Feb. 24. Advertising hearing . . . 4 50

P. L. SCHRIFTGIESSER & Co.

Legislative Matters:

Feb. 24. Advertising hearing . . . 2 08

KENNY & CLARK.

Disposing of Offal:

Mar. 3. Carriage, Reinhart, Brawley, Silloway . . . 1 50

ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL.

Feb. 10. Printing 125 Card Notices, Ordinances . . . 1 17

\$534 45

Appropriation, 1894-95 . . . \$5,500 00

Expenditures to April 1, 1894 . . . 1,164 58

Balance April 1, 1894 . . . \$4,335 42



MAYOR'S MESSAGE

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE BOARD OF POLICE,

SUBMITTING

A LIST OF PERSONS HOLDING LICENSES FOR
THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS WHO
ARE NOT RESIDENTS OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
April 5, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Board of Police giving the information called for in your order of March 15, 1894, in regard to the number of non-resident liquor dealers in this city.

Respectfully,

NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON,
No. 7 PEMBERTON SQUARE, March 29, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor:*

SIR: In compliance with your request the Board of Police has the honor to submit herewith a list of persons holding licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors who are not residents of the city.

Respectfully yours,

A. T. WHITING,
Chairman.

Firm Name.	Place of Business.	Non-Residents.	Residence.
Adams, Taylor & Co.,	105 State St.,	L. Adams,	Newton,
Alameda Co.,	104 Tremont St.,	Wm. F. Horton,	{ London,
Armstrong, Geo. W.,	Bos. & Albany Depot,	Geo. W. Armstrong,	{ Eng.
Armstrong, Michael } F. & Co., }	104 Canal St.,	M. F. Armstrong,	Brookline. Everett.
Baldwin & Punch,	355 Commercial St.,	{ F. S. Baldwin,	Chelsea.
Benson, John M. & Co.,	184 Friend St.,	{ J. P. Punch,	Cambridge.
Biesenbach & Co.,	1 North Centre St.,	J. M. Benson,	Somerville.
Brown, Frank B. & Co.,	33 Tremont St.,	H. S. Doane,	Cambridge.
Brennan, Jer. H. & Co.,	109 West Fourth St.,	Joseph Foster,	Newton.
Burke & McCanna,	49 Causeway St.,	Frank J. Davoren,	Quincy.
		Michael Burke,	Marlboro.
Camia, Poleri & Peretti,	176 North St.,	L. Peretti,	Somerville.
Cannon, Patrick & Co.,	106 Endicott St.,	M. P. Mealy,	Chelsea.
Cassidy, J. E. & Son,	50 Broad St.,	{ J. E. Cassidy,	Watertown.
		{ J. E. Cassidy, jr.,	"
Chandler, H. F. & B. W.,	158 Commercial St.,	B. W. Chandler,	Chelsea.
Cochran, Samuel Q.,	6 Congress Sq.,	W. C. Ulman,	Brookline.
Colbert, John & Co.,	187 Blackstone St.,	John Colbert,	Somerville.
Collins, Theo. J. & Co.,	26 Dover St.,	B. O'Brien,	Arlington.
Cottle, Pitcher & Co.,	28 India St.,	F. C. Pitcher,	Medford.
Cowper, Rowland & Co.,	20 Hayward Pl.,	John Brownlie,	Everett.
Cullen, Thos. & Co.,	350 Commercial St.,	{ Thomas Cullen,	Somerville.
		{ Maurice Breen,	"
Cushman, A. W. & Co.,	1 North St.,	E. T. Nash,	Malden.
Cusick, P. H. & Co.,	9 Pynchon St.,	T. J. Cusick,	Brookline.
Davenport & Hersey,	422 Washington St.,	{ F. S. Davenport,	Medford.
		{ F. A. Hersey,	Somerville.
Davenport, Jos. S. & Co.,	99 Haverhill St.,	{ J. S. Davenport,	Somerville.
		{ W. H. Gleeson,	"
Davis & Drake,	59 Causeway St.,	M. W. Drake,	W. Medford
Damon, G. A. & J. L.,	Hotel Thorndike,	{ J. L. Damon,	Newton.
		{ G. A. Damon,	Stoughton.
Devereaux & Meserve,	62 Broad St.,	C. J. Devereaux,	Arlington.
Devine, T. A. & Co.,	180 Friend St.,	T. A. Devine,	Salem.
Dinsmore, A. S. & Co.,	65 Blackstone St.,	A. S. Dinsmore,	Haverhill.
Doherty, Jas. & Co.,	181 Cambridge St.,	Jas. Doherty,	Cambridge.
Doherty, Neil & Co.,	166 Merrimac St.,	Neil Doherty,	Cambridge.
Durgin, Park & Co.,	30 North Market St.,	{ J. G. Chandler,	Malden.
		{ E. Park,	Somerville.
Durkee, L. C. & Co.,	259 Friend St.,	O. F. Durkee,	Northfield.
Ellis, Chas. E. & Co.,	177 Hanover St.,	E. C. Cameron,	Hyde Park.
Empire Distilling Co.,	200 Congress St.,	{ J. Joyce,	Lawrence.
		{ J. Walsh,	Somerville.
Feely, John & Co.,	119 Haverhill St.,	John Feely,	Everett.
Fellner & Adelof,	7 Exchange Pl.,	{ H. Fellner,	Brookline.
		{ M. Adelof,	Revere.
Fellner, Julius & Co.,	150 Tremont St.,	Julius Fellner,	Brookline.
Felton & Son,	17 Broad St.,	{ F. L. Felton,	Newton.
		{ L. H. Felton,	"
Fessenden, C. B. & Co.,	177 Court St.,	Frank Frost,	Cambridge.
Fern, O. L. & Co.,	166 Blackstone St.,	O. L. Fern,	Cambridge.
Finn, Thos. F. & Co.,	11 Bow St.,	Thos. F. Finn,	Somerville.

Firm Name.	Place of Business.	Non-Residents.	Residence.
Flagg, D. F. & Co.,	165 Blackstone St.,	{ C. P. Flagg, Geo. Hart,	Brookline. Melrose.
Flynn, Henry M. & Co.,	80 Portland St.,	Henry M. Flynn,	E. Camb'e.
Flynn, John & Co.,	31 Motte St.,	James Flynn,	Chelsea.
Frost & Dearborn,	6 Pearl St.,	{ J. W. Dearborn, A. B. Dearborn,	Brookline. "
Frost, E. R. & Co.,	20 Faneuil Hall q.,	E. R. Frost,	Aub'ndale.
Gahm, Joseph & Co.,	53 Hartford St.,	J. S. Gahm,	Cambridge.
Gahm, Philip A. & Co.,	58 Sudbury St.,	P. A. Gahm,	Maplewood.
Gassett, Chas. E. & Co.,	161 Blackstone St.,	C. E. Gassett,	Melrose.
Gibbon, John S. & Co.,	362 Atlantic Ave.,	J. S. Gibbon,	Brookline.
Goldsmith, Nath'l F. & Co.,	{ 6 Central Wharf,	W. H. Keith,	Watert'n.
Gove, C. S. & Co.,	30 Canal St.,	{ C. S. Gove, A. P. Kelly,	Cambridge. "
Gove, J. A. & Co.,	108 Chauncy St.,	J. A. Gove,	Winthrop.
Graham, John & Co.,	3 Hawes St.,	John Graham,	W. Medf'd.
Green, Jeremiah & Co.,	68 Cambridge St.,	John Walsh,	Somerville.
Greenleaf, C. H. & Co.,	Hotel Vendome,	C. H. Greenleaf,	N.H.
Haggerty, Roger & Co.,	162 Endicott St.,	R. Haggerty,	Somerville.
Hauck, J. B. & Co.,	275 Maverick St.,	J. B. Hauck,	Beachmont.
Heffernan, Edward & Co.,	{ 88 Portland St.,	Edward Heffernan,	Lynn.
Hewett, George F. & Co.,	25 Beach St.,	Geo. Hewett,	Worcester.
Holbrook, F. W. & Son,	12 Canal St.,	F. W. Holbrook,	Winthrop.
Holbrook, M. D. & Co.,	110 State St.,	Geo. W. Hutchins,	Arlington.
Huguley, H. W. & Co.,	169 Blackstone St.,	H. W. Huguley,	Brookline.
Hunt, F. W. & Co.,	8 India St.,	{ F. W. Hunt, D. F. Hunt,	Melrose. Reading.
Johnson, John J. & Co.,	200 Friend St.,	J. J. Johnson,	Medford.
Johnson, T. Dexter,	90 Massachusetts Ave.,	{ R. A. Flanders, T. D. Johnson,	Brookline. Nahant.
Kearins, Patrick & Co.,	166 Canal St.,	Patrick Kearins,	Somerville.
Keefe & Sullivan,	23 Howard St.,	D. F. Sullivan,	Somerville.
Kirby, John F. & Co.,	16 Charles River Ave.,	John F. Kirby,	Everett.
Lovell, Andrew J.,	62 Cambridge St.,	A. J. Lovell,	Cambridge.
Lythgoe, Geo. Z. & Co.,	284 Friend St.,	Geo. Z. Lythgoe,	Winthrop.
Mahoney, John H.,	230 Commercial St.,	John H. Mahoney,	Beachmont.
Marston, R. & Co.,	23 Brattle St.,	R. Marston,	Barnstable.
McLaughlin, Patrick & Co.,	{ 460 Commercial St.,	Pat'k McLaughlin,	Revere.
McQuillen, B. J. & Co.,	45 Magazine St.,	Cath'rine McQuillen	Wellesley.
Mills & Webber,	201 Causeway St.,	{ Edward Mills, A. D. Webber,	Medford. Cambridge.
Monroe, E. L. & Co.,	72 Broad St.,	{ E. L. Monroe, W. D. Monroe,	{ Norfolk Downs.
Moore & Sinnott,	162 State St.,	{ A. M. Moore, J. Sinnott,	Phila. "
Morrill, L. W. & Co.,	1 South Market St.,	L. W. Morrill,	E. Som'vle.
Mullett, Geo. F.,	71 Chelsea St.,	Geo. F. Mullett,	Malden.
Murphy, Andrew J. & Co.,	{ 225 Federal St.,	A. J. Murphy,	Chelsea.
Nash & Bowers,	40 School St.,	F. J. Nash,	Brookline.

Firm Name.	Place of Business.	Non-Residents.	Residence.
Neale, O. S. & Co.,	Howard St.,	{ J. A. Fairbanks, N. L. Bean,	Cambridge. Malden.
Newcomb & Frost,	671 Boylston St.,	{ W. E. Frost, C. H. Newcomb,	Brookline. “
Nichol, James & Co.,	31 Tremont St.,	J. F. Nichol,	W. Som'vle.
Norton, Edward H. & Co.,	648 Parker St.,	E. H. Norton,	Worcester.
Nowell, I. W. & Co.,	508 Main St.,	I. W. Nowell,	Somerville.
Ostermeyer, Ludwig } & Co., }	177 Hampden St.,	Catherine Normile,	Cambridge.
Patten, Wm. T.,	556 Main St.,	W. T. Patten,	Somerville.
Pettes, P. P. & Co.,	81 Green St.,	P. P. Pettes,	Somerville.
Petts, Sanford F. & Co.,	237 Friend St.,	F. Petts,	Keene, N. H.
Pierce, S. S. & Co.,	2 Tremont St.,	{ W. S. Pierce, Chas. L. Eaton,	Milton. Malden.
Potter & Co.,	69 Beach St.,	B. E. Potter,	Waltham.
Quennell, W. J. & } Frank, }	26 Dock Sq.,	F. Quennell,	Somerville.
Regan, Michael F. & } Co., }	39 Harrison Ave.,	J. F. Stratton,	Milford.
Rickard, J. O. & Co.,	54 North St.,	{ H. E. Sylvester, J. W. Welch,	Malden. Quincy.
Robinson, Wm. & Sons,	102 Sudbury St.,	{ A. H. Robinson, A. B. Robinson,	{ Melrose Highl'ds. Winter Hill.
Ropes, Wm. H.,	50 Mt. Vernon St.,	Wm. H. Ropes,	Lynn.
Russell, Wm. G. & Co.,	123 Merrimac St.,	Wm. G. Russell,	Everett.
Seaver & Co.,	14 Maverick Sq.,	E. W. Seaver,	Everett.
Sexton, Jas. H. & Co.,	307 Atlantic Ave.,	J. H. Sexton,	Maplewood.
Shea, Daniel & Co.,	174 Blackstone St.,	Daniel Shea,	Cambridge.
Shea & Nagle,	9 Charlestown St.,	D. J. Nagle,	Beachmont.
Sinclair & Mann,	Quincy House,	Chas. A. Sinclair,	{ Ports- mouth, N. H.
Smith, Fred L. & Co.,	191 Maverick St.,	Theo. Geisel,	Springfield.
Smith, Hoyt & Co.,	283 Franklin St.,	{ J. M. Hoyt, W. G. Hoyt,	Lynn. “
Smith, Thos. L. & Sons,	21 Washington St.,	{ T. F. Smith, G. A. Smith, F. M. Smith,	Cambridge. Wakefield. Brookline.
Stack, Jas. H. & Co.,	38 Eliot St.,	J. H. Stack,	Brookline.
Stanley & Co.,	356 Atlantic Ave.,	S. Stanley,	Lawrence.
Stern, Chas. & Sons,	37 Bromfield St.,	{ Chas. Stern, Perkins Stern,	California. New York.
Strass, S. J. & Co.,	158 Merrimac St.,	Geo. Ford,	Lawrence.
Sullivan, James & Co.,	72 Beach St.,	Jas. Sullivan,	Newton.
Tarrant, Thos. R. & Co.,	230 Friend St.,	T. R. Tarrant,	Somerville.
Torrey, Geo. W. & Co.,	24 South Market St.,	G. W. Torrey,	Aub'ndale.
Turner, Albert E.,	105 Court St.,	A. E. Turner,	Cambridge.
Viehhauser, Wm. & Co.,	6 Post Office Sq.,	Fritz Zoeller,	Somerville.
Walsh, Jas. & Co.,	167 Cambridge St.,	Jas. Walsh,	Cambridge.

Firm Name.	Place of Business.	Non-residents.	Residence.
Walsh, John & Co.,	55 Merrimac St.,	John Walsh,	Somerville.
Wasserboehr, J. E. & Son,	292 State St.,	H. P. Wasserboehr,	Hyde Park.
Welch, Jas. E. & Co.,	212 South St.,	{ Jas. E. Welch,	N. Adams.
Weld, A. H. & Son,	6 North Market St.,	{ O. W. Welch,	"
Weld, Otis E. & Co.,	185 State St.,	A. H. Weld,	Somerville.
		{ C. G. Thompson,	Braintree.
		{ John Leavitt,	Newton.
Whipple, J. R. & Co.,	Young's Hotel,	J. B. Whipple,	{ New Bos.,
			{ N.H.
White, Edward P. & Co.,	189 Blackstone St.,	{ E. P. White,	Arlington.
Wilfert, Geo. H. & Co.,	117 Blackstone St.,	{ Martha T. Favor,	Watertown.
Wilfert, John N. & Co.,	40 Province St.,	G. H. Wilfert,	Beachmont.
		J. N. Wilfert,	Beachmont.
Wirth, Jacob & Co.,	33 Eliot St.,	H. R. Wirth,	{ Provi-
			{ dence,
			{ R.I.
Wise, Daniel P. & Co.,	25 Temple Place,	Daniel P. Wise,	Malden.
Wood, Pollard & Co.,	263 Friend St.,	S. P. Pollard,	Brookline.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 5, 1894.

Assigned to one week from this date, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



ARGUMENT

OF

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR,

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON TRANSIT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
LEGISLATURE,

DELIVERED APRIL 4, 1894.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

CITY HALL, April 9, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the order of your honorable body, passed to-day, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my argument, delivered April 4, 1894, before the Committee on Transit of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

A R G U M E N T.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

The question of rapid transit is before this committee upon a variety of petitions and in a variety of ways. There is a petition of the Mayor of Boston for amendments to the subway act passed last year, and accepted by the City Council. There is a bill in support of that petition for certain specified amendments to that act. Various applications have been made by various parties for elevated railroad charters, and various bills have been presented in support of those petitions. You have finally the Governor's inaugural address, which devotes two pages to the discussion of this subject, refers in commendatory language both to the subway and to elevated railroads, and closes in the following words:

"The problem must be eventually passed upon by the Legislature, whether elevated roads or tunnels, or both, are to be adopted as the most practical and least expensive methods to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number. Much time and labor have been given by your predecessors to this subject. It deserves careful consideration by you, and should the Legislature of 1894 succeed in solving this great problem by practical legislation, it will have earned for itself an enviable record in this good Commonwealth, where so much has been accomplished for the comfort and convenience of its citizens."

The whole question of rapid transit, elevated roads, subways and all, is before this committee to-day in proper shape for the committee to report and the Legislature to enact any law that it sees fit upon this subject.

The task is one of much difficulty and of great importance, and, as his excellency has pointed out, the opportunity given to this committee and to this Legislature is coextensive with the difficulty and importance of the problem. You have been kind and patient in respect to the number of hearings that have been advertised and held. You have given thirteen hearings upon the subway, and nine hearings upon other matters, or twenty-two in all. You have heard sixty witnesses in person upon the subway, and sixteen at other hearings; and you have heard from about twenty other persons by let-

ter. You have also heard, directly or indirectly, from thousands of the citizens of Boston who have sent petitions either to this committee or to the City Council of Boston in favor of the plan now proposed, and you have had an opportunity for familiarizing yourselves with what has been done and what is expected to be done in other cities of this and other countries relating to subways and to elevated railroads.

The subway commissioners, in whose behalf the amendments to the subway act of last year were proposed, were appointed and confirmed on the eighth of January of this year. It was their duty, before undertaking the actual execution of the work specified in the act of last year, to investigate and see whether that work could successfully be carried out under the provisions of the act. Those gentlemen might, Mr. Chairman, have proceeded at once to dig a hole in the ground without considering where they were coming out, or what would be the ultimate expense, or the ultimate good to be derived from the work which was authorized by the act. As prudent business men, and as faithful public officers, they concluded it was their duty to investigate first, and if they found any inaccuracies, or incompleteness in the provisions of the act, to report the fact to the Legislature with their suggestions and recommendations. It was their duty, it seems to me, to pursue that course. It was their duty, it seems to me, as public officers, to advocate such perfecting legislation as in their opinion was necessary in order to make the plan entrusted to their care a success.

Some criticism has been made because the commissioners have asked individuals to appear here. The committee will recollect, however, that the witnesses who have appeared at the suggestion of the commission, either orally or by letter, or upon petition, were for the most part either professional experts or gentlemen who appeared last year in remonstrance against the proposition of the West End Street Railway Company to use, or, rather, to abuse the surface of the Common. This particular subway act was the direct result of the agitation to defend the Common. It was advisable, in my judgment it was necessary, for this commission to ascertain what those people thought about the amendments which they themselves, as commissioners, thought necessary. It was also their duty to seek the advice of engineers and experts, and to present their evidence as to cost and upon the other engineering questions in the case. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the commission has discharged the duties entrusted to its care with singular fidelity and skill.

I propose to broaden the scope of my argument beyond

the amendments directly proposed by the commission, and to close this case as I began it, with the suggestion that the subway can not only be used as a means for affording more or less complete relief from the congestion upon Tremont and connecting streets, but also as the best available means upon the whole of getting an elevated railroad through the expensive part of the city, and thus of affording to the citizens of Boston rapid transit such as they have long desired. It should always be borne in mind in considering this problem that the two questions are distinct. The question of relief from congestion is an entirely different question from that of rapid transit. You could solve one, perhaps, without touching the other; and conversely. The plan which we submit for your approval seems to us to solve both questions at the same time in a comparatively inexpensive way.

Before proceeding to discuss in detail the merits of the subway from the double standpoint of relieving congestion and of furnishing rapid transit, I would like to call the attention of the committee to the amount of congestion in our streets to-day.

THE CONGESTED DISTRICT.

ble 1.

The congested district is bounded by Causeway street on the north, by Eliot street upon the south, upon the west by the Common, Park street, Court street, and Green street, and on the east by a line somewhere through South and Kilby streets. Its length is only $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth at the widest part is only 1,500 feet, and in some places it is only 700 feet. Its area is 217 acres, or about one-third of a square mile. And in this narrow portion of the city the width of streets varies from ten to sixty feet, and the average width of the sidewalks is only eight feet.

I will now call your attention to some of the obstructions which have been placed in this district by the surface car-system. Forty-three of the streets in this district are occupied by railway tracks, from one to three upon each. There are sixteen miles of single track, there are fourteen miles of trolley wire, twelve miles of feed wire, seven miles of cross wire and twenty-two miles of guard wire; there are 714 posts, and, worse than all, there are 195 crossings, 149 junctions, and 257 switches in that 217 acres.

Now let us see what the amount of travel is that passes into the congested district every day. The report of the railroad commissioners for the current year shows that the average daily travel upon the steam railroads to and from the city of Boston is 155,000. That is to say, the steam

railroads bring into the congested district, or carry from it, 155,000 people daily. The West End Street Railway Company must, in addition, carry at the least calculation 200,000 people daily through this district. According to statement of counsel for the West End Railway Company in this case, 150,000 people a day ride upon the Tremont-street line alone. That I take to mean the entire Tremont-street line, and not simply that part which is within the congested district, for I cannot conceive that as many as that could ride upon that portion of Tremont street which is north of Eliot street. If you take into account the number that must ride upon the Washington-street cars and on the other forty-two lines within the district, you cannot avoid the conclusion that at least 200,000 people daily use the cars within the narrow limits of this district.

You will find that the amount of freight carried daily through the streets of Boston within this district is enormous, aggregating 100,000 tons a day, according to the calculations of the Master Teamsters' Association.

Let us now consider what the population is that feeds this district. You have in the city proper a population of 475,000, as now estimated. You have within ten miles of the State House an estimated population of about 1,000,000. The extent to which these people ride is shown by the fact that the steam railroads which come into the city of Boston carry one-sixth of all the passengers carried on the steam railroads in the United States of America. If you will turn to Poor's Manual, you will find that the total passenger traffic of all steam railroads in the United States is 575,769,688, while the passenger traffic of the five roads connecting with Boston is 100,502,972 a year, or more than one-sixth of the whole. This travel does not all come into Boston, of course, but it is an illustration of the extent to which people ride in this community. We have a street-railway system which is not only the most extensive in mileage, confided to the care of a single corporation, that exists to-day, but one which carries more people, I believe, per mile, than any other company anywhere else in existence, except one or two corporations that operate a single line only. The total passenger traffic of the West End Street Railway Company for the year ending September 30 last was 366,000 a day. In other words, gentlemen, you have a population of a million people most of whom are daily brought into a business district only 217 acres in extent, smaller, more contracted, more congested than any similar part of any other large city in the world.

THE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Now, let us consider what accommodations are furnished by the present surface system for the transportation of the millions of people who annually desire to go through the heart of the city. The evidence in this case shows that the maximum number of cars that the West End Street Railway Company runs upon Tremont street per hour, both ways, is 332; that the average speed through the congested district, when there are no blocks, is over four miles per hour, and that it varies from three to four miles. If there are blocks, you come down very easily to a speed of a mile per hour. A car starting from Eliot street, going to Causeway street, or *vice versa*, stops on the average thirteen times, seven times for passengers and six times for other causes. The average length of each stop for passengers is 11.7 seconds. That is the condition of travel upon Tremont street, as shown by the evidence in this case. If a similar investigation were made in respect to Washington street, the conditions would be found to be at least as bad, if not worse, and there are many other streets in the congested district which are no better.

I need not refer to the amount of personal danger which these conditions create. I need not refer to the popular dissatisfaction which is felt with these conditions. Any member of the committee can satisfy himself as to what the people of Boston think about the present condition of things, by simply walking down Tremont or Washington streets about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and listening to what the people say upon the sidewalks. I will not go into these matters in detail, because they are admitted by everybody, even by the corporation that is most interested upon the other side, by the West End Street Railway Company itself, as I shall presently have occasion to show.

The facts of the matter simply are that, through no fault of the street-railway company, but in spite of the intelligence displayed by its directors and officers in the management of their cars, the limit of capacity of that system has long since been reached and passed; that the streets of Boston are no longer highways for public travel, upon which you and I and the rest of the people of the Commonwealth can walk and drive and go in any way we please in freedom and in safety; that they have been diverted from their original and only proper use as public ways into something little better than railway locations; and that, at certain hours of the day, they are simply yards for the storage of cars.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

Everybody admits that something must be done. However much the witnesses who have appeared before the committee disagree in respect to what should be done, they are all united in demanding something. But what are the various remedies proposed?

In the first place, some people think that there should be a change in the motive power. Suggestions have been made that the overhead trolley system should be replaced by an underground trolley or conduit system, or by a system of magnetic contact, such as is now in experimental operation at Salem, or that the trolley should be superseded by accumulators or storage batteries. Those suggestions would probably, any or all of them, accomplish something in the way of freeing the people from the danger of overhead wires; but none of them would accomplish anything in the way of relief from congestion; for there would be just as many cars as to-day, and if one of the devices suggested was adopted, namely, the storage battery, the cars would be even heavier than they are to-day, and correspondingly more difficult to manage, to stop, and to start. In other words, there is no relief from congestion in any of these suggestions, and nobody contends that any greater speed can be acquired.

Elevated railroads are advocated. I believe they are desired by the people, and I shall have something to say presently upon that subject; but elevated railroads taken by themselves will do nothing to relieve congestion. Unaccompanied by the removal of tracks from the surface of the streets, elevated roads will aggravate and intensify the congestion from which those streets are suffering to-day.

Street widenings constitute an obvious and very frequent suggestion. The city of Boston could undoubtedly spend any amount of money in widening streets. We have already spent \$37,580,162.03 since 1822 in widening streets and changing their grades.¹ But I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the people and taxpayers of Boston want to spend any more millions for widening streets or creating new ones in the congested and expensive portion of this city, if the only result is to be a large increase in the city debt, and the extension of the present evils by placing street railway tracks in all the new or widened thoroughfares. Such a policy would not only be extravagant from the standpoint of the public treasury, but it would be an aggravation, an

¹ See Auditor's Report for 1893-4, page 208.

extension, a perpetuation of the present surface car system, which is the root of the entire evil.

Cutting up the Common is a favorite suggestion. But that is not going to help that part of the city which lies to the north of Park street; and there is more trouble in that part of the congested district than there is in the other. It was the request of the West End Street Railway Company to place tracks upon the surface of the Common which stirred up the agitation to defend the Common last year. The people rose in revolt at the mere suggestion, and I think that idea can be excluded from the consideration of any committee or any legislature. But the point I desire to make here is that it would not do any good. It would simply enable the West End Street Railway Company to put four tracks along Tremont and Boylston streets, instead of two, and that, instead of offering a cure for existing evils, would simply perpetuate and intensify them. There would be more cars, more tracks, more delays, and more danger than there is to-day, instead of less; in other words, that suggestion is practically worthless, except to the West End Street Railway Company.

A frequent suggestion, becoming more frequent as the years go on, and one which has the merit of really doing something, of really curing the existing evils, is the complete removal of the tracks from the congested district; or stopping them at Causeway and Eliot streets, or, at Scollay square or Adams Square. Now, that suggestion, gentlemen, would cure the congestion beyond any question, and it would restore our streets to their proper use as highways for teams and foot passengers. But the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the subway have realized that there is a popular demand for transportation through the city from north to south, and they have felt that any relief obtained by the entire removal of the cars would, if granted, be temporary only, and that it would not be long before the tracks would be replaced under the pressure of those who desire to be carried upon them through the congested district. They have felt that it was impolitic, unwise, and practically fruitless, to suggest the removal of the tracks, unless some substitute was at the same time provided which would accommodate at least as many people and as many cars as the present system does.

THE SUBWAY.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the merit of the subway plan is that it does that very thing. It furnishes relief from congestion,

— not a complete, but a very considerable relief, amounting, I should argue, to about two-thirds of the whole ; — and it affords that relief, not by depriving the people of Boston and its suburbs of the opportunity to be transported through the heart of the city upon cars, but by furnishing them better opportunities than they enjoy to-day. The subway plan also lends itself admirably to the construction of an elevated railroad, which, I think, the great majority of our people want. It affords the most practicable route from the financial standpoint which has yet been suggested for getting an elevated railway through the heart of the city. The plan, taken in its entirety, seems to be open to the least objections. We cannot claim for it that it is open to none ; no ideal plan that will please everybody, and hurt nobody, and cost nothing, can possibly be suggested ; but we do claim for this plan that it is open to the least objections, and that it has received the largest popular support.

The subway would be built for four tracks from the corner of Shawmut avenue and Tremont street to some point at the northern part of the congested district, say at Causeway street. Two of the tracks would be for the use of the present surface systems, the Lynn & Boston and the West End ; the other two would be reserved for the use of the elevated railway, which would be built in its first and main line from Sullivan square in Charlestown to Franklin Park in Dorchester.

ITS CAPACITY.

Taking up that portion of the subway which would be devoted to the use of the surface cars, first, I propose, with your permission, to compare those tracks and their capacity with the capacity of the present surface system.

There would be two tracks as now ; but they would be free from all occasional obstructions and interruptions. The cars would stop four times for passengers, as against thirteen full stops made now on the average by every car that traverses that district, either for passengers or because of some obstructing team. There would be no blocks unless the system broke down, and of that, of course, there is an equal chance in either system. There would be no snow or ice or rain or water. There would be less expenditure and waste of electric power. The number of cars that could be run upon two tracks of the subway, as compared with the present number, would be in the proportion of about 550 to 332 ; and the rate of speed would be double the average speed of a West End car to-day when there are no

unusual delays, and many times its speed when the road is for any reason blocked.

Table III.

A calculation based upon the uncontradicted evidence in this case shows that the maximum number of cars which the West End Street Railway Company now operates upon both tracks in Tremont street is 332 per hour. If the cars were run singly through the subway, the capacity of both tracks would be 380, 340, or 300 cars per hour, according as the speed was six, seven, or eight miles, including stops. In other words, accurate calculations bear out the first thought of every person upon considering this problem, that if we had two unobstructed tracks, free from the numerous junctions and switches and interfering teams which now block Tremont street, you could run more cars than can possibly be got through that highway upon the surface under the present conditions. The excess is not great, the calculation is not overstated, but you will see that the number is greater by from forty to fifty cars per hour, and that the speed is materially increased. If you reduce the speed to the present average of four miles or three and one-half you could undoubtedly get more cars in; but I have assumed that the public would desire a speed of at least six miles per hour including stops, and I find that the calculation shows that the capacity of those two tracks in the subway would be about 380 cars per hour, if they were run singly as to-day.

But that is not the way in which the subway would be operated. It would be operated by running cars in pairs. You are familiar, of course, with the manner in which the street-railway systems of Philadelphia and Chicago are operated; in Philadelphia with two cars, and in Chicago with three. That system would never do in the crowded streets of the congested part of Boston, and has never been attempted here; there is no objection to it, however, in the wide and straight avenues of the suburbs. It cannot now be operated at all in this city, because there would be no use in bringing two cars or three cars hitched together down to Park square, only to have them stop there, and proceed through the heart of the city singly; but if you had two unobstructed tracks in a subway from Park square, you could run your cars in pairs to the end of their respective routes. The calculation shows that when run in pairs the two tracks in the subway would have a capacity of 560 cars per hour, or 548, or 512, according as the speed was six, seven, or eight miles per hour.

In other words, you get a capacity, stated moderately and conservatively, of about 50 per cent. in excess of the capacity of the present surface system.

Other advantages are that the platform accommodations would be very much superior to what we have now. We should have platforms of ample width and length upon which people could wait, and wait in comfort, pending the arrival of the cars they sought to take. These platforms would be covered; they would be dry, and light, and cheerful. The citizen could buy his papers there, and wait on comfortable seats for the arrival of his car. The stations would be infinitely superior to anything that exists to-day. There is only one part of Boston where the West End Road has anything like enough room for a platform, and that is in front of the Granary Burying-Ground. Now, every station that has been designed for this subway provides as long and as wide a platform for every track as now exists in front of the Granary Burying-Ground.

We have shown by evidence in this case that the subway would be easily lighted, that it could be ventilated without difficulty, and that it could be drained. There has been no attempt made to controvert the evidence upon these points. The calculations made, — and they are also uncontradicted, — show an increased accommodation in respect to the number of cars, and to the speed at which they can run. In short, the evidence must satisfy any inquiring mind that the two tracks in the subway will add 50 per cent. to the transportation accommodations of the public through the heart of the city, and that those accommodations will be very much more convenient and comfortable in all other respects than now.

I said that there had been no evidence in contradiction of that submitted in behalf of the city. And I do not want to leave that point without calling attention to the fact that if there was any evidence that could by human ingenuity have been procured and brought to this committee to refute the statements of our engineers, that information must be in the possession and subject to the control of the West End Street Railway Company, and yet none has been produced.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

Now, this subway is not a new idea. It is not a new idea in any sense. The learned counsel for the West End Street Railway Company, in summing up, yesterday, intimated that it hadn't been heard of until a number of prominent gentlemen who advocated its adoption went to City Hall and held a meeting of their own on the 18th of last December.

To hear the counsel anybody would suppose that he had never heard of a subway, and that the West End Street Rail-

way Company had no official or corporate knowledge of the subway plan. And yet this corporation, that professes such childlike ignorance upon this subject, that comes here for "inquiry and for observation," that assumes it knows nothing, and pretends that this is a new idea, that corporation, gentlemen, was chartered to build a subway!

Mr. HYDE. — Mr. Mayor, if you will allow me a single correction, I think you misunderstood me. All I said was with reference to this particular bill; I did not say the subject, but the particular bill.

Mayor MATTHEWS. — I have heard Mr. Hyde's suggestion, and I have no desire to qualify my remarks. I think that the substance of his argument and the attitude of his corporation is assumed ignorance.

Chapter 413 of the Acts of 1887 will well repay the reading by any member of this committee; it has not been referred to yet in these hearings. That is the act under which the West End Street Railway operates to-day. It is not its charter, but it is the act which gives validity and life to the present street-railroad system — the original consolidation act of the West End Street Railway Company. Three sections of that act, Mr. Chairman, are devoted to a subway. The men who created the West End Street Railway system foresaw in 1887 that they must have a subway in order to accommodate the people, and they took pains to provide in their act for power to build one.

There is nothing new, therefore, in the subway idea, least of all to the officers and directors and counsel of the West End Street Railway Company.

So, gentlemen, we have shown in this case the practicability of such a subway as a means of relief from congestion. We have shown that when the subway is built, you can take up all the tracks on Tremont street and connecting thoroughfares; that you can take up the whole Tremont-street system of the West End Street Railway Company, which, according to the statement of counsel, carries nearly one-half of all the passengers carried by the road; and that you can put that system into this subway with infinite gain to the citizens in respect to freedom from injury and personal risk, in respect to comfortable and convenient accommodations, in respect to the speed with which they can be transported through the city from north to south, and in respect to the number of people that can be thus transported.

I submit that we have demonstrated the utility and value of the subway simply as a measure of relief from congestion.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Now, what will this plan do for an elevated railroad? You remember that the Rapid Transit act of last year provided for a road from Sullivan square, I think, in Charlestown, to Franklin park in Dorchester. I have the honor to suggest that that same route be adopted this year, with this variation only: that it shall traverse the expensive part of Boston underground upon two tracks in the proposed subway. It will be the same route, the same scheme exactly, as received the support of 24,012 voters at the last State election, with the exception that the cost will be \$12,000,000 less by reason of going underground between Pleasant street and Causeway street, rather than overhead.

There are various ways of putting an elevated railroad through the heart of the city. The average thought that occurs to the casual inquirer is that of building tracks in Tremont or Washington street. Well, it is my judgment, Mr. Chairman, that no elevated railroad system will ever be built in Washington or Tremont street. No elevated railroad system could be built there without the confiscation of private rights, and I do not believe that the Supreme Judicial Court or the General Court of Massachusetts will ever permit any such thing to be done.

Various other ways have been suggested, and I propose, with your permission, to refer to some of them and compare the estimated cost. The West End Street Railway Company procured a charter in the year 1890, for a route along Harrison avenue and Hawley and Devonshire streets. You will find by reading the report of the Rapid Transit Commission, page 70, that the officers of that company came before the commission and stated that they had abandoned that scheme. They stated why. It was the excessive cost of it. The engineers went to work to verify that statement, and they found, as reported by the commission, that the cost of that route would be \$9,113,400, as nearly as could be ascertained, between Causeway street and Waltham street.

The western route proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission itself, which went partly underground, would cost, according to the estimates of the engineers, \$3,559,875.

The route suggested by the City Engineer and the Street Commissioners and myself last year to the special committee on rapid transit was estimated to cost \$5,637,875.

The route proposed by the rapid transit act of 1893 was estimated, taking the assessed values, and adding 40 per cent., to cost \$14,183,925.

And now, gentlemen, this proposed subway can be built,

if the estimates of the same engineers are to be believed, for a total expense of \$5,000,000; and if one-half is to be devoted to street railway purposes and the other half to elevated railroad purposes, it is fair to estimate one-half only of the expenditures as the cost of the elevated railroad part.

All these estimates have been taken from Causeway street upon the north to Pleasant street or the Boston & Albany Railroad upon the south. They are therefore comparative statements, fair and true; and the whole problem of an elevated railroad for Boston and vicinity lies right in this comparison.

It is fair to concede that this proposed route is open to one objection. There would be grades of from 3 to 4 per cent. at the entrance of the subway, and those grades, Mr. Chairman, would make the road, in my judgment, impracticable if operated by steam-power. It was for that reason that the Rapid Transit Commission did not take this particular route, which it recommended for a subway for street railway purposes, for an elevated railroad also, but proposed to go under Beacon Hill and come out in the middle of the Common. They got thereby a line of grades not exceeding 2 per cent., which they considered practicable for the steam-engine. But during the three years that have elapsed since the preparation and submission of that report, there has been a great advance in electrical engineering, and there is no question to-day, Mr. Chairman, but that an elevated railroad can be operated by electricity, running the cars in trains on grades of 4 per cent. The grades that are proposed here, present no difficulties whatever to the operation of a road by electricity, and only electricity would be permitted in the subway. Consequently, the grades are not an obstacle.

This route has not only the comparative advantage of a low cost, but it avoids any interference with the Common; it avoids the objection raised to the Rapid Transit Commission's route, that it came out in the middle of the Common, and thence proceeded as a viaduct across its surface; it avoids the objection which was raised to the route which was suggested last year along Tremont street, that it would be a thing of ugliness to the eye and that it involved widening Tremont street at an expense which was rather difficult to estimate, and the destruction of a large amount of property. This route is entirely free from these objections; it destroys no property; every dollar that is put into it will go to create values and not to destroy or divert them; it avoids the Com-

mon above the surface; and it is the cheapest that has yet been suggested.

I do not claim that the subway is in all respects the best route. I do not claim anything ideal for anything we have suggested. We do not claim that it is better from the simple standpoint of an elevated railroad to descend from above the surface of the ground to some point below it. If any man were to charter an elevated railroad he would rather run overhead all the way at a level without grades. But we do claim, and claim without fear of contradiction, that this particular plan is by all odds the cheapest. It will cost \$2,500,000 as against \$3,500,000 for that proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission, \$5,500,000 for that proposed by the city last year, along Tremont street, and \$14,000,000 for that proposed by the transit act of last year.

THE CAPITAL REQUIRED.

In considering the possibility of an elevated railroad in the city it is necessary, of course, to take into account the amount of capital required by a private corporation to construct it, and the estimated receipts and expenses of the corporation when the road is once in operation. Every care should be taken, it seems to me, not to commit the community to the construction of an elevated railway on its own account. The public expenditure on account of this particular plan ought to stop at the termini of the subway or at the end of the main or trunk line, and should leave to private capital the task of procuring rights of way beyond, and of building and operating the elevated railroad; the community to receive, of course, a rental from such corporation for the use of the subway and other public property.

I have here a few figures showing the amount of capital required for such a corporation, the manner in which it could be raised, the amount of its earnings, gross and net, and the surplus for the use of the subway. I figure that the capital needed, including an electric plant, would be less than \$6,000,000 for an elevated railroad from Sullivan square, Charlestown, to Franklin Park, except over that part where the subway is. The exact estimate is \$5,773,090, or something less than \$6,000,000. This seems to me a conservative estimate, based upon the experience we have had and the figures we have obtained from the New York, Chicago, and Brooklyn roads; and that probably in practice, in actual fact, the expenditure would not exceed \$5,000,000.

Table VI.

PATRONAGE AND PROFITS.

Then comes the question of the profits of the railroad corporation, and the connected question, whether the community could get a reasonable rent for the use of the two tracks in the subway granted to the elevated railroad corporation. An argument of indefinite length might be made upon the patronage that such a road would receive. The figures I have made are based upon the assumption that when it was once in successful operation the road would carry 100,000 passengers by day. New York is a city of four times the population of Boston, whether you take the population that lives within the municipal limits of the two cities, or whether you take into account the suburban population also. And I will stop for a few moments only while I explain the grounds for that assumption. I have been at pains to point out to this committee the size and shape of the congested district in this city and the number of people that daily go into it and go out of it, partly to show the unnecessary obstructions in that district caused by the present street railway system, and partly for the purpose of enabling this committee to compare that district and the population tributary to it with the conditions that obtain in New York city. New York supports four elevated double-track railroads, which average eight miles in length, and the railway company that operates these four roads carries 600,000 passengers a day. The congested district, so to speak, of New York, is longer than that of Boston, but it is also very much wider, and there is no part of New York city where the congestion is so great as in the business part of Boston.

Without entering into this matter in detail, I will refer such as desire to consider the problem with more care to the reports of the engineers appended to the Rapid Transit Commissioners' report, where the whole subject, the entire situation, and the consideration of Boston as a field for elevated railways in comparison with New York and Brooklyn, and other places, is gone into at great length. I will simply put the argument broadly thus: If New York, with 1,850,000 people within its municipal limits, and a tributary population, including that of 3,500,000, can support four lines of elevated railway, averaging eight miles in length, and each carrying 150,000 people a day on the average, why should not Boston, a city one-fourth the size in population, whichever way you take it, with a congested district very much narrower than that of New York, with a population pouring in and out of the city at least one-fourth that which feeds the elevated railways of New York,

Table IV.

support an elevated railway one-quarter in extent that of the New York system, and why should not that elevated railway carry one-quarter as many people? It is not assumed, of course, that all those passengers would immediately leave the surface system and take the elevated railway system. Nothing of the sort would happen, Mr. Chairman. And in proof that an elevated railroad built this way would not materially reduce the receipts of the West End Street Railway Company, even if built right over it from end to end, we have put in evidence the annual receipts of the street and elevated railways of New York from 1872 to date. For two years only the surface roads suffered in their gross receipts; since then they have been rapidly increasing, and are now nearly double what they were when the L roads were first built.

Another way of testing the accuracy of that assumption is this: If, as the counsel stated, the West End Street Railway Company carried on its Tremont-street line alone 150,000 a day, why should not an elevated railway along the same route, carrying people much faster and capable of carrying a great many more cars, transport at least 100,000 people a day?

Now, assuming a patronage of 100,000 daily at five-cent fares, you get gross receipts of \$1,825,000 a year. Assuming an operating expense account of sixty per cent., which is the figure stated by counsel yesterday, and one which I think is conservative, we have an expense account of \$1,095,000, leaving a net income of \$735,000. Table VII.

Mr. HYDE. — You must have misunderstood me. What I said, or what I intended to say, was 100,000, not 150,000, passengers are carried on this backbone line we are speaking of from Sullivan square to Franklin Park at the present time.

Mayor MATTHEWS. — You stated at another hearing that the total number of passengers carried on the Tremont-street line was 55,000,000 a year.

Mr. HYDE. — They would not all come into the elevated; that includes Cambridge passengers, via Harvard bridge, and Brighton and Brookline and Huntington avenue.

Mayor MATTHEWS. — I don't claim that they would all come on the elevated.

Mr. HYDE. — I was speaking simply with reference to the elevated there, and I said 100,000 a day.

Mayor MATTHEWS. — In Vol. 8 of the testimony, page 102, the committee will find a statement by Mr. Hyde that the road is carrying 133,000,000 passengers a year, and that

55,000,000 of those rode upon the Tremont-street cars. Now, 55,000,000 a year is 150,000 a day.

No one who has looked into these questions, Mr. Chairman, no one who has been to New York, and Brooklyn, and Chicago, and compared the conditions in those cities with those that obtain here, has been able to avoid the conclusion that Boston presents next to New York the most profitable field of any large city in the world for the successful operation of an elevated railway. And I have assumed for the purposes of this calculation, not the number of passengers carried daily that the figures would warrant, namely, 150,000, but only two-thirds, or 100,000 a day.

Another fact which tends to show that the patronage of this elevated railroad would be large, and that it would not interfere materially with the patronage that the surface system would have if it could run its cars over two unobstructed tracks in the subway, is the statement of counsel, which I shall quote in detail later, that the West End corporation to-day is only able to accommodate fifty per cent. of the people who want to ride upon Tremont street. That is, there are 150,000 more people waiting to ride, if they could get the chance. So that, however you look at this problem, I do not think you can escape the conclusion that 100,000 passengers a day is an extremely conservative estimate of the probable patronage of a seven-mile elevated railroad from Dorchester to Charlestown.

I had got as far as net income, \$735,000, when I was interrupted. Now, deduct the taxes upon the capital stock of \$3,000,000 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., \$45,000, and it leaves \$690,000 net profit. Then take the interest and dividend account, 5 per cent. on \$3,000,000 of bonds and 10 per cent. on \$3,000,000 of stock, and you have \$450,000; and that deducted from \$690,000 leaves a balance of \$240,000 per annum which is available for the use of the two tracks in the subway and for depreciation and so forth.

That, Mr. Chairman, seems to me to be a conservative calculation, and I have spent a great deal of time in inquiring into this matter with practical elevated railroad financiers, particularly the gentlemen who put their money into the Chicago roads, some of whom live in Boston. The estimate is large for construction, the capital required is placed high, and the operating expense account, 60 per cent. of the gross, is also high. The returns of the Manhattan Railway Company have been put in evidence in this case, and you will see from them that they operate at 50 per cent. You can get the figures of the Brooklyn roads from the New York Railroad Commissioners' report, and you will find that

they operate at about 60 per cent. Such a road as we have described here should certainly be operated at 60 per cent., probably for less. In other words, the whole calculation is conservative.

And what it means, Mr. Chairman, is this: That this subway could be built, and two tracks leased for a term of years to an elevated railroad corporation, which should itself supply the capital required for the elevated extensions, and that the corporation could afford to pay a rent sufficient to cover a large part of the interest and sinking-fund requirements on the whole expenditure, and still earn 10 per cent. on its capital stock.

THE HAYMARKET-SQUARE STATION.

Another feature of this plan, which I will not pause to comment upon now, is the proposed acquisition of the Boston & Maine property at Haymarket square. Everybody, of course, can see the advantages of that from all the different standpoints from which this subway can be viewed.

THE OBJECTIONS.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the plan in such detail as I have been able to present it to you within the limits of the time allowed. We have shown you what the conditions are, and have suggested the remedy. And now I want with your permission to consider a few of the objections which have been raised. I do not propose, however, to waste any time in discussing some of the objections.

We have heard it stated, for instance, as a most serious crime, that witnesses have been requested to come here. I have already said that it was the duty of the Commissioners to ask the ladies and gentlemen who procured the passage of this subway act last year what they thought of the proposed amendments, in order that there might be no misunderstanding.

It has been suggested here that there were politics in the case. I will leave it to the Committee to say whether there are or not.

It has been said that the City Council was coerced into accepting the act in 1893, and into approving the proposed amendments in 1894. I have only to mention that; it is not worth discussing. But the particular allegation is made that the acceptance of the Act in 1893 was "rushed through" the City Council without public hearings, reference to a committee, or any of the usual preliminary proceedings. Now, gentlemen, that is not so at all, and the

proof of it is in evidence. It is not true, as stated by counsel for the West End, that nobody heard of a subway until the 18th of December, when gentlemen came to the City Hall and wanted it accepted, and got it accepted that day. The fact is that a message was sent to the City Council on the 13th day of November, the first available opportunity after the State election on which occasion the Rapid Transit Act was defeated, and in that message the mayor of the city of Boston took occasion to recommend a subway. That was on November 13. On the 18th of December many prominent gentlemen appeared at City Hall, and held a meeting, as the counsel stated, and urged immediate action. And the Board of Aldermen acted that day, possibly under the impetus of this meeting, but having had five weeks in which to discuss this matter and consider it; and on December 21 the act was accepted in the Common Council. In other words there was a period of consideration of five weeks allowed, besides all the preliminary thought that had been given to the matter during the summer, when everybody at City Hall was discussing in his own mind the comparative merits of the two bills.

There are some objections, however, which have been raised which deserve consideration, and I propose to discuss those in greater detail. They are substantially two; they are both, I desire to frankly admit, of weight, and they deserve consideration by this committee. They relate to the cost and to the interference with travel during the period of construction.

THE COST.

Now, in respect to the cost of this subway, three estimates have been prepared; one by Professor Swain and Mr. Carson working in conjunction, one by the City Engineer, and one by Mr. Rice, who is well known as the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. These estimates substantially agree in putting the actual cost of building the subway at \$3,500,000. Those estimates, Mr. Chairman, have been contradicted by no one. The West End Street Railway Company itself, which was here last year to advocate a subway, and which has engaged engineers by the dozen to prepare estimates on subways for the last few years, did not bring a witness, professional or otherwise, to dispute the accuracy of these estimates. There was no engineer who appeared in opposition except Mr. Wynne, who stated that he had made an estimate, and that it agreed with Mr. Jackson's.

He objected on other grounds; he wanted another system; but he admitted that our estimates were all right.

A great deal has been said, however, by witnesses of a non-professional character, to the effect that the cost of public works always exceeds the estimates. Now, that is a widespread popular theory. It is partly accurate and partly inaccurate. The fallacy and confusion in the minds of those witnesses was explained by Mr. Wynne. He admitted that the formal deliberate estimates of public engineers are very seldom exceeded, and he took occasion to say that he did not think these particular estimates would be exceeded, but he said that public work grows in conception as it goes on in execution, other things being added from time to time, and that thus the cost of public work is increased beyond the original estimates.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I accept that explanation; I think it is correct. But I desire to point out to this committee that the estimates that we present to you are estimates of the scientific, final character, and not estimates of the rough, preliminary kind. The first estimate of a subway was made by the Rapid Transit Commission. It was made by the same gentlemen who testified here, Mr. Rice and Mr. Jackson. All they had to do this year was to take the calculations they then made, and make them over to fit the present plan. We present these estimates to you as the final estimates, as the matured result of three years of investigation, and we express to you our opinion that they will not be exceeded by more than the 5 or 10 per cent. that might be expected. You have to allow a certain amount for contingencies always.

Neither can it be maintained that the plan and estimates are presented immaturity and that there are many things to be added which cannot now be foreseen. No remonstrant has suggested anything. That is a significant fact. They have said that there would be a lot of additions, but they haven't mentioned any. And the fact is that there will not be any. The bill does not provide for any. The bill provides a plan complete in itself, and we present to you complete and final estimates; \$5,000,000 will cover the cost of this subway, including land.

THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

Then the next thing to be considered is the possible obstruction of trade and travel during construction. That must be conceded to be a reasonable objection, and one to be taken into serious consideration by any board, any commission, or

any committee of the Legislature. A number of gentlemen have come here, merchants doing business on Tremont street, and have expressed a not unreasonable alarm at the thought that the street in front of their stores would be ripped up for one to two years. I do not wonder they were alarmed at that suggestion.

But nothing of the sort, Mr. Chairman, is intended; nothing of the sort will be attempted; nothing of the sort will be done. The whole question is one simply of engineering. It is perfectly possible to build this subway with a minimum of inconvenience during the construction period. It will be the duty of the commission to see that it is constructed in that way. An account of a recent construction in the city of Glasgow has been put in evidence, to which I will call your attention, where three miles of subway were built under Argyle and other principal streets of Glasgow without any serious obstruction of travel. Now, gentlemen, if Scotch engineers can do that kind of work, I think Boston engineers can, too. If they can build three miles of subway under Argyle and other streets of the city of Glasgow, which is as large as Boston or a little larger, I think our American engineers have equal skill, and can be counted on to do as well as they.

Those who object to this construction on account of the assumed interruption to trade have not read the evidence, they have not heard it, and they do not understand what is proposed. They do not realize, for instance, the number of different ways in which this tunnel could be constructed. It is not necessary that it should be dug throughout its whole extent from the top down, and it probably would not be built that way where the street was too narrow to permit the use of that method without serious inconvenience.

I would like to outline to the committee what it seems to me could be done in the way of construction. There seems to be no objection to the use of the malls along the Common for the construction of the subway, provided they are replaced and beautified, and, in fact, made more attractive than they are to-day. That would entirely eliminate the necessity for interfering with the surface of Boylston or Tremont street, or at least for interfering with trade on the other side. Then, if you will stand upon the Tremont-street mall opposite Temple place and look north, you will see that the grade rises, and if you go to Scollay square and look south you will see that it rises from that point too. There is a difference of 10 feet. By taking advantage of that difference in the street levels and by depressing the subway, you could probably construct

the subway, through that part — which is the worst part on the whole route — by driving a shield straight through the ground without interfering with the surface at all. You can also resort to the expedient, if necessary, of putting two tracks above the others, instead of having all four upon the same level. You can also do what it is proposed in New York, where sometimes the subway is to go right immediately under the surface, the top of the subway being the pavement of the street, or, where that course would be more advantageous, they will proceed at a depth of eight to ten feet below the surface, not using a circular shield but building a tunnel in the ordinary way. There are three ways in which the tunnel can be constructed: from the top down, leaving simply the pavement for the top of the subway; or at a depth of about eight or ten feet below the surface; or by means of a shield or tunnel at a lower depth.

There is every reason for these merchants upon Tremont street being alarmed if they do not understand what is proposed to be done; but there is no reason for alarm at what is really proposed, or at what is likely to be undertaken. And that is emphasized by a consideration of the fact that ninety-two owners and occupants of property upon Tremont street have petitioned for this subway. Sixteen have appeared in remonstrance, mostly by letter, — all addressed to Wilson Bros., by the way, — but ninety-two gentlemen are on record before this committee as petitioning for the construction of this subway, notwithstanding that they are property owners or tenants or merchants upon the line of Tremont street. There is Mr. Augustus Hemenway, Mr. Charles U. Cotting; the great firms that have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in long leases, such as Houghton & Dutton, Shepard & Norwell, R. H. Stearns & Co.; and many others. That is the character of the men who own property upon Tremont street, and who want this subway constructed.

Now, why do these gentlemen on Tremont street want this subway constructed? The reason is not far to seek. It is because they realize two facts: First, that their business and their rents depend upon the perpetuation of Tremont street as a main line of travel through this city; and, second, that the present system of transportation will not be permitted to remain. Starting with that double assumption, they consequently fear that, when the tracks of the street-railway system go, as go they must, in their opinion, their business and their rents will follow too; and, therefore, they want some substitute to accompany the removal of the tracks; and

therefore they approve the subway. They are willing to suffer such inconvenience as seems to be necessary during the construction period, in order to perpetuate the present business of Tremont street.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have covered the objections that have been raised, except those suggested by the West End Street Railway Company.

WEST END OBJECTIONS.

We have, in the first place, the statement of counsel that only two tracks from Boylston to Pleasant street were provided for. That omission was corrected on the plans and in the estimate afterward put in. The estimate was about the same as what would be saved by going under the malls along the Common.

It was also objected that there was no station at School street. Well, the location of the stations has not been determined, could not be determined in advance, and ought to be left to the commission, which will undoubtedly seek to put stations where they are most desired, and where they will do the greatest amount of good.

It was said that there was no provision for the Lynn & Boston Railroad. I cannot understand that from the bill. We think that the bill provides for the cars of the Lynn & Boston Railway as well as for those of the West End.

It was said that there is no provision in the subway for the East Boston cars. I do not understand why there should be any; the cars could go up Washington street; but, as was pointed out by the commission, such provision could easily be made on Hanover street if desired.

It was said that there was no provision for the removal and replacement of gas-pipes. Well, the cost of moving all the pipes and sewers except the gas-pipes is included in the commissioners' estimate. The cost of removing the gas-pipes was not and ought not to be included. Gas companies are obliged, whenever we change the grade of a street or make any change in its construction, to take care of their pipes themselves; and that is what they should do in the case of the subway. They are subject to the right of the public, exercised every day in the year by the Street Departments of our different towns and cities, to compel gas-pipes to be moved from one side of the street to the other, or lowered, or otherwise readjusted.

A further and most singular objection was made that the Commissioners had brought in no estimate of the cost of the Boston & Maine station. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask you

and your associates on this committee to consider that objection closely. What would you think of this Commission, a Commission asking for leave to negotiate with the Boston & Maine Railroad Company for the purchase of its land, or else for the right to take it under the right of eminent domain, if they should come up here and tell you what they think they would have to pay for it? Would any business man make such a statement as that? Why, it would be evidence against the city in an action by the Boston & Maine; it would commit the Commission in advance; and to my thinking it would have been a totally improper and unbusiness like thing to do. Nothing could better illustrate, Mr. Chairman, the capacity of this Commission than their omission to put in advance a price upon property which they expect to be compelled to take.

It was then said that no compensation is provided for the removal of the West End Street Railway track from Tremont street. Well, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I should hope not. What right has the West End Street Railway Company to compel the City of Boston and its people to pay for taking away from them locations for which the corporation never paid a dollar? The location of a street railway company is revocable at the option of the public, the Legislature itself, or the local boards. The Board of Aldermen can revoke any location that the West End Street Railway Company has, subject to the approval of the Railroad Commission. The Railway Company gets nothing but a revocable license to operate a street railway system upon the surface of the streets.

It might have been the policy of the Commonwealth to have given them vested charter rights, in which case, following the example of communities where that practice has obtained, the corporations would undoubtedly have been compelled to pay rent, or a large sum in lump, for the franchise. That, however, has not been the policy of the Commonwealth, which has contented itself with granting to street-railway companies simply revokable licenses to operate on the streets, exacting from them no revenue or compensation in return, but reserving to the public the right to revoke the locations at will.

The West End Street Railway Company has no vested rights in the streets of Boston. It may claim and assume such rights, and it must be admitted that it practically has an exclusive occupation of many of our streets; but it has no legal right of property in its locations, and therefore it is competent for the public to order the removal of such of its tracks as the public interests require to be removed.

Finally, the objection is raised that there is no provision for the restoration of these tracks upon Tremont street in case of necessity or emergency, or if some people wanted them put back. Of course there is not, Mr. Chairman, because such a provision would negative the bill. The bill would be worthless with any such clause in it, for the essential thing to be gained by the construction of this subway, so far as the street-railway system is concerned, is the removal of all tracks now, once for all, and forever, from the surface of Tremont street, and the substitution of the subway in their place.

This bill provides that the Commission shall specify the terms upon which the cars, when removed from the surface, shall be allowed to be run over two tracks within the subway; and under that provision we should expect not only that the Street Railway Company would remove its tracks without compensation, but that it would pay compensation for the use of those two tracks in the subway. So far from it being an objection, as counsel suggest, that there is no provision for compensation, that omission is a merit of the bill; and if there were any such provision it would be contrary to the fixed policy of the Commonwealth, and a departure from all sound methods of dealing with these semi-public companies.

THE REMONSTRANTS.

I have thus far considered this matter in respect to its merits and to the objections raised against it; and I now ask you to give me a moment while I call attention to the remonstrants themselves, and to their personal views.

I do not desire to criticise any person who has appeared before this committee in remonstrance. It is the right of every citizen to come to committees of the Legislature, and most of the gentlemen who have come here in remonstrance have evidently come feeling honestly the force of the objections which have been put into their minds. But I would like to call your attention to a little digest I have prepared of these remonstrants and of what they want.

There were forty-seven remonstrants in all; thirty-one appeared in person and sixteen by letters addressed to Wilson Bros.

Now, let us see, Mr. Chairman, what they want.

Two of them wanted to widen Tremont street and extend it as proposed by myself before the Committee on Rapid Transit in 1893.

That plan was suggested by Mr. Jackson and the Street Commissioners and myself to the Committee which preceded

this in the consideration of this question, as a way of getting an elevated railway through the heart of Boston overhead. It was objected to by all the ladies and gentlemen who wanted to preserve the integrity of the Common, because we proposed to go right over the Common malls. It was objected to by Mr. Cotting and other real estate owners because it destroyed a large amount of valuable property. It was objected to by other persons, because they did not want an elevated railway through the heart of Boston. And the Committee in its wisdom saw fit to reject that proposition, and nobody is seeking now to revive it.

One of the forty-seven remonstrants favored the plan of the Rapid Transit Commission. I was very glad to find one man in the community who appreciated the work which that commission did.

Seven of them wanted to put cars upon the surface of the Common. They had evidently been reading the able arguments delivered by Bro. Hyde before the committee of last year, in favor of that course.

Four of the gentlemen I was pleased to find wanted a subway, but they all differed as to the route both from us and among themselves.

Three of them wanted "rapid transit" without defining what they meant.

Eighteen wanted an elevated railroad, differing as to the route for it.

Four had no suggestions to offer at all, and the rest wanted simply changes in car routes.

But every one of these thirty-one witnesses who have appeared before you, and every one of those who wrote letters, wanted something done, Mr. Chairman. The one thing you can draw from the evidence of the remonstrants in this case is the desire of this community that something shall be done. They do not agree, there are no three of them that agree, as to what that thing shall be, but they stand united with the petitioners in this case in demanding that something be done.

I said all the remonstrants: I should have made one notable exception. There was one gentleman, our genial friend General Swift, who thought that this was the best possible city in the best possible world for street-railway purposes, and wanted nothing but a "perfected surface road," and thought it was an outrage that anybody should seek for anything different. To quote his own language, "It is trifling with the public good to interfere with the natural prosecution of this great enterprise!"

Gentlemen, what does this opposition amount to? I ask,

what does it amount to? What effect can the arguments of those forty-seven remonstrants have upon the minds of this committee, when no three of them are agreed as to what they want? I do not see that a committee which is anxious to grapple with this problem and to solve it, as urged by his excellency the Governor, can do anything for the remonstrants in this case except to listen respectfully to their evidence.

THE WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

There is, however, only one real remonstrant in this case, Mr. Chairman, only one real interest in opposition here, and that is the West End Street Railway Company; and I will now, with your permission, take a few moments to say a few words as to the attitude, past and present, of the West End on the subject of the rapid transit.

I have already called your attention to the fact that the promoters of that road, who were far-seeing men, felt at the beginning that a surface system would never be adequate to the accommodation of the public, and that the ultimate solution was a subway; and that they therefore had three sections put in their consolidation act of 1887 authorizing them to construct a subway.

That was in 1887. They spent the next two years in experimenting, and finally adopted the trolley system. At the same time a powerful syndicate was organized to procure a charter for a combined subway and elevated railway, and the year 1889 witnessed a great contest between the Ames-Shepard people and the West End, respectively for and against the granting of such a charter.

In 1890 the West End, having silenced the opposition of the Ames-Shepard people, appeared at the State House, abandoned their attitude of the previous year, as well as the subway plan with which they had started out, and asked for an elevated railway charter, which they got under circumstances which will be ever memorable.

They no sooner procured that charter, Mr. Chairman, than they abandoned it, and within a few months after the passage of that law they confessed their inability to construct the road. The ground was the expense, and they were undoubtedly right about it.

That brings us down to 1891. Then the community took the problem up. The public, through its representatives in the General Court, thought that it had had enough of wrangling and fighting between the promoters and engineers and inventors and corporations and speculators and capitalists, and that the public itself should take a hand in the matter

and see what it could do. They therefore appointed a State commission, which reported the following year, too late for action, and the matter went over to 1893.

Then what do we find was the attitude of the West End in 1893? Having advocated a subway in 1887 and an elevated railroad in 1890, having got charters for both purposes, though never acting under either, they came up here last year and wanted a charter for a combination subway and elevated railroad, that is for a scheme substantially similar to that which is now proposed on behalf of the public. That was the formal proposition of the West End Street Railway Company last year, although incidentally and at the beginning they suggested, through counsel, the desirability of plastering the surface of the Common with West End tracks. But what they seriously asked for last year was a charter which should permit them to build a combined subway and elevated railroad system from Charlestown to Dorchester; and yet any member of this committee, who was not a member of last year's, would never know from the statement of counsel that he or his associates, or his client, the corporation, had ever heard of a subway!

And what is their attitude in 1894? To quote the language of the learned counsel: "It is an attitude of inquiry and observation." But they are not really content simply with that. They have shown their hand in the submission of a bill which should be entitled simply a bill for delay. If that bill had proposed, Mr. Chairman, simply the addition of two members to this commission, to be appointed by his excellency the Governor, it would not lie in the mouths of the Subway Commission to object, although there would be no special reason for such addition as there is no contribution asked for from the State, as was the case last year. I desire to be distinctly understood as stating that we should have felt it impertinent to object.

But the object of this bill of the West End Street Railway Company is not to get two more men added to this commission. I am unwilling to accuse the West End Street Railway Company, in its prior applications made to previous Legislatures, of a deliberate intention to deceive the public. I am willing to assume that when they asked for a subway act in 1887 they intended to build one; I am willing to assume that when they got an elevated railroad charter in 1890 they intended in good faith to build an elevated railroad; and I am willing to assume that they meant what they said last year. But their present attitude is a confession of bad faith, and of an intention to do all that they can simply for delay.

It ill becomes the West End Street Railway Company and its counsel to say, as they do now, that nothing should be done. Let me quote again from counsel. In his address to the Rapid Transit Committee of last year (Vol. I., p. 431), he used the following language:

"The number of cars that fill Tremont street at the busy hours of the day is so great that in fact we are rather hindering than helping in that vicinity. . . . It is growing simply from worse to worse. . . . And yet the people don't all ride that wish to. . . . We have done everything that it is possible to do, within our knowledge, to make that transportation thorough for supplying those districts, and we are 50 per cent. behind the demand."

The president of the road stated to the committee of last year:

"The streets are so full you can't put any more cars into the streets, except by involving delay. It is practically impossible to put any more cars in the streets. It [his subway plan] would shorten the time for travel to South Boston probably one-half."

I quote that as the most convincing proof we can have — the opinion of the men who created the West End system — that this subway would reduce the time of transportation by about one-half.

Now, the learned counsel, in the eighth hearing before this committee, used still more significant language and made still more significant admissions:

"We have now reached," said he, "the year 1894, and have practically reached, as we may say, the limit of capacity." And then he goes on to say that there is nothing that can solve this problem, in his opinion, that does not combine with it an elevated system. We feel that there is nothing that can solve this problem, that does not combine with it an elevated system. . . . At our office there is a constant pressure for more accommodations. The demand comes from every direction for more cars. . . . We believe there must be provision for an elevated railroad, and that the elevated railroad, if the subway system is the best way of getting through the heart of the city, must go through the subway. I am frank to say that I think the figures that have been brought out by the City Engineer tend to show what was said this morning, that it can be done cheaper though the congested district through a subway than it can upon an elevated track running through."

In other words, gentlemen, the West End Street Railway Company comes before you with its admissions, unsolicited, but formal and official, that it has reached the

limit of the capacity of the present system, that it cannot accommodate more than half the people that now desire to ride, and that, of course, it can make no accommodations for the increase of the future; and yet, in the face of these admissions, and of the fact that they have been studying this problem since 1887, and have been applicants themselves for every conceivable kind of rapid transit, they are here to-day with no suggestion, except that "the consideration of this question should be postponed."

Thus opposed to this subway and the elevated railroad in connection with it, we have forty-seven remonstrants, who are not agreed among themselves as to what shall be done, and we have the West End Street Railway Company, that is fully agreed with itself that nothing shall be done.

THE ADVOCATES OF THE SUBWAY.

Now, who are the advocates on the other side of this plan, of the subway, with or without an elevated railway?

We have, in the first place, his excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, who has seen fit, in his inaugural address, to commend this subway as a partial solution of the problem, and to urge to you to consider whether a combination of elevated railways with the subway will not solve the problem, or help to solve it.

We have the subway commission, three gentlemen against Table VIII. whose character and capacity for business no witness before this committee has seen fit to say a word, a commission appointed for the very purpose of considering this thing, who have done so, and have reported to this committee the amendments which they think ought to be adopted.

We have the Mayor and City Council of 1893, eighty-eight representatives of the citizens of Boston, all but three of whom voted to accept the act. We have the Mayor and City Council of 1894, who have expressed their opinion in formal resolutions, without a dissenting vote, in favor of the proposed amendments.

We have the Citizens' Association, the largest and most influential organization of the kind that has ever existed in our city.

We have, through Mr. Jonathan Lane, the evidence that the Associated Board of Trade, which comprises in its membership all the local trades organizations of Boston and vicinity, is in favor of the subway.

We have the regular engineers of the city. We have Mr. Jackson, Mr. Carson, Mr. Rice, and Professor Swain,

gentlemen whose reputation for engineering skill, and for accuracy in estimating, has never been questioned.

We have brought here leading citizens, and we have sent in the names of others upon petitions, representing every business interest and every trade in this community. We have real estate owners, like Mr. Charles U. Cotting, — and, gentlemen, this is, I believe, the first proposition for rapid transit that Mr. Charles U. Cotting ever favored, — the Hemmenway estate, and many other large real estate owners in this city. We have the great merchants and dry goods people that I have mentioned, and large numbers of other persons, representing every business in the community.

There are also ninety-two property owners along Tremont street. There were ninety-eight at first, but six of them recanted, owing, as it turns out, to misinformation received to the effect that they could not get into their stores for a year; but ninety-two of them are left, people owning property or occupying tenements upon Tremont street.

We then have two hundred and twenty-five petitioners to the City Council of 1893, leading citizens of Boston.

We have also another petition, signed by one hundred and forty-six of the ladies and gentlemen who protested last year against the use of the Common for street railway purposes, now asking that these amendments be granted.

Finally there are 8,000 persons representing over \$200,000,000 of taxable property in this city, who petitioned the City Council of 1893 for the removal of the tracks in the congested part of Boston, and who signed, through their counsel, the petition for the acceptance of the subway as a substitute for their plan.

We have in support of this proposition not only the great number of 8,768 people, if I have counted them correctly, in and about Boston, who come, directly or indirectly, in person, by letter, or by petition, to this committee asking for the subway; we have not only that immense number of petitioners; we have not only the popular demand that must be behind any such large number of people as that; we have not only a general consensus, gradually reached, it is true, but reached at last, of public opinion in this city that this is the thing to do; but we have, sir, and that is equally valuable, the experience of other places.

THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER CITIES.

We have, in particular, the city of New York, in which the rapid transit agitation has passed through the same stages that have been followed here. A State commission

was appointed in the year 1891 in the city of New York to consider this problem. That commission did exactly what our commission did; it reported in favor of a combined elevated railway and subway, a railroad which should be elevated in the suburban and inexpensive portions of the city and which should traverse the expensive parts of Broadway underground.

People were alarmed at the expense involved; private interests rose up — and they have in New York, not a great and powerful street railway corporation, but an elevated railroad company which occupies a corresponding position — and between all those influences the report of the New York Rapid Transit Commission was not received with more favor than ours was. But, three years have passed since that time, and now public opinion in New York has come round to the support of that report and its recommendations, just as public opinion in this community has; and the Chamber of Commerce has sent a delegation to the Legislature at Albany to advocate the passage of a bill which is almost on all fours with that which I urge you to report to the Legislature of Massachusetts — a bill providing for the construction of elevated railroads in the suburban parts of New York City and traversing the lower part of Broadway underground.

You have not only the experience of New York, and the interesting course of discussion there, to guide you, but you have the experience of other cities in this country. You can go to Baltimore, and you will there note the great relief that is to be furnished by the construction of a very expensive tunnel. If you go to Philadelphia, you will find that the city is coöperating with the Reading Railroad to place its tracks underground at an expense of \$12,000,000, to be divided between them. If you go across the water, you will find the underground system of London constantly extending from year to year, because, although it is not as good a system as we could get up now with our better and fuller knowledge, it still is a great system and a great convenience to the people of London. If you journey up to Scotland, you will find — or if you don't like to cross the water, you can get the account of it from the evidence in this case — a subway for railroad purposes right under the streets of Glasgow.

CONCLUSION.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this question of Rapid Transit has been agitated in this community for ten years. It began away back near 1880. The Legislature has

passed five elevated railroad acts, three for the benefit of the Meigs system, one for the West End, and the so-called Rapid Transit act of 1893. It has passed two subway acts, one in 1887 for the West End Street Railway Company, and one last year.

This Legislature has the benefit of the special commission appointed in 1891, and its elaborate report. It has the advantage of knowing that a very large number of the recommendations of that report have since been carried out. When it was first published, it met with the condemnation of every steam railroad in Boston, just as it met that of the West End Street Railway Company; but the steam railroads themselves have come round to the adoption of almost every recommendation contained in that report. It is the street railway company that holds out still.

Rep. McCARTHY. — Mr. Mayor, just in that connection, how about the Union Station?

Mayor MATTHEWS. — I said almost every one.

Rep. McCARTHY. — Well, that was the most important, wasn't it? Involved \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000?

Mayor MATTHEWS. — No, sir, I don't think it was. No, that didn't involve \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000; it involved about \$3,000,000. They have done that in substance, in one sense. They have built a Union Station. The attorneys for the Fitchburg and the Boston and Maine said last year that the rapid transit report was absurd for two reasons; in the first place, because they couldn't build a union station anyway, and secondly, because they didn't want to build the kind that we recommended. As a matter of fact, under the impetus of last year's committee report, they did go to work and build a union station, which will be a great advance upon reexisting conditions, although, in my judgment, not so good as the plan that was reported by the committee. But the Boston and Maine system has taken the property that we recommended for freight purposes; it has re-adjusted its freight terminals exactly as we recommended. The Providence Division is going to elevate its tracks as we recommended; and the railroads generally are falling into the lines recommended in that report.

You have not only that report, but there was a special committee on rapid transit in 1893, which listened to 134 witnesses, and their evidence, in five volumes, has been submitted in this case for your information.

The special committee of this year has heard about sixty witnesses, and all the other evidence that I have referred to. The report of the New York Rapid Transit commission has been put in evidence.

And now, is it not a fair claim that this committee has all the information that any subsequent committee is likely to secure upon this subject? Is it not a fair claim that this Legislature, after ten years of discussion, is as competent to act upon the question as any succeeding Legislature is likely to be? I think so. The people are irritated and indignant at existing conditions; they are clamoring for action; they are practically agreed as to what that action shall be; and they are before this committee through their representatives to-day asking you to act. The suggestion for delay comes from the West End Street Railway Company, a corporation that admits its incapacity to carry the people of Boston to-day as they should be carried, that admits its system has reached its maximum capacity, and that has absolutely no suggestion of its own to offer except delay.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you can postpone this matter at the instance of a private corporation, but what will be the result? You will get no more suggestions. I challenge human ingenuity to conceive any other plan for rapid transit than those that have been evolved during the past ten years; and all of them are before you to-day. You will get a few more facts, you will stir up a little more opposition from interested parties; but the committee of next year, or the commission, if you appoint one, will have substantially no information that is not possessed by you to-day.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that I voice the public sentiment of this community, of Boston and its suburbs, when I say that they do not want any more investigations, that they do not want any more commissions, that they do not want any more special committees, that they do not want any more delay. They are satisfied that this committee and this Legislature have in their possession all the information that can reasonably be asked for, and they think that the committee should settle this question now, and settle it by reporting the legislation asked for.

There are some people, of course, who have their own selfish interests to serve, who never will be satisfied with any plan that does not bring money into their pockets at the expense of the rest of the community. This committee and this Legislature, regarding this question solely from the standpoint of the public interest, must not hope or expect to be able to report a plan which is going to please everybody, and interfere not at all with private rights, and cost nothing whatsoever. No such plan as that can be reported, either by this committee or by any future commission or committee of the Legislature.

It seems to us that the time has come for action, not on behalf of individuals with selfish property ends to serve, not on behalf of ingenious schemers, above all things not on behalf of private corporations, but action solely on the public account and for the public good.

I do not think that this community wants to advertise itself as incompetent to settle this question. I don't think we want to let it go out that, while London and Glasgow and New York and Philadelphia and Chicago, and other places, are getting elevated railroads and subways and actual rapid transit, Boston is incompetent to get anything, and that all that the Legislature of Massachusetts can do after ten years' agitation and discussion is to still further postpone the matter at the instance of a private corporation.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I have little to add to what I have said already. It seems to me that this is a great opportunity. It seems to me that those of us who may have entertained or expressed personal views upon this subject of rapid transit — and most of us have done so, to a greater or less extent, at different times in the past few years — should be willing for the general good to sink all pride of authorship, and to concentrate our support upon that plan which seems to accomplish the most at the least expense, with the least injury to private interests, and to meet with the largest measure of popular approval. That plan is, I submit, the so-called rapid transit plan of last year, with the substitution of the subway for the central section of it, and the addition of two more tracks for the accommodation of the surface cars, in place of those now upon Tremont street.

In behalf of the people who have appeared before this committee in person, by letter and by petition, in behalf of over 8,000 persons in the city of Boston who have signified in writing their approval of this plan in one form or another, in behalf of the city government of Boston, in behalf I think of the general public, I ask you to report a bill which will secure the construction of this subway, partly as a relief from the present congestion of our streets and partly for an elevated railway from Dorchester to Charlestown.

At the conclusion of his argument the Mayor was asked whether he had a bill to submit to the committee, and stated that he had not. It was then voted to request the Mayor to present a bill, which he consented to do.

FACTS AND FIGURES

RELATING TO THE

SUBWAY,

SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS TO THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TRANSIT,

APRIL 5, 1894.

“The problem must be eventually passed upon by the Legislature, whether elevated roads or tunnels, or both, are to be adopted as the most practical and least expensive methods to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number. Much time and labor have been given by your predecessors to this subject. It deserves careful consideration by you, and should the Legislature of 1894 succeed in solving this great problem by practical legislation, it will have earned for itself an enviable record in this good Commonwealth, where so much has been accomplished for the comfort and convenience of its citizens.” — *From the Governor's Inaugural Address.*

Table I.

THE CONGESTED DISTRICT.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Breadth, 700 to 1,500 feet.

Area, 217 acres, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a square mile.

Width of streets, 10 to 60 feet.

Average width of sidewalks, 8 feet.

Obstructions caused by surface car-system :

43 streets, occupied by from 1 to 3 tracks.

16 miles of single track.

14 miles of trolley wire.

12 miles of feed wire.

7 miles of cross wire.

22 miles of guard wire.

714 posts.

195 crossings.

149 junctions.

257 switches.

AMOUNT OF TRAVEL IN THE DISTRICT.

155,000 per day from and to steam railroads.

200,000 per day or more on West End cars (150,000 on Tremont-street lines alone).

100,000 tons of freight carried daily on teams.

Estimated population of city, 475,000.

Estimated population of city and suburbs, 1,000,000.

Total passenger traffic of West End, 366,000 per day.

Total passenger traffic of all steam railroads in the United States, 575,769,678.

Passenger traffic of the five roads connecting with Boston, 100,502,972, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole.

THE PRESENT STREET-RAILWAY SERVICE.

Maximum number of cars per hour on Tremont street one way, 183.

Maximum number of cars per hour on Tremont street both ways, 332.

Average speed through congested district if there are no blocks, 3 to 4 miles per hour.

Minimum speed, 1 mile per hour.

Average interval between cars, 13 to 15 seconds.

Average number of full stops, 13.

Average number of stops for passengers, 7.

Average length of stop for passengers, $11\frac{7}{10}$ seconds.

Table II.

ATTITUDE OF THE WEST END STREET
RAILWAY CO.

1887. Chartered to build a subway. — St. 1887, ch. 413.
1888–1889. Adoption of trolley system.
1889. Opposed Ames-Shepard bill for an elevated railroad.
1890. Procured charter for an elevated R.R. — St. 1890, ch. 454.
1891. Abandoned elevated R.R. scheme. — See Rep. of R.T. Com., p. 70.
1893. Favored combined subway and elevated R.R. — See Evidence before Special Com. on Rapid Transit.
1894. The company now occupies an attitude of "inquiry and observation," and advocates postponement and delay. — See evidence, vol. 8, p. 93, *seq.*, and bill presented April 4, 1894.
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Extracts from statement of Henry D. Hyde to the Committee on Rapid Transit of 1893, vol. 1, p. 431, *seq.*:

"The number of cars that fill Tremont street at the busy hours of the day is so great that in fact we are rather hindering than helping in that vicinity. . . . It is growing simply from worse to worse. . . . And yet the people don't all ride that wish to. . . . We have done everything that it is possible to do, within our knowledge, to make that transportation thorough for supplying those districts, and we are 50 per cent. behind the demand."

Extract from statement of H. M. Whitney to the Committee on Rapid Transit of 1893, vol. 3, p. 430, *seq.*:

"The streets are so full, you can't put any more cars into the streets, except by involving delay. It is practically impossible to put any more cars in the streets. It [his sub-

way plan] would shorten the time for travel to South Boston probably one-half."

Extracts from statement of Henry D. Hyde to the Committee on Transit of 1894, Eighth Hearing, p. 93, *seq.* :

"We have now reached the year 1894, and have practically reached, as we may say, the limit of capacity. . . . We feel that there is nothing that can solve this problem, that does not combine with it an elevated system. . . . At our office there is a constant pressure for more accommodations. The demand comes from every direction for more cars. . . . We believe there must be provision for an elevated railroad, and that the elevated railroad, if the subway system is the best way of getting through the heart of the city, must go through the subway. I am frank to say that I think the figures that have been brought out by the City Engineer tend to show what was said this morning, that it can be done cheaper through the congested district through a subway than it can upon an elevated track running through."

Table III.

CAPACITY OF THE SUBWAY.

	Speed in miles per hour, including stops.	Maximum num- ber cars per hour run singly.	Maximum num- ber cars per hour run in pairs.
Two tracks on Tremont st. as at pres- ent. ¹	3 to 4	332	
Two tracks in subway. ²	6	380	560
	7	340	548
	8	300	512

¹ Testimony of Geo. S. Rice.² Allowing stops for passengers of 20 seconds — present average, $11\frac{7}{10}$ seconds.

Table IV.

ELEVATED RAILROADS IN NEW YORK.

Average length of four main double-track lines — 8 miles.

Average number of passengers per day on each line — 150,000.

Average operating expense account — 50 per cent. of gross receipts.

Average schedule speed of ordinary trains — 12 miles per hour.

Estimated population of New York City — 1,850,000.

Estimated population of city and suburbs — 3,500,000.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON SURFACE AND ELEVATED ROADS
IN NEW YORK, 1873 TO 1893.

Year.	Passengers carried by		Total traffic.
	Surface roads.	Elevated roads.	
1872	138,700,000	167,000	138,867,000
1873	139,900,000	644,000	140,544,000
1874	149,800,000	793,000	150,596,000
1875	164,800,000	920,000	165,720,000
1876	165,200,000	2,012,000	167,212,000
1877	163,700,000	3,011,000	166,711,000
1878	159,900,000	9,200,000	169,100,000
1879	140,700,000	45,900,000	186,600,000
1880	142,000,000	60,800,000	202,800,000
1881	150,400,000	75,600,000	226,000,000
1882	166,500,000	86,300,000	252,800,000
1883	176,600,000	92,100,000	268,700,000
1884	187,400,000	96,700,000	284,100,000
1885	193,700,000	103,300,000	297,000,000
1886	210,500,000	115,200,000	325,700,000
1887	202,400,000	159,800,000	362,200,000
1888	197,500,000	173,900,000	371,400,000
1889	206,300,000	182,800,000	389,100,000
1890	218,500,000	189,900,000	408,400,000
1891	226,900,000	201,200,000	428,100,000
1892	239,500,000	213,700,000	453,200,000
1893	242,400,000	221,400,000	463,800,000

Table V.

COMPARATIVE COST

OF

ELEVATED RAILWAYS,

ON

VARIOUS ROUTES THROUGH THE CONGESTED DISTRICT (INCLUDING LAND, STRUCTURE, STATIONS, ETC.).

Harrison avenue, Hawley and Devonshire streets route ¹	\$9,113,400
Western route of Rapid Transit Commission, partly underground ²	3,559,875
Route proposed by Mayor Matthews in 1893, ³	5,637,875
Route of Rapid Transit Act of 1893 ⁴	14,183,925
Proposed subway ⁵	2,500,000

¹ Causeway street to Waltham street. (See report of Rapid Transit Commission.)

² Causeway street to Boston & Albany railroad. (See report of Rapid Transit Commission.)

³ Causeway street to Boston & Albany railroad, *via* Tremont street, widened and extended.

⁴ Causeway street to Pleasant street. (See City Doc. 145, of 1893. — 40 per cent. added to assessed values.)

⁵ Causeway street to Pleasant street, one-half total estimate of \$5,000,000; other half for street-railway cars.

Table VI.

CAPITAL REQUIRED FOR AN ELEVATED
RAILROAD FROM CHARLESTOWN TO
DORCHESTER.

First cost of main line from Causeway street to Franklin
Park :

Land for terminals and yards	\$250,000	
Right of way on private lands from Pleasant street to Franklin Park (<i>assessed values, plus 40%</i>)	¹ 2,193,640	
		\$2,443,640
Structure, Pleasant street to Franklin Park	\$909,450	
Stations	170,000	
Equipment	500,000	
		1,579,450
		\$4,023,090
Extension to Charlestown (Sullivan square) ²	500,000	
Interest during construction and miscellaneous expenses	250,000	
		\$4,773,090
Electric plant	1,000,000	
		\$5,773,090

Say \$6,000,000 capital required.

¹ City Doc. 145 of 1893. This figure could probably be reduced if upper Washington street were selected for a portion of the route.

² Making total length of line, 6.79 miles.

Table VII.

ESTIMATED PROFITS OF ELEVATED RAILROAD.

(On basis of passenger traffic of 100,000 per day.)

Gross annual receipts at 5-cent fares	.	.	\$1,825,000
Operating expenses, say 60%	.	.	1,095,000
Net income	.	.	\$735,000
Taxes 1.5% on \$3,000,000 stock	.	.	45,000
			\$690,000
5% interest on \$3,000,000 of bonds,	\$150,000		
10% dividends on \$3,000,000 of stock,	300,000		
			450,000
Balance available for rent of subway, depreciation, etc.	.	.	\$240,000

Table VIII.

ADVOCATES OF THE SUBWAY.

(With or without Connecting Elevated Roads.)

The Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Subway Commission.

The Mayor and City Council of 1893.

The Mayor and City Council of 1894.

The Citizens' Association.

The Associated Board of Trade.

The City Engineers.

Prominent physicians.

Leading citizens, representing every interest and business in the community.

Ninety-two property owners along Tremont street.

Two hundred and twenty-five petitioners to the City Council of 1893.

One hundred and forty-six remonstrants of 1893 against the abuse of the Common, now petitioning for the amendments submitted.

Eight thousand petitioners to the City Council of 1893 for relief from the congestion on Tremont street.

The Rapid Transit Commission of 1891.

And note :

Report of Rapid Transit Commission of New York.

Action of New York Chamber of Commerce.

Experience of London.

Experience of Philadelphia.

Experience of Baltimore.

Experience of Glasgow.

And the vote on the "Rapid Transit Act" of 1893 :

24,012 yes.

27,588 no.

Table IX.**THE REMONSTRANTS.**

31 in person.

16 by letters to Wilson Bros. ,

47 in all.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Two would widen Tremont street, and extend it as proposed by the city in 1893.

One favors the plan of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Seven would put cars on the surface of the Common.

Four want a subway, but differ as to route.

Three want "rapid transit."

Eighteen want an elevated railroad.

Four have no suggestions to offer, and the rest recommend simple changes in car routes.

All agree that something must be done, except one gentleman, who wanted a "perfected surface road," and said, "it is trifling with the public good to interfere with the natural prosecution of this great enterprise."

[*Draft of bill submitted to the Committee on Transit by the Mayor of Boston, April 11, 1894.*]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR RAPID TRANSIT IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The commissioners appointed
2 under the provisions of chapter four hundred
3 and seventy-eight of the acts of the year
4 eighteen hundred and ninety-three shall be
5 known as the Boston Transit Commission, and
6 shall hold office for the term of five years from
7 the date of the passage of this act. Any
8 vacancy in said commission shall be filled by the
9 mayor of said city, subject to the approval of the
10 Board of Aldermen, as in the case of officers in
11 charge of the departments in said city. Each of

12 said commissioners shall receive an annual salary
13 of six thousand dollars. Said commission may
14 from time to time appoint a secretary and such
15 engineers, clerks, agents, officers, and assistants,
16 not of their number, as it may deem necessary;
17 may determine the duties and compensation of
18 such employees; and may remove the same at
19 pleasure.

1 SECT. 2. Said commission shall construct in
2 the city of Boston a subway or subways of suffi-
3 cient breadth for four railway tracks, with ap-
4 proaches, entrances, sidings, and stations through
5 and under Tremont street and the adjoining mall
6 of Boston Common or other public or private
7 lands adjoining or near said street from a point
8 or points within one thousand feet of the junction
9 of Tremont street and Shawmut avenue to,
10 through and under Scollay square; thence
11 through, and under Cornhill, Brattle, Hanover,
12 or Washington, or other streets, or public or
13 private lands, to a point or points on Washington
14 street, or between Haymarket square and Cause-
15 way street, or between Scollay square and
16 Causeway street; and from Tremont street
17 through and under Boylston street and the
18 adjoining mall of Boston Common or other
19 public or private lands adjoining said street to a
20 point on Boylston street where a suitable con-
21 nection with surface tracks may be made; and

22 from Boylston street through and under Park
23 square and Columbus avenue or other lands
24 adjoining said square and avenue to a point on
25 or near Columbus avenue where a suitable con-
26 nection with surface tracks may be made, or
27 through and under Providence street or lands
28 adjoining said street to a point on or near said
29 street or Berkeley street where a suitable connec-
30 tion with surface tracks may be made. No part
31 of said Common, except so much of the Tremont
32 and Boylston street malls as may be necessary
33 for stairways to stations, and coverings therefor,
34 shall be permanently occupied above the surface
35 of the ground for any purpose. Said sub-
36 ways, from Tremont street west along the line of
37 Boylston street, may be of sufficient width for
38 two tracks only. The entrances to the portion
39 of said subways intended for the railroad here-
40 inafter provided for may be at points along the
41 aforesaid routes distinct and different from the
42 entrances to the remaining portion of said
43 subway. The locations of said subways, ap-
44 proaches, tracks, sidings, stations, entrances,
45 and connections, shall be such as said com-
46 mission shall determine. Before beginning the
47 work of constructing any part of said subways,
48 said commission shall take the strip of land de-
49 scribed in section three of this act, and also file in
50 the office of the City Surveyor of said city a plan

51 signed by said commission showing the line
52 route, or location of said part of said subways,
53 which it proposes to construct. The plan of any
54 part thus filed may be altered at any time by a
55 new plan signed and filed in like manner.

1 SECT. 3. Said commission shall take in fee,
2 by purchase or otherwise, a strip of land from the
3 southern entrance of said subway, at or near the
4 junction of Tremont street and Shawmut avenue,
5 to Franklin park, in said city. Said strip shall
6 be taken in and along or across public ways
7 or lands, or through private property, and
8 shall not be less than twenty-five feet nor more
9 than thirty-five feet in width. Said strip of
10 land from Pleasant street to Dudley street shall
11 be taken between Tremont and Washington
12 streets ; and from Dudley street to Franklin park
13 between Warren street and Blue Hill avenue.
14 Said strip of land shall be used for an elevated
15 railroad, and for such other public purposes as
16 said commission shall determine.

1 SECT. 4. Said commission shall construct
2 a bridge over Charles river, having regard
3 to its use for railroad purposes, between the
4 present Charles-river bridge and the Fitch-
5 burg Railroad bridge; or may, in its dis-
6 cretion, reconstruct Warren bridge with a

7 width not exceeding one hundred feet; and
8 shall make the draws in said bridge so built
9 or reconstructed of such width as the board
10 of harbor and land commissioners shall approve.
11 Said commission may make approaches to said
12 bridges not exceeding one hundred feet in
13 width, and may discontinue the present Charles-
14 river bridge; and after such discontinuance,
15 the approaches thereto shall be kept open for
16 landing-places or other public uses. In build-
17 ing or reconstructing any of said bridges no
18 compensation shall be required for occupation
19 of lands of the Commonwealth, or displacement
20 of tide water, but in all other respects the pro-
21 visions of chapter nineteen of the Public Statutes
22 and acts in amendment or addition thereto shall
23 apply to such building or reconstruction.

1 SECT. 5. Said commission may for the pur-
2 poses set forth in the three preceding sections use
3 public ways and lands as therein specified and sub-
4 ject to the limitations therein contained; and may
5 take in fee for the city of Boston, by purchase or
6 otherwise, any part or the whole of the property
7 bounded by Haymarket square, Canal, Causeway,
8 and Haverhill streets, and any other lands, in-
9 cluding the buildings thereon, which said com-
10 mission deems necessary for said purposes; and
11 may also take for said city by purchase or other-

12 wise easements or estates or rights in lands, in-
13 cluding the right to go under the surface thereof
14 or through or under buildings or parts of build-
15 ings thereon; and any such taking in fee or
16 otherwise may be made whether the lands taken
17 or otherwise affected are held under or by title
18 derived under eminent domain or otherwise. A
19 taking or purchase under this section of an ease-
20 ment or other estate or right in a given parcel of
21 real estate (whether such parcel consists of
22 unimproved land, or of land and buildings) may
23 be confined to a portion or section of such par-
24 cel fixed by horizontal planes of division,
25 either below or above, or at the surface of
26 the soil, and in such case no taking or pur-
27 chase need be made of upper or lower portions
28 or sections except of such easements therein as
29 said commission may deem necessary. To make
30 any taking by right of eminent domain, said com-
31 mission shall cause to be recorded in the registry
32 of deeds for the county of Suffolk a description
33 of said lands, easements, estates, or rights as cer-
34 tain as is required in a common conveyance of
35 land, with a statement that the same are taken
36 under the authority of this act, which description
37 and statement shall be signed by said commission,
38 and the lands, easements, estates, or rights de-
39 scribed in said description shall upon such
40 recording be taken for, and shall vest in

41 said city. Said commission may remove all
42 buildings from any or all lands so taken in fee
43 The damages sustained by any person whose
44 property is so taken shall be paid by said
45 city, and if any such person cannot agree
46 with said commission as to the damages sus-
47 tained by him in such taking, such damages may
48 be determined by a jury in the superior court for
49 the county of Suffolk on petition of said com-
50 mission or of said person therefor, filed in the
51 clerk's office of said court within one year after
52 such taking, and judgment shall be entered upon
53 said determination, and costs shall be taxed and
54 execution issued in favor of the prevailing party
55 as in civil cases. Said commission shall have
56 full power to sell or to lease for improvement or
57 otherwise any part of or estate or interest in
58 the lands or rights taken or purchased under
59 this section, whenever the same shall in the
60 opinion of said commission cease to be required
61 for the purposes of this act.

1 SECT. 6. Said commission, may on or before
2 the completion of said subways, grant locations
3 for tracks to, and for two tracks in, said sub-
4 ways, to be used by any street railway com-
5 pany or companies; shall order all surface
6 tracks to be removed from Tremont street be-
7 tween Boylston street and Scollay square, and

8 from Boylston street between Park square and
9 Tremont street ; and may order any other tracks
10 which in its opinion have been rendered unneces-
11 sary by the construction of said subways and
12 which are above said subways or within a dis-
13 tance of one thousand feet from any entrance to
14 said subways to be removed from the streets.
15 Said commission shall, subject to the approval of
16 the board of railroad commissioners, fix by con-
17 tract the terms and conditions and rates of com-
18 pensation for the locations for said two tracks
19 in any of said subways and for the use thereof by
20 any street railway company or companies during
21 a term of years not exceeding fifty. Surface
22 tracks shall not be laid or maintained in that
23 part of any street from which said commission
24 may have ordered such tracks removed, as herein
25 provided. Said commission shall designate loca-
26 tions in or adjoining said subways for sewers,
27 gas-pipes, water-pipes, and electric wires ; and
28 may fix the terms and conditions of the use by
29 any person or corporation of said subway, or of
30 any conduit built therein or adjacent thereto.

1 SECT. 7. As soon as said commission has
2 determined the location of said subway between
3 the junction of Shawmut avenue and Tremont
4 street and Causeway street and has filed a plan
5 showing said subway as provided in section
6 two of this act, and has taken the strip

7 of land described in section three of this act, said
8 commission shall give public notice by adver-
9 tisement once a week for three weeks suc-
10 cessively in at least two daily newspapers, pub-
11 lished in said city, and in such other manner, if any,
12 that said commission may deem necessary, that
13 bids will be received for the right to construct
14 and operate a double-track railroad from Cause-
15 way street to Franklin park; said railroad to
16 be built at an elevation above the ground be-
17 tween Causeway street and the northern en-
18 trance to said subway, and at an elevation above
19 the ground upon the strip of land specified in
20 section three of this act between the southern
21 entrance to said subway near the junction of
22 Shawmut avenue and Tremont street and Frank-
23 lin park, reaching said entrances by means of
24 inclines, and between said entrances to be built
25 in and through said subway. Said notice shall
26 also state that bids will be received by said
27 commission until a certain day and hour
28 therein named, from any person agreeing
29 that a corporation shall be organized, and shall
30 execute a contract as hereinafter provided, or
31 from any corporation operating a street rail-
32 way in said city, agreeing that it will execute a
33 contract as hereinafter provided; that said right
34 will, except as hereinafter provided, be awarded
35 to the bidder making the offer deemed by said com-
36 mission to be the most advantageous to the city up-

37 on the basis of the payment of a sum in gross, or
38 of an annual rent, or of a percentage of its net or
39 gross receipts, during a term of years, not ex-
40 ceeding fifty, as may be specified in said
41 notice; shall contain such provisions as to
42 locations, elevations, posts, inclines, stations,
43 platforms, construction, and time of com-
44 pletion as said commission shall deem proper ;
45 shall state that the fare during said term for one
46 continuous passage over any part or the whole of
47 said railroad between Causeway street and Frank-
48 lin park or of the branches and extension
49 provided for in section twelve of this act
50 shall be five cents ; shall contain such pro-
51 visions, if any, as said commission may deem
52 proper for the readjustment at the end of said
53 term of the amounts of said annual payments,
54 rent, or percentages, or for the purchase of
55 said railroad by the said city ; and shall con-
56 tain such other provisions, if any, as said
57 commission may deem proper. Said commission
58 may award said right to the bidder making the
59 offer deemed by said commission to be the most
60 advantageous to the city ; or, whether it reserves
61 in said notice the right so to do or not, may
62 refuse to make any award, and may again
63 advertise for bids, on the same or on such other
64 terms as it deems proper ; and may continue
65 such action until the said right is awarded.
66 Said right shall not be awarded unless in the

67 opinion of said commission the total payments,
68 rents, or percentages to be paid therefor will be
69 such as to average for said term years not less
70 than two hundred thousand dollars annually;
71 and if said right is not awarded, said commis-
72 sion shall report the fact and its recommendations
73 to the General Court.

1 SECT. 8. Any person or corporation aforesaid
2 desiring to bid for the right to construct and
3 operate said railroad shall, before the hour set
4 for opening the bids, deposit with the treasurer
5 of the city of Boston the sum of fifty thousand
6 dollars in cash; and no bid shall be considered
7 unless accompanied by such deposit. If an
8 award is made, the deposit made by any person or
9 corporation, to whom the right of constructing
10 and operating said railroad is not awarded, shall
11 within three days after such award be returned.
12 If no award is made within sixty days after the
13 day named in said notice, all deposits shall be re-
14 turned. If an award is made, the deposit of the
15 successful bidder shall be held by said treasurer as
16 a pledge for the signing of said contract and the
17 making of a second deposit as hereinafter pro-
18 vided; and if said contract is not signed, or if
19 said second deposit is not made, then said deposit
20 of fifty thousand dollars shall be forfeited and be-
21 come the property of said city. If said contract

22 is signed and said second deposit made, said de-
23 posit of fifty thousand dollars shall be returned.

1 SECT. 9. Said commission, if it awards said
2 right, shall within thirty days thereafter pre-
3 pare a contract with and granting to a corpora-
4 tion thereafter to be organized under the name of
5 the Boston Transit Company, or, in case the
6 successful bidder is a street railway company
7 aforesaid, a contract with and granting to said
8 company the right to construct and operate said
9 railroad in the manner and on the terms and con-
10 ditions specified in said notice; and shall notify
11 the person or corporation to whom said right has
12 been awarded that said contract is ready for
13 execution. The person to whom said right is
14 awarded, if other than a street railway corpor-
15 ation aforesaid, shall within ten days after said
16 notice file with the secretary of the Com-
17 monwealth articles of association, signed by
18 at least fifteen persons, for the purpose of
19 forming a corporation under the name of the
20 Boston Transit Company, with a capital stock
21 of not less than one million nor more than four
22 millions of dollars. Said articles shall con-
23 form to the requirements of law for articles for
24 forming a steam railroad corporation, and the sec-
25 retary of the Commonwealth shall thereupon
26 make a record of the same and issue a certificate

27 of incorporation substantially as provided in the
28 case of steam railroad corporations organized
29 under general law; and on the issuing of said
30 certificate, said persons, their associates and
31 successors, shall become a corporation under
32 said name and shall have the right to increase its
33 capital stock from time to time to a total amount
34 not exceeding four million dollars. Said cor-
35 poration shall for the purposes of taxation be
36 deemed a street railway corporation, and none of
37 its property shall be exempt from taxation. When
38 said corporation is organized, it shall succeed to all
39 the rights, powers, privileges, duties, and liabili-
40 ties of the person to whom the right to construct
41 and operate said railway was awarded. Said
42 Boston Transit Company or the street railway
43 company to whom said right has been awarded
44 shall within twenty days after said notice that said
45 contract has been prepared, execute the same
46 and deposit with the treasurer of the city of
47 Boston the sum of three hundred thousand
48 dollars in cash or in securities approved by said
49 treasurer as a pledge for the construction and
50 equipment of said railroad according to the terms
51 of said contract. Said commission shall there-
52 upon execute said contract; and if the company
53 signing said contract fails to construct and
54 equip said railroad as therein provided, such
55 failure shall cause a forfeiture of the right and

56 contract so awarded, and said deposit of three
57 hundred thousand dollars shall become and be the
58 property of the city of Boston, and all parts of
59 said railroad, if any, already built upon said strip
60 or in said subway or along, through, or across any
61 public way or place, shall, subject to the right of
62 any person or corporation claiming under a
63 mortgage executed in accordance with section
64 thirteen of this act, become and be the property
65 of the city of Boston, and the said corporation,
66 if organized as herein provided, shall be dissolved;
67 *provided*, that said commission may grant such
68 extensions of time as it sees fit for commencing
69 and for completing the said road, as above
70 provided. If the said right is awarded to a street
71 railway company said company shall have the
72 right to increase its capital stock from time to
73 time to a total amount not exceeding four million
74 dollars for the purpose of constructing and equip-
75 ping said railroad as in said contract pro-
76 vided. Upon the forfeiture of any such right
77 awarded, said commission shall proceed in
78 the manner provided for making the first
79 award to make another similar award, and all
80 the provisions of this act relating to such
81 first award, and the proceedings thereunder,
82 shall apply to the making of any second and
83 any subsequent award in case of forfeiture,
84 and the proceedings thereunder. If said railroad

85 is constructed and equipped in accordance with
86 the terms of said contract, said deposit shall
87 be returned to the corporation making the
88 deposit or its assigns. Said commission shall
89 have the right to discontinue, as public ways,
90 Travers street, between Canal and Haverhill
91 streets, and such streets or portions of streets
92 between Pleasant street and Castle street as may
93 in its opinion be necessary for stations, ap-
94 proaches, or inclines.

1 SECT. 10. The corporation signing said con-
2 tract shall construct said railroad through said
3 subway, and along and upon said strip of
4 land specified in section three of this act,
5 and across and above public ways and places
6 between the southern entrance to said subway
7 and Franklin park, and along, through and above,
8 and across and above public ways and places be-
9 tween the northern entrance to said subway and
10 Causeway street; and may take in fee, by pur-
11 chase or otherwise, such lands, excepting parks
12 and other public property, as it may deem neces-
13 sary, and said commission shall approve, for said
14 railroad, its sidings, stations, terminals, power
15 stations and yards; and all lands thus taken,
16 together with the structures erected thereon,
17 shall be the property of said corporation. To
18 make any taking by right of eminent domain, said

19 corporation shall cause to be recorded in the reg-
20 istry of deeds for the county of Suffolk a descrip-
21 tion thereof as certain as is required in a common
22 conveyance of land, with a statement that the
23 same are taken by said corporation under
24 the authority of this act, and the lands
25 described in said description shall upon such
26 recording be taken for and the fee thereof
27 shall vest in said corporation. The dam-
28 ages sustained by any person whose property
29 is so taken shall be paid by said corpora-
30 tion, and if any such person cannot agree with
31 said corporation as to such damages, the same
32 may be determined by a jury in the Superior
33 Court for Suffolk county in the manner and
34 subject to the rules of law provided for the
35 determining of damages for taking land in
36 laying out a steam railroad on petition of said
37 corporation or of said person therefor filed in
38 the clerk's office of said court within one year
39 after such taking, and judgment shall be en-
40 tered upon said determination, and costs shall
41 be taxed and execution issued in favor of the
42 prevailing party as in civil cases. Upon the
43 filing of any such petition, any justice of the
44 Superior Court shall, if requested by the person
45 whose land is taken, require the corporation to
46 give security to the satisfaction of said justice
47 for the payment of all damages and costs

48 which may be awarded by a jury for the
49 property taken; and if upon petition of said
50 owner and notice to the adverse party the
51 security appears to said justice to have become
52 insufficient, he shall require the corporation
53 to give further security to his satisfaction,
54 and all the right or authority of said cor-
55 poration to enter upon or use the land or
56 other property, except for making surveys,
57 shall upon such request be suspended until it
58 gives the security required. If the owner of
59 any estate abutting on a public way along
60 through and above which said railroad is built
61 sustains any damage in his property by reason of
62 any structure of said railroad on and above the
63 portion of said way on which his estate abuts,
64 said damages shall be paid by said corporation.
65 Said damages shall be ascertained by agree-
66 ment or by petition filed with the Superior Court
67 as hereinbefore provided in this section.

1 SECT. 11. Said corporation may make con-
2 tracts with any person or corporation author-
3 ized to produce or manufacture electricity for
4 any purpose, for supplying electricity for the
5 motive power of said elevated railroad and
6 other uses, and such person or corporation is
7 hereby authorized to enter into contracts for said
8 purpose. Locomotives operated by steam shall

9 not be used in said subway. The corporation
10 organized under this act may lease the property
11 and rights of any corporation operating a street
12 railway in said city, or any such street railway
13 corporation may lease the property and rights of
14 said corporation organized under this act; pro-
15 vided said lease be approved by the Board of
16 Railroad Commissioners.

1 SECT. 12. The corporation signing said
2 contract may after the construction of said
3 railroad from Causeway street to Franklin
4 park, and of said bridge to Charlestown,
5 construct and operate said railroad from the
6 northern entrance to said subway across and
7 above Causeway street, and on said bridge and
8 on along through and above, or across and above
9 such public ways and places or private property
10 as said commission shall approve, to Sullivan
11 square in said Charlestown; and may construct
12 and operate extensions and branches of said
13 railroad from any point thereon between Pleas-
14 ant street and Franklin park along, through, and
15 above, or across and above, such public ways and
16 places or private property, as said commission
17 shall approve, to any points in South Boston, West
18 Roxbury, or Dorchester. All and singular the
19 provisions of section ten of this act relating to tak-
20 ings, damages, and otherwise shall, so far as appli-

21 cable, apply to all extensions or branches con-
22 structed under this section, and to all takings
23 made for the same.

1 SECT. 13. Said corporation, for the purpose
2 of procuring and constructing its elevated rail-
3 road, branches, extensions, terminals, and other
4 structures, and for procuring rails, engines,
5 cars, and other equipment for its railroad, may
6 issue, to an amount not exceeding the amount
7 of its capital stock actually paid in, bonds pay-
8 able in not more than fifty years from the
9 date of issue, and bearing interest at a rate
10 not exceeding six per cent. per annum, pay-
11 able semi-annually. Said corporation may se-
12 cure said bonds by mortgage of its property, con-
13 tract and franchises, and may include therein
14 property to be thereafter acquired, and may re-
15 serve the right to sell or dispose of any personal
16 property covered by said mortgage which may
17 become worn or otherwise unfit for use, pro-
18 vided an equivalent in value is substituted
19 therefor; but such mortgage shall give to the
20 mortgagee, in case of a default therein, only
21 the power to construct, maintain, equip,
22 and operate said railroad according to the
23 terms of said contract, and to keep and
24 use for said purposes all property acquired
25 by the mortgagor and specified in the mort-
26 gage, and the right to assign said power

27 and property to others, but to be exercised
28 and used only for the purpose of constructing,
29 maintaining, equipping, and operating said rail-
30 road, its branches and extensions, as aforesaid.

1 SECT. 14. Said commission may order the
2 temporary removal of any surface tracks
3 in or on any land or way through or over
4 which said subways or said railroad, its branches
5 and extensions, are to be built, or the relocation,
6 subject to the provisions of section six, of such
7 tracks, also the removal or relocation of any
8 conduits, pipes, wires, or poles of any person or
9 corporation, which it deems to interfere with
10 the construction of any of said subways
11 or the construction or operation of said rail-
12 road, its branches or extensions, and the person
13 or corporation owning said tracks, wires, or other
14 property shall comply with said orders. Any
15 person or corporation using or authorized by law
16 to use wires along the route of said elevated rail-
17 road or subway may affix them to the elevated
18 structures and place them in the subway in
19 such manner and on such terms as said com-
20 mission may approve.

1 SECT. 15. Sections one hundred and six to one
2 hundred and twelve, inclusive, sections one hun-
3 dred and forty-three to one hundred and forty-

4 seven, inclusive, sections one hundred and seventy
5 to one hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive,
6 sections one hundred and ninety-five to one
7 hundred and ninety-seven, inclusive, and
8 sections two hundred and one to two hundred
9 and eight, inclusive, of chapter one hundred and
10 twelve of the Public Statutes, and sections
11 nine to fourteen, inclusive, sections eighteen
12 and nineteen, sections thirty-seven, forty-
13 three, and sections fifty-six to sixty-three, in-
14 clusive, of chapter one hundred and thirteen of
15 the Public Statutes, amended to conform to the
16 provisions of this act, shall apply to the corpora-
17 tion operating said elevated railroad, and the
18 shares of any increase of its capital stock made
19 for carrying out any of the provisions of this act
20 shall be disposed of in the manner provided by
21 chapter three hundred and fifteen of the acts
22 of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, for dis-
23 posing of the shares of the increase of capital
24 stock of steam railroad companies.

1 SECT. 16. Said commission and any officer,
2 person, or corporation acting under authority of
3 this act in carrying out the purposes of this act
4 may enter into and upon any lands, and make
5 surveys and examinations, and place and maintain
6 marks therein, and may do all other acts thereon
7 incidental to such surveys, examinations, and
8 placing and maintaining marks ; and if any per-

9 son injured in his property thereby fails to agree
10 with said commission as to the amount of his
11 damages sustained thereby, said damages may be
12 determined by a jury of the superior court of the
13 county in which such lands are situated, in the
14 manner and subject to the rules of law provided
15 for determining damages for lands taken for
16 highways in such city or town, on petition
17 therefor by said commission or by said person,
18 filed in the clerk's office of said court within one
19 year after the injury aforesaid has been sustained.

1 SECT. 17. The treasurer of the city of Boston
2 shall from time to time, on the request of said
3 commission, issue and sell at public or private
4 sale, bonds, registered or with interest coupons
5 attached, as he may deem best, in the name and
6 behalf of said city, to an amount not exceeding
7 seven millions of dollars, and such further amount
8 for said Charlestown bridge and its approaches in
9 addition to the seven hundred and fifty thousand
10 dollars heretofore appropriated therefor by the
11 city council of said city, as may be necessary for
12 the completion of said bridge and approaches.
13 Said bonds, including said seven hundred and fifty
14 thousand dollars, shall be designated on their
15 face as the Rapid Transit Loan, shall be for the
16 term of forty years, and at rates of interest not
17 exceeding four per cent. per annum, as said treas-
18 urer shall determine, payable semi-annually. The

19 debt incurred under the provisions of this section,
20 except the seven hundred and fifty thousand
21 dollars aforesaid, shall not be included in de-
22 termining the limit of indebtedness of said city.
23 The proceeds of said bonds shall be used to meet
24 all damages costs and expenses incurred by said
25 commission in carrying out the provisions of this
26 act, and all expenses heretofore incurred for the
27 purposes specified in chapter four hundred and
28 seventy-eight of the acts of eighteen hundred
29 and ninety-three.

1 SECT. 18. The board of commissioners of
2 sinking-funds for the city of Boston shall es-
3 tablish a sinking-fund for the payment of the
4 bonds issued under this act. All premiums re-
5 ceived from the sale of said bonds, all sums in
6 gross paid by the corporation to whom the fran-
7 chise for the elevated railroad is granted as
8 herein provided, all moneys or securities de-
9 posited with the treasurer of said city under the
10 provisions of this act and forfeited to said city,
11 and all proceeds from any sale of lands or rights
12 under authority of section five of this act, shall
13 be paid into said sinking-fund. All rents, per-
14 centages, or other annual compensation received
15 from the corporation owning or operating said
16 elevated railroad, or from any street railway
17 company running cars in said subways, or for
18 the use of said subway or adjacent conduits for

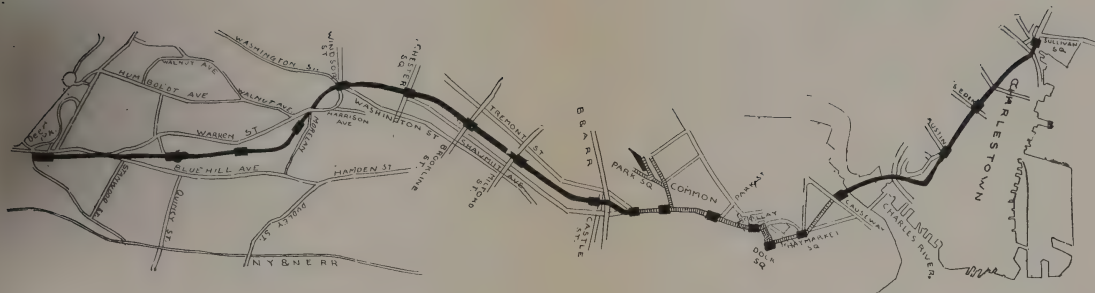
19 any purpose or for the use of any lands or
20 rights under authority of section five of this act,
21 shall be annually used by the said treasurer first
22 to meet the sinking-fund requirements for said
23 bonds, secondly to meet the interest on said
24 bonds, and the surplus, if any, shall be used
25 as part of the general revenues of said city
26 and applied to the maintenance of its public
27 parks.

1 SECT. 19. Said commission shall at all times
2 keep accurate accounts of all expenditures made
3 under this act, and shall make an annual report
4 of its doings, containing an abstract of said ac-
5 counts to the city council of Boston.

1 SECT. 20. The supreme judicial court and any
2 justice thereof, and the superior court and any
3 justice thereof, shall have jurisdiction in equity
4 to compel compliance with the provisions of this
5 act, and to enforce the orders of said commission
6 or any officer made under the authority of this
7 act, and to prevent violations of any of the pro-
8 visions hereof.

1 SECT. 21. Chapters four hundred and seventy-
2 eight and four hundred and eighty-one of the
3 acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-
4 three are hereby repealed.

1 SECT. 22. This act shall take effect upon its
2 passage.





A REGULATION

RELATING TO

PROJECTIONS FROM BUILDINGS.

Be it ordered by the Board of Aldermen of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall place or maintain any projection from a building which shall extend over the adjoining sidewalk beyond a line two feet and six inches within the outside line of such sidewalk, and which shall, at its lowest part, be less than seven feet and six inches above the grade of the sidewalk, and which, in other particulars, is not in accordance with a permit from the Superintendent of Streets.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 2, 1894.

Passed.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

Approved, April 4, 1894.

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

A true copy.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

EIGHTY-NINTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 9, 1894.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was recommitted the petition of the West End Street Railway Company for leave to construct and maintain curves, connections, and short pieces of track on West Fourth street, Dorchester avenue, and Broadway, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted the West End Street Railway Company to lay down tracks in the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down and maintain and use curves, connections, and short pieces of track on West Fourth street, Dorchester avenue, and Broadway, said tracks and turn-outs being shown by red lines on a plan made by A. L. Plimpton, dated February 10, 1894, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying the same, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material

used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by him. Also upon condition that said West End Street Railway Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

The work of locating said curves, connections, and short pieces of track to be completed within thirty days from the date of the passage of this order.

Passed. Approved by the Mayor, April 12, 1894.

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



REPORT
OF
COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL DAY
CONCERNING
ALLOWANCES TO POSTS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF
THE REPUBLIC AND OTHER ORGANIZA-
TIONS FOR MEMORIAL PURPOSES.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 12, 1894.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom were referred the applications from the G.A.R. posts and other organizations for an allowance from the city for Memorial day, and who were instructed to report an apportionment of the money appropriated therefor, respectfully report the accompanying list, giving the name of the organization and the allowance in each case recommended by the committee.

With the exception of the Admiral Kimberly Garrison, R.A. and N.U., who have informed the committee that they do not desire an allowance, the list is the same as that of last year. The allowances are increased in the case of three G.A.R. posts, where the amount of service they performed seemed to warrant it.

The amount appropriated the present year for public celebrations is \$25,000, but no definite sums are specified for the different days upon which the celebrations take place. The amount required for Memorial day, upon the basis of allowance recommended by the committee, is \$7,650, which is \$150 less than last year; but by the usual division of the appropriation for public celebrations there would remain for

Memorial day only \$7,000, and the committee, have therefore presented an order for a transfer of \$650 from the reserved fund to supply the deficiency that would thus be occasioned.

With reference to the application of the Admiral Winslow Camp 3, Sons of Veterans, the committee would merely say, in the kindest spirit of consideration, that they can see no necessity of opening this new avenue for expenditure in the line of memorial service, and have not recommended an allowance in this case, particularly as the work which this organization proposes to do will be done by the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans.

The committee accordingly recommend the passage of the accompanying orders and resolve.

For the Committee,

DANL. A. MCCARTHY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be hereby authorized to pay to the following-named G.A.R. posts and veteran organizations the sums specified for each respectively, the same to be expended for memorial purposes in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 76 of the Acts of 1886, and upon condition that the money shall not be expended for other than memorial purposes, and that any balance remaining unexpended shall be set aside as a fund for memorial purposes, and that each organization and G.A.R. post shall submit to the City Council, before July 1, 1894, a report of expenditures from the amount received; and a receipt from the officers of the said G.A.R. posts and organizations, stating that they have received the sum to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said statute, shall be a full discharge to the City Treasurer for such payment; the sums so paid, amounting to \$7,650, to be charged to the appropriation for Public Celebrations, namely:

Organization.	Amount.
Dahlgren Post 2	\$400 00
Charles Russell Lowell Post 7	400 00
Abraham Lincoln Post 11	400 00
John A. Andrew Post 15	400 00
Frederick Hecker Post 21	400 00
Joseph Hooker Post 23	400 00
Thomas G. Stephenson Post 26	400 00
Washington Post 32	400 00

Organization.	Amount.
Benjamin Stone Post 68	\$400 00
Francis Washburn Post 92	350 00
Edward W. Kinsley Post 113	400 00
Robert A. Bell Post 134	300 00
Major George J. Stearns Post 149	400 00
John A. Hawes Post 159	300 00
Gettysburg Post 191	400 00
Boston Post 200	200 00
Gen. Joseph Hooker Command No. 9, U.V.U.,	200 00
Thomas F. Meagher Command No. 3, U.V.U. .	300 00
Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans . .	400 00
Robert G. Shaw Veteran Association . . .	150 00
Gen. R. S. McKenzie Garrison No. 4, R.A. & N.U.	300 00
Trimountain Garrison No. 98, R.A. & N.U. .	300 00
Peter Salem Garrison No. 70, R.A. & N.U. .	50 00
Total	<u>\$7,650 00</u>

Ordered, That the City Auditor be hereby authorized to transfer the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars from the reserved fund to the appropriation for Public Celebrations, to be expended in the observance of Memorial day, May 30, 1894.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the City Council of Boston the G.A.R. posts and veteran organizations that participate in the customary services of Memorial day should appoint an executive committee from their representatives who shall lay out and supervise the work of decorating graves, and determine the amount the City Council shall be requested to allow each organization; such request to be submitted to the City Council on or before the first of April in each year.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 12, 1894.

Assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



ORDER SUBMITTED BY COUNCILMAN SEARS

CONCERNING

A PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE ACT TO REGULATE
THE CONSTRUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND
INSPECTION OF ELEVATORS AND
HOISTWAYS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 12, 1894.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the General Court for such changes in the law regulating the construction and use of elevators as set forth in the accompanying bill.

AN ACT REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND
INSPECTION OF ELEVATORS AND HOISTWAYS.

SECTION 1. All elevator cars and hoists hereafter erected, except those constructed in one-family dwelling-houses, shall run in shafts with brick walls not less than eight inches thick, or walls of sufficient strength, constructed of incombustible material, or in the well-room of a fire-proof stairway, enclosed in the same manner, and carried up through the roof not less than one foot and six inches, said shaft to be covered with a skylight, and sufficiently and properly ventilated.

All elevators in stairway well-rooms shall be enclosed with an iron grille.

All existing elevator or hoistway shafts not constructed as above provided shall be lined on the inside with tin, metal

lathing, and plastering, or other non-inflammable, heat-resisting material, approved by the Inspector.

SECT. 2. Every existing elevator not enclosed in a shaft (except those extending from basement to first story only) shall be enclosed with a wire grille, and have automatic gates or doors, approved by the Inspector, the bottom of which shall not be at a greater height than six inches from the floor, when closed.

Every elevator car shall be provided with some sufficient arrangement to prevent the falling of the car in case of accident to the ropes, pulleys, or other hoisting-apparatus.

SECT. 3. The opening into every freight hoist or elevator shaft now existing, or hereafter constructed, shall be furnished with metal-covered doors hung to rabbeted iron frames, with iron thresholds to same, and said opening shall also be provided with closing gates constructed as above provided.

Every passenger-elevator car shall be provided with an automatic closing door.

SECT. 4. Every person having control of an elevator or hoist shall, in case of accident, report the same immediately to the Inspector, and any neglect so to do shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offence.

SECT. 5. Overhead elevator machinery shall have immediately underneath it an iron grille sufficient to protect the car from falling material.

SECT. 6. Elevators or hoists for freight, which do not pass the ceiling of the first story, may be constructed without fire-proof enclosure.

SECT. 7. In case any freight or passenger elevator is not constructed, furnished, or used in compliance with this bill, or has become unsafe, the Inspector shall post a prohibition at each entrance to such elevator. It shall thereafter, until a new written permit is given by the Inspector, be a penal offence to operate said elevator, or remove or deface said notice. No elevator shall be operated unless a certificate, signed by some elevator builder that the elevator is safe and in good order, is furnished every three months at least, after the passage of this ordinance, and is posted in the car of said elevator.

Every freight elevator car shall have posted on said car a notice of its safe carrying capacity in pounds, certified to by some elevator builder, and said car shall not be loaded beyond said capacity.

SECT. 8. No elevator shall exceed a speed of three hundred feet per minute.

Every elevator shall be provided with a competent conductor.

SECT. 9. Any person violating any of the above provisions shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 12, 1894.

Assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



REPORTS

SUBMITTED BY

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRY DEPARTMENT

ON

AN ORDER CONCERNING CHANGES NECESSARY
TO SECURE BETTER SERVICE IN THE
EAST BOSTON FERRY DEPARTMENT.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 5, 1894.

The Committee on Ferry Department, to whom was referred the order concerning changes necessary to secure better service in East Boston Ferry Department, having considered the subject, respectfully report that a thorough investigation of the condition of the Ferry Department has been made, and your committee are of the opinion that certain changes and improvements can and ought to be made at once, that would greatly improve the service of this department. Your committee recognize the fact that any mode of transit to and from East Boston other than the ferries, is so remote that necessity demands increased facilities at once in the present department, for the accommodation of the citizens of East Boston and other patrons of the ferries.

The head-house, North Ferry, Boston side, should be repaired so that it may be properly heated in cold weather. This can be done at a small expense compared with the convenience that will result to the patrons. The accommodations for tollmen at this house are very poor, and the quarters

should be immediately supplied with sanitary furnishings and thoroughly renovated.

At the head-house, East Boston side, North Ferry, the accommodations for the tollmen are very poor, there being no water privileges of any kind, either for drinking or washing, and in the opinion of the committee this should be remedied at once.

The head-house, East Boston side, South Ferry, is in such a dilapidated condition that it should be condemned and replaced by a new structure, and if it was the property of a private corporation, would not be tolerated for a moment. The condition of this house has been brought to the attention of the City Council several times, but no action has been taken. The building has been condemned by the Board of Health, and it is apparent to every one that it is totally unfit for the purpose for which it is used, and in the opinion of the committee no time should be lost in providing the means for the erection of a suitable building at this place. The entire property at the South Ferry is in a very bad condition, and should be remodelled and renovated as soon as possible.

The head-house, Boston side, South Ferry, is in fair condition, with the exception of the entrances, which are very narrow and contracted, and the quarters for the tollmen are altogether too small; but your committee hardly expect any improvement here until the work demanded at other places is accomplished.

The general appearance of the East Boston Ferry fleet is fair, but a careful examination of the boats proves that a sense of economy has been practised for some time throughout the entire fleet that is detrimental to the service.

The committee believe that they would be remiss in their duty were they to close the report without calling attention to the condition of the life-boats. While it may be true that these boats have never been called into service, no one can say that an emergency may not arise requiring their use, and common prudence, fortified by experience, dictates that these boats should be always kept in condition for immediate service, and that they should be properly equipped and kept so at all times, and your committee are of the opinion that a thorough system of regular inspection in connection with these boats should be inaugurated at once.

The new boat "East Boston," which has proved a failure for service in the East Boston Ferry Department, was a creature of the Board of Directors, and the plans for the said boat were accepted by the directors at their final meeting, and turned over to the present Superintendent, who advertised for proposals and awarded the contract to the lowest bidder.

The boat when built was unfit for service in the Ferry Department, because the plans for the same were accepted and adopted regardless of the condition of the slips and drops; and in order to place the boat in commission it would be necessary to make certain changes which have been recommended by the City Engineer, and in the opinion of this committee the work should be commenced without delay.

Your committee also believe that they may, with a sense of propriety, criticise the discipline of the department. During the past year there have been several cases that called in vain for prompt action on the part of the Superintendent, and trust that they will be pardoned for suggesting that a familiarity with details on the part of the Superintendent, together with a spirit of energetic work, would foster among the employees an *esprit de corps* which would prove of great advantage to the department, and also to the travelling public.

Another matter was called to the attention of the committee which seems to be an imposition on the Ferry Department, and that is the dock occupied by the steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee," which costs the department \$4,000 per year. The Commissioners of Public Institutions pay for the use of this wharf \$2,000 a year, but this amount is turned into the City Treasury, and the Ferry Department receives no benefit from it at all. The committee believe that the Commissioners of Public Institutions should assume the rental of this dock, as it is the only department that derives any benefit from it.

In conclusion, your committee are of the opinion that an appropriation should be made this year for rebuilding a second drop; that an appropriation should be made to take land from the southern part of Lombard wharf for the erection of a suitable head-house; that an appropriation should be made for the widening of Battery street from the ferry gate to Commercial street; that persons in carriages and teams wishing to purchase tickets should be supplied with the same by the gateman, instead of being obliged to leave their teams to purchase said tickets at the office; and that the dock occupied by the steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee," controlled by the Ferry Department, and leased to the Commissioners of Public Institutions, should be leased directly to said commissioners, as it seems to be exclusively used by them; and the committee accordingly recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

CHARLES T. WITT,
CHARLES E. FOLSOM,
DAVID H. JONES, JR.,
PATRICK E. RIDDLE.

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be requested to provide the sum of \$10,000, to be expended in rebuilding one drop in the Ferry Department.

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be requested to provide the sum of \$5,000, to be used in securing land from the southern part of Lombard's wharf as a part for a site for a head-house, South Ferry, East Boston side.

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be requested to provide a sum sufficient for the widening of Battery street, from the ferry gate to Commercial street.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to instruct the Superintendent of Ferries to arrange for drivers of teams and carriages to be supplied with tickets without being obliged to leave their teams or carriages.

Ordered, That the Commissioners of Public Institutions be requested to make arrangements for the leasing and control of the dock occupied by the steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee."

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Ferries be requested to construct a wooden covering over the sidewalk on the East Boston side, North Ferry, from the head-house to the end of the sidewalk; the expense to be charged to the appropriation for Ferry Department.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to instruct the Superintendent of Ferries to have an extra night man employed on each boat during the winter season.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 12, 1894.

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Ferry Department, differ from our associates in so much of the report as relates to the discipline of the department, and also the service of the boats. The statement that the economy practised by the Superintendent is detrimental to the entire service, is to our minds too sweeping and misleading. While it is possible that a more liberal expenditure of money would tend to increase the service, we do not believe that the Superintendent allows a sense of economy to impair the service, and we are of the opinion that the expression of our associates concerning the discipline in the department is, to put it mildly, an unpardonable piece of assurance. To criticise the Superintendent for a few exceptional cases of insubordination is unfair, and, in this case, is decidedly unfair and unwarranted, without having any knowledge of the details, or any knowledge of what action was taken by the Superintendent, or any knowledge of how far the Superintendent would be warranted in acting; and furthermore, we believe that this is

in a sense an executive matter, and are strongly of the opinion that if the discipline in the department was lax, as our associates would have us believe, His Honor the Mayor would have taken prompt action, and if the Superintendent were to blame, he would have been called to account at once and compelled to correct any errors that might have existed, and it is fair to presume that if the parties who take such a method to criticise the Superintendent were sincere in their profession and sure of the facts, they would have had them remedied by reporting the same to His Honor the Mayor.

In conclusion, we desire to state that we are in favor of having the Ferry Department receive all the money it may require for the proper running of the ferries, and agree with our associates in recommending the passage of the orders submitted.

MARTIN M. LOMASNEY,
JOHN W. HAYES,
JOHN H. GRIFFIN,
J. E. MAHONEY.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 12, 1894.

Assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR,

TRANSMITTING

STATEMENT BY THE CITY AUDITOR OF
NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN USE
AND COST OF SAME.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, April 16, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your order of March 5, a statement by the City Auditor of the number of telephones in use and the cost of the same, and also a communication from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Yours very truly,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, April 10, 1894.

HON. N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor:*

SIR: Herewith please find a statement in relation to telephones and cost of same, as requested by an order of the Board of Aldermen.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

	Number of telephones.	Paid for rental, 1893-94.	Paid for tolls, 1893-94.	Total amount paid, 1893-94.
Architect Department.....	1	\$193 50	\$0 15	\$193 65
Auditing Department.....	1	60 00	.....	60 00
Board of Aldermen.....	1	Gratuitous		
Soldiers' Relief.....	1	180 00	3 40	183 40
City Clerk Department....	3	418 81	60 86	479 67
City Messenger Department...	*5	146 00	29 50	175 50
Clerk of Committees Department	1	180 00	10 61	190 61
Collecting Department.....	1	180 00	.....	180 00
Common Council.....	1	Gratuitous		
Engineering Department.....	1	186 00	.....	186 00
Ferry Department.....	6	392 00	.....	392 00
Fire Department.....	88	1,299 65	47 05	1,346 70
Health Department.....	7	848 02	9 75	857 77
Hospital Department.....	19	523 82	.....	523 82
Improved Sewerage.....	2	150 00	.....	150 00
Inspection of Buildings Department.....	1	180 00	2 10	182 10
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department.....	1	162 00	30	162 30
Lamp Department.....	2	312 00	15	312 15
Law Department.....	1	180 00	7 20	187 20
Board of Survey.....	1	120 00	.....	120 00
Library Department.....	2	300 00	.....	300 00
Market Department.....	1	145 37	45	145 82
Mayor.....	4	734 50	.....	734 50
Mt. Hope Cemetery Department,	1	270 00	1 75	271 75
Overseers of the Poor.....	3	203 26	.....	203 26
Park Department.....	4	397 81	28 45	426 26
Police Department.....	478	7,837 31	122 36	7,959 67
Printing Department.....	1	120 00	.....	120 00
Public Buildings Department...	1	180 00	.....	180 00
Public Grounds Department....	3	287 25	4 15	291 40
House of Industry.....	2	289 20	.....	289 20
Lunatic Hospital.....	2	265 52	.....	265 52
Marcella-Street Home.....	1	83 63	.....	83 63
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	1	72 00	.....	72 00
Home for Paupers, Long Island,	1	98 89	90	99 79
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island.....	1	99 29	40	99 69
Home for Paupers, Rainsford and Long Islands.....	1	30 00	.....	30 00
Pauper Expenses.....	1	96 00	2 10	98 10
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"...	1	126 00	70	126 70
Office Expenses.....	1	141 00	70	141 70
Registration of Voters Depart- ment.....	1	222 13	2 45	224 58
School Committee.....	2	246 00	60	246 60
Sealing Weights and Measures Department.....	1	162 00	2 00	164 00
Street Department:				
Central Office.....	2	295 87	160 24	456 11
Bridge Division.....	3	426 80	15	426 95
Paving Division.....	10	1,254 00	245 33	1,499 33
Sanitary Division.....	4	369 50	80	370 30

*Two gratuitous.

	Number of telephones.	Paid for rental, 1893-94.	Paid for tolls, 1893-94.	Total amount paid, 1893-94.
Sewer Division	9	\$1,164 18	\$286 67	\$1,450 85
Street-Cleaning Division	1	156 00	60	156 60
Watering Division	..	55 00	.....	55 00
Street Commissioners	1	120 00	.....	120 00
Surveying Department	1	120 00	.....	120 00
Treasury Department	1	180 00	25	180 25
Cochituate Water Works	11	1,435 77	259 72	1,695 49
Mystic Water Works	5	405 00	82 95	487 95
Additional Supply of Water	1	317 00	47 20	364 20
	707	\$24,418 08	\$1,421 99	\$25,840 07

N.E. TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH Co.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 125 MILK ST.,
BOSTON, March 27, 1894.

To the Mayor of the City of Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: Until further notice a set of telephone instruments, consisting of magneto-telephone and battery transmitter, can be leased through this company by municipalities for fire-alarm and police-signal service at the rate of \$10 per annum.

A special concession in price will be made to your city for telephones and transmitters for this class of service, and this company will, upon payment of its bills rendered therefor, allow a discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above rate.

This reduction will take effect as of February 1 last, and contracts now in force will be considered as modified by the terms of this letter.

We call attention to the fact that no magneto-telephones or magneto-transmitters, other than those rented through this company, can be used in connection with battery transmitters or other apparatus covered by patents owned or controlled by The American Bell Telephone Company.

Yours truly,

JASPER N. KELLER,
General Manager.

Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



NORFOLK SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY
COMPANY.

SECOND LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 9, 1894.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Norfolk Suburban Street Railway Company for a location of tracks on Hyde Park avenue, with the right to use the overhead trolley electric system of motive power in operating its cars over said location, having further considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,

Chairman.

Ordered, That permission be hereby granted to the Norfolk Suburban Street Railway Company to lay down tracks in the streets of the city of Boston, as follows: Said company shall have the right to lay down, maintain, and use a single track on Hyde Park avenue, from the Hyde Park line to a point at or near the Forest Hills station of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad Company, formerly the Old Colony Railroad Company, at Forest Hills, said tracks and turn-outs being shown by red lines on a plan made by E. Worthington, Jr., & Co., dated November 25, 1893, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is

upon condition that the whole work of laying the same, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by him. Also upon condition that said Norfolk Suburban Street Railway Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Ordered, That consent and permission are hereby granted to the Norfolk Suburban Street Railway Company, in addition to the rights now possessed by it, to establish, construct, maintain, and use the overhead single trolley system of motive power, so called, in and through Hyde Park avenue, from the Hyde Park line to a point at or near the Forest Hills station of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad Company at Forest Hills in the city of Boston, formerly the Old Colony Railroad Company, and to construct, lay, maintain, and use the poles, wires, and appliances, and such electrical appliances and apparatus, and to make the underground and surface alterations in and on said streets necessary for that purpose. All work of construction under this order, and all kind and quality of material used, and the height of all poles erected, shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Streets and Committee on Streets and Sewers. The poles shall be cylindrical in shape and painted before erected, and shall be removed when so directed by the Board of Aldermen after sixty days' notice. No poles shall be erected under this order until a plan showing the location of the same has first been filed by said Norfolk Suburban Street Railway Company in the office of Superintendent of Streets and been approved by him and said Committee on Streets and Sewers. This order shall be null and void unless the same be accepted by said Norfolk Suburban Street Railway Company, and notice of such acceptance filed with the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage thereof.

The work of constructing said tracks and overhead trolley system to be completed within six months from the date of the passage of these orders.

Passed. Approved by the Mayor, April 16, 1894.

A true copy.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF VISITORS
TO THE
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

[DOCUMENT 94 — 1894.]

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REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF VISITORS
TO THE
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Boston, April 30, 1894.

To His Honor the Mayor and to the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Visitors to Public Institutions, appointed under and by authority of the order of the City Council passed May 25, 1893, respectfully present the following report:

Since the appointment of the Board in November, 1893, between forty and fifty visits have been made by one or more members of the board to the various institutions, and fourteen formal meetings beside many informal talks have been held for the purpose of comparing notes and discussing the problems involved.

The Commissioners of Public Institutions have afforded the visitors every facility for the prosecution of their work. These courtesies and the many others offered by the heads of departments and their subordinates the Board of Visitors gratefully acknowledges.

Reports upon the institutions are subjoined.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

HOSPITAL AT SOUTH BOSTON, ASYLUM AT AUSTIN FARM.

Statistics for Year ending December 31, 1893.

Patients remaining December 31, 1892	410
Admitted during 1892	154
Whole number of cases	564
Recovered 29	
Died 45	
Otherwise discharged 45	
Total discharged, transferred, or died	119
Remaining December 31, 1893	445
Increase over previous year	45
Officers and employees	98
Expended	\$96,722.69
Income from board of patients \$14,579.00	
“ “ other sources 878.68	
	15,457.68
Net cost	\$81,265.01

While the other public institutions of Boston present from year to year somewhat varying numbers, in the number of the insane a steady annual increase is noted.

According to statistics submitted in the last report of the Commissioners of Public Institutions there were on January 31, 1894, a total of 1,289 insane in the care of the city of Boston; 832 of these were boarded in State institutions at a cost of \$143,837.81; and the remaining 457 were provided for in the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston and its outlying ward, called Austin Farm.

It is gratifying to find that in this institution the conditions will soon be vastly superior to those described in the report of the special committee appointed by His Honor the Mayor in 1892. At Austin Farm, a new pavilion accommodating 100 male patients, in process of construction two years ago, was occupied January 2, 1893, thus relieving the overcrowded wards in the old building and in the hospital at South Boston. Two other new pavilions accommodating 50 each, a large hall to be used as a congregate dining-room as well as for entertainments or religious services, and a boiler-house and laundry, will soon be in use. The dining-hall is connected by corridors with the old building (Ward A), and the new one already in use (Ward B), and these

will serve as a covered walk for patients in stormy weather. The laundry is admirably planned, with facilities for doing the wash of both asylum and hospital, and will afford occupation to a considerable number of patients.

It must be said that the day-rooms in the new dormitories are not all that could be desired. In Ward B the room indicated in the plan of City Architect for that purpose was far too small, but an adjoining room opening into it with large doors marked in plan "reception-room," is ordinarily used as an addition to the day-room; even so, however, the day-room is still too small, and it would be well if another adjoining room now occupied as a sleeping-chamber for farmers could be thrown into the patients' day-room. This would provide fine day-room accommodations in this building. The day-rooms in Wards C and D (the two new pavilions), as indicated in plans of the City Architect, have been changed, apparently for purposes of economy, and are less satisfactory than as planned. On the whole, however, the new buildings are exceedingly well arranged. They are supplied with the best sanitary conveniences, and are unusually attractive in appearance.

When the new buildings are occupied, there will be accommodations at Austin Farm for 380 patients, and only 100 patients will then remain in the old hospital at South Boston. These also will soon be provided for upon the new estate called Pierce Farm. This tract of 75 acres, adjacent to Austin Farm, was purchased in the summers of 1892-3. A central domestic building connected by corridors with wings, planned to accommodate 168 patients, is nearing completion, and when occupied, the old hospital at South Boston will be vacated. A separate administration building was originally planned, but the funds designed therefor were applied to other uses. Therefore, unless an administration building is provided (necessitating, it is estimated, an appropriation of \$35,000), a number of rooms in the hospital must be reserved for administration purposes, and the accommodations for patients reduced to 150.

In view of the fact that insanity is a progressive evil, increasing, it is reckoned, in Boston, at the rate of 50 a year over deaths and discharges, it is well to recognize the probabilities of future exigencies, and, so far as possible, to provide for them. For some time past it has been the practice to receive new cases in the Boston institutions only as vacancies occurred, and to place all the surplus at board in State institutions. So long as these institutions continue able to receive this surplus, the above policy may be pursued; or the city may adopt the policy of providing for a large part

or the whole of its insane in its own institutions, the city accommodations for the insane to be increased accordingly. This latter policy is that recommended by the Commissioners of Public Institutions, and accordingly they have asked an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of new buildings.

They argue that the *per-capita* cost of patients, if cared for in city institutions, would be no greater than is now paid for their maintenance to the State. But this estimate takes no account of interest on the plant; it does not appear, therefore, that on grounds of economy the plan can be justified. The question, however, is not one of pure economy. The advantage to patients in being near their friends is very great. The recommendation of the special committee of 1892 that the practice of boarding the insane in State asylums be continued was based upon the fact that the State provided "far better accommodations for the insane than the city does, more space for sleeping and for day room, more space for exercising out of doors, more occupations, and better food." In these particulars, however, the city institutions will soon be on a par with those of the State, and there would seem now to be no question that, as far as the insane are concerned, they would be happier if they were near enough to the city to be frequently visited by their friends. Accordingly this Board recommends that, as the exigencies of the treasury allow, provision be made for all of Boston's insane in institutions in or near the city.

The minor recommendations of the Board of Visitors are :

1. That simple industries be introduced to afford occupation in the winter to those who at other seasons work upon the farm. Also that more occupations be provided for the women.

2. That a greater extent of plank-walk be provided, so that patients may get out of doors when snow and mud would otherwise make walking impracticable. At the School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham, planks are plentifully laid about the grounds, and patients can take long walks throughout the year; also at some Western hospitals for the insane thousands of feet of plank-walk are provided.

3. That the transoms in the dormitories of Ward B be so altered that they will open. At present, for purposes of safety, the lower sashes of windows can only be opened one foot, and far too little fresh air is obtainable in warm weather. At the request of this Board the superintendent made

requisition for the hinges, chains, and catches needed for this alteration, but they have not been furnished.

These matters of plank-walks and movable sashes, while seemingly trifling, are yet productive of serious discomfort to patients.

With these small exceptions, when the new buildings are done, the provisions for the insane will be wholly admirable, and should be a source of satisfaction to the city.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SOUTH BOSTON.

Statistics for Year ending January 31, 1894.

Prisoners remaining January 31, 1893	569
“ received during year	1,255
“ discharged	1,118
Remaining January 31, 1894	702
Officers and employees	44
Gross cost of institution	\$97,592 36
Income	28,801 98
Net cost	\$68,790 38

The House of Correction is a county prison, receiving for the most part offenders against property from all Suffolk county, and receiving likewise from Chelsea and Revere those who, if citizens of Boston, would be sentenced to Deer Island. The nature of the offences ranges from “larceny” to “peddling without a license,” or “playing cards on the Lord’s day;” the length of the term from thirty days or less for non-payment of fines, to five years. More than 36 per cent. of last year’s commitments were for three months or less, and 25 per cent. for from one to five years. There was a total of 1,233 commitments, — 1,035 men and 198 women. Among these were 777 (or 63 per cent. of the whole number) serving first sentences at this prison. Many of these have served sentences elsewhere, but how many cannot be ascertained, as no inquiry or record is made as to the matter; 487 of the prisoners were under thirty years of age, and 112 were under twenty-one.

What is done to reform these men and women, many of them evidently in the first stages of a criminal career?

The striking feature this winter has been the scarcity of employment for them. The women and about 125 of the men do the washing and cooking or are otherwise employed about the buildings and grounds; but owing to the slack times, 370 men, who in the past had steady work making shirts, jumpers, etc., on steam-run sewing-machines, have

during the winter been out of work for days and weeks together; and owing to the crowded condition of the prison 100 others are without opportunities for work even had the outside demand been good. Most of these 470 men have sat in complete inactivity from morning till night, only a few of them caring to read. Twice a day they have marched in prison file to the cells, where their meals are eaten, and back again to the idle work-rooms.

Those in authority have, of course, deprecated this unfortunate situation. But something might have been done to relieve this demoralizing inaction by exercising the men in physical drills and in marching them about the yard. Such exercises, if vigorously enforced for several hours a day, would have done much to mitigate the ill effects of complete idleness.

While there has been this difficulty in finding employment for the men, female labor in the prison has been somewhat scarce, and the adjoining Insane Asylum has hired labor to do the washing formerly done at the House of Correction. This has entailed an expense of about \$30 a week at the Insane Asylum, and it would seem that either the male prisoners might have done this work or that the women might have been enabled to do it had the men been substituted for them in the kitchen or elsewhere. This matter may not seem important in itself, but it is typical of the terrible tendency to routine in this as in similar institutions, — a tendency which checks initiative and is a serious obstacle in the way of all reform. People managing a prison are apt to feel that the end of the discipline should be to make things go smoothly in the institution instead of to fit the prisoners for life in the world outside; and too often the habits so fostered are the very ones a house of correction should set itself to correct.

Saturday afternoons, except in cold weather, the men meet and talk together in the prison yard, and Sunday morning they all go to church and march round the yard once for exercise. For the rest, when not in the work-rooms, they are shut up in cells and left to their own devices. Those who wish to read till the light is turned off at 8 o'clock, are provided with books, but most of them have no habit of reading; during the short winter days, almost fifteen hours of the twenty-four are passed in cells. These long hours in solitude, far longer than can be needed for sleep, are greatly to be deprecated. Evening schools, and day schools too, when work is slack, offering instruction fitted to the level of the prisoners, might be organized; these would do something to fill empty minds and teach habits of self-control.

The prisoners are heartily fed, and are furnished with a weekly ration of tobacco; the latter seems to this Board to be an unnecessary luxury which should be given only as a reward. Also some of the prisoners are frequently supplied with fruit or other dainties by their friends. This should not be allowed, even though to forbid it would cause considerable friction. It is clearly improper that prisoners should live on the fat of the land while the wives and children whom they have left destitute may be suffering the extreme of privation.

On the whole, it is tolerably clear that this prison does not err on the side of severity. No complaints of harsh treatment have reached the ears of members of this Board, — a significant fact, considering the encouragement that has of late been offered inmates of the public institutions to make known real or fancied wrongs. Members of this Board have talked with prisoners and ex-prisoners, allowing them an opportunity to speak freely, but no whisper of bad treatment was heard. The Master of the Prison uniformly met the inquiries of the Board with courtesy and candor.

The methods of punishment in use are to deprive the recalcitrant prisoner of his mattress, letting him sleep upon the slats, to keep him through the day or days in his cell on short rations, or, in more extreme cases, to confine him in a solitary cell on bread and water. The record of punishments shows that approximately 78 per cent. of the prisoners leave the institution without having been punished in any way. Of course some of the remaining 22 per cent. had been punished repeatedly, but no cases of undue severity were noted. Several of those engaged in an incipient riot on February 23 were still locked up on April 14, having refused to come to terms; but they were in their own cells, not in solitary; they were receiving regular rations, and they were allowed to come out every day for 'fifteen minutes' exercise. The only criticism that suggests itself in this matter, is that comfortable food and a life of sloth is too near the ideal of some criminals to be effectively used as a deterrent from crime.

This criticism gives the clue to the chief defect of the House of Correction. From a mental and moral standpoint life there seems to be purely negative. The whole discipline is one of repression. It would seem as if the endeavor should be to stimulate a prisoner's ambition, rewarding good conduct by privileges instead of simply punishing for bad conduct. There should be the appeal to a man in a prison as in the world outside to better his condition by his own exertions.

It would seem as if the system of grades successfully applied at the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord ought to be applicable to all prisoners sentenced for more than a few months. This system divides the prisoners into three or more grades with concomitant privileges; all new comers enter the middle grade and work their way into a higher, or fall into a lower, according to their conduct in the prison, scrupulous personal cleanliness, and diligence at school as well as at work, being counted important items of good conduct. Self-control is thus substituted for officer-control, and a natural and honorable motive for good conduct is supplied.

A correlative of the grades system is the indeterminate sentence. This provides that the maximum sentence allowed by law be always given, but that the prisoner may be released a longer or a shorter time before the expiration of the full term according to his conduct in the prison. Terms of five years may thus be reduced to ten months, and of two years to eight months. Also it is provided that when released the prisoner goes out, not to absolute freedom, but upon a ticket of leave, under which he may be recalled to work out the rest of his term. This supplies a powerful motive to good conduct in the prison, and no less to good conduct outside. Moreover, it removes the arbitrary inequality of the present system under which different judges may give widely differing sentences for the same offence. This inequality is a potent and legitimate source of discontent among prisoners. Probably a majority of the present inmates could be advantageously subjected to a system of grades and an indeterminate sentence. These simple changes, with the addition of schooling, would practically make the House of Correction a reformatory, even if not of the most developed type.

The time for inaugurating such a change seems to be peculiarly auspicious. It has long been urged that the House of Correction, whose buildings are cramped and unsanitary, should be remodelled; and the grounds of the adjoining Insane Asylum, soon to be vacated, if applied to the uses of this institution, would provide ample room for rebuilding, while the present prison is in use. This would be far less costly than to rebuild in some other location, as the superintendent's house and probably the work-rooms and other parts of the buildings could be retained.

If the House of Correction were rebuilt on a plan allowing facilities for schools, etc., and if a law allowing indeterminate sentences were secured, a system of grades might be organized in a section of the prison, while another section

might be used as a place of detention for those sentenced for short terms.

It would be well if in granting an appropriation for rebuilding it were stipulated that the plans should be approved by the Massachusetts Commissioners of Prisons, who already have some jurisdiction in this as in other county prisons.

The above plan of rebuilding the House of Correction upon the present and the adjoining site, and of arranging it with a view to classification, is that recommended by the Commissioners of Public Institutions. Therefore in this matter the two Boards are in hearty concurrence.

The recommendations of this Board are :

1. That records of previous sentences and full histories be kept.
2. That tobacco, if given at all, be used as a reward.
3. That presents of food to prisoners be forbidden.
4. That prisoners be kept at some kind of active employment.
5. That night schools and physical drill be introduced.
6. That the prison be remodelled and rebuilt upon the present and the adjoining site.
7. That a system of grades be organized for all to whom the Master of the Prison should find said system applicable.
8. That indeterminate sentences be secured for all who now receive sentences of six months or more.

DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, HOUSE OF REFORMATION, AND TRUANT SCHOOL.

Expended	\$160,734 37
Income	56,830 12
Net cost	\$103,904 25

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Statistics for Year ending January 31, 1894.

Prisoners remaining January 31, 1893	1,015
“ since committed	6,405
“ since discharged	6,047
“ remaining January 31, 1894	1,373

Children of sentenced mothers remaining January 31, 1893	6
Children of sentenced mothers since admitted	36
“ “ “ discharged	33
“ “ “ remaining January 31, 1894	9
Paupers in hospitals remaining January 31, 1893	8
“ since admitted	217
“ since discharged	215
“ January 31, 1894	10
Officers and employees	73

The institutions upon Deer Island are the House of Industry (for adults), with a hospital, the House of Reformation (for boys), and the Truant School. All these are under the government of one superintendent.

The House of Industry was formerly the city workhouse, to which applicants for relief might be admitted by the Overseers of the Poor. Later, as the courts were allowed to sentence to the workhouse for misdemeanors, the custom of granting relief in this workhouse fell into disuse, and for many years the House of Industry has received only those sentenced by the courts, while paupers of whatever character were admitted to the almshouse. At one time there was a separate almshouse department on Deer Island, but some years since it was transferred to Long and Rainsford's Islands. As a relic of former days a few unsentenced persons, chiefly under observation for insanity, are received as patients in the hospital. Otherwise all the inmates are under sentence.

Thus the House of Industry has become a prison to which men and women generally of the most degraded class are sentenced. The total number of commitments during the last year was 6,405 (5,421 being men and 984 women); almost 70 per cent. of these were for drunkenness, the rest for such offences as assault and battery, larceny, vagrancy, etc. Over 80 per cent. of the sentences were for less than six months, and more than half of these for three months or less. Only 12 were sentenced for as long as one year, and none for a longer term; 2,561, or 40 per cent. of all commitments, were for non-payment of fines. These figures show an increase over the year previous of 29 per cent. in the number sentenced, of 36 per cent. in the number sentenced for three months or less, of 42 per cent. in the number sentenced for drunkenness, and of about 53 per cent. in the number sentenced for non-payment of fines.

The only new factor in the situation to account for these

changes is the new "drunk" law, which took effect last July. In 1891, after strenuous endeavor on the part of the Prison Association, the law imposing a fine for drunkenness, or of a short term of imprisonment for non-payment of the fine, was abolished, and the courts were given discretionary power to sentence a person convicted of being drunk, for a term not exceeding one year. The announced intention of this law was that occasional drunkards should be placed on probation, while habitual drunkards should receive the maximum sentence. It was argued that the degradation of a term at Deer Island was no benefit to a man who was now and then intemperate, whereas a short term to be again and again imposed was inoperative with habitual offenders. During the first six months after this law took effect, the number of convictions for drunkenness was reduced by more than one-third, while the length of the sentences was increased, though this latter to a lesser degree than was expected and desired. Upon this point the special committee reported (Document 122, 1892) :

"Experience has abundantly proved that these short sentences have no reformatory effect. They only get prisoners into good condition at the public expense, and ready for a new debauch. Then follows another arrest at additional expense, and the offender is sent back to the island in a state of physical collapse—perhaps of delirium tremens—to be doctored and nursed at the hospital—another source of expense—before he can be again put to work in the prison.

"If 'habitual drunkards' were given a sentence of nine months, or, better, a year, there is some hope that an enforced abstinence from drink and a wise course of discipline would reform some of them—though drunkards have proved of all offenders the most difficult to reform; at least, such a length of term would save degradation to the individual and expense and scandal to the community. Your committee has no hesitation in saying that any hope of making this institution in any degree reformatory depends in large part upon a different method on the part of the judges in dealing with these chronic offenders."

The course of events, however, has been quite the opposite of that indicated above.

A year ago an agitation against the law abolishing fines for drunkenness resulted in a new law allowing judges discretionary power in the matter. Under this discretion, during seven months, 1,418 people convicted of drunkenness have been imprisoned for non-payment of fines; 790 of these were first offences, and the rest (628) were mostly habitual offenders, the number of times they had served sentences at Deer Island running from two to sixty-nine. Thus, as

shown above, the number sentenced for three months or less has increased 36 per cent., while the number sentenced for drunkenness has almost doubled, and the number sentenced for non-payment of fine has more than doubled.

It has been the custom of the Commissioners of Public Institutions to release on probation all committed to the House of Industry for the first time for drunkenness on the expiration of half the sentence. This has apparently worked well, as of the 881 persons so released within the year, only 54, or about six per cent., were rearrested. These were required, under the statute, to serve the unexpired part of their original sentence in addition to the sentence received for the new offence.

For some years the prison has been badly overcrowded. In 1892 an appropriation of \$60,000 was granted for new cells. These have been in use since January, and, with the old ones, afford cell accommodation for 776 prisoners. When numbers rise above this, the overflow must sleep in dormitories and corridors. Last summer, after the change in the "drunk" law, in 52 days there was an increase of 565 in the population, and every corner was crowded, prisoners sleeping even upon the floor of the chapel. Representations to that effect being made to the judges, they have since given fewer sentences to Deer Island, and the numbers have declined, until, on April 14, all but 140 of the male prisoners were provided for in cells. This is a great help in maintaining discipline. The women all sleep in dormitories, which the superintendent does not consider a disadvantage, as they are not given to insubordination or rioting.

The housekeeping of the establishment appears to be satisfactory, both the institution and the hospital being scrupulously clean and neat.

Weekly rations of tobacco are furnished, — an unnecessary luxury for prisoners; also the bad custom of allowing prisoners to receive presents of food prevails.

Approximately 112 of the men are employed at stone-cutting, 125 at the manufacture of clothing, 85 cane-seating chairs (an industry introduced a year or more ago), 25 as carpenters, 12 as painters, and 14 in the shoe shop; about 100 are detailed (sometimes for only a part of the day), for work about the buildings and grounds, 75 are sent to work at Long Island, and the remaining, amounting often to about 300, are employed upon the land. In stormy weather all those who are ordinarily employed out of doors are left in idleness.

The women do the kitchen and laundry work and mending, and 35 of them manufacture clothing.

When work is over, supper is served, and prisoners are then sent to their cells or dormitories and left in idleness through the evening. These hours could be profitably used for school. For the younger prisoners this might be a means of active good, and for the rest, to require them to practise reading and writing and figuring when their natural impulses would be to sit in idleness and chew tobacco, would be a wholesome discipline. A further valuable discipline would be a daily physical drill. For the men employed at sedentary occupations this would be especially beneficial, and for all it would be helpful in teaching obedience, energy, and self-control. It may be safely assumed that such exercises, both mental and physical, far from being considered luxuries, would be counted a severe discipline.

At present, most of the prisoners consider a term at Deer Island no great hardship; in fact, it is said to be deemed preferable to residence in the Home for Paupers at Long Island.

A serious difficulty in present arrangements is the proximity of the men and women prisoners. From upper windows they can overlook each others' recreation yards, and there is constant and often successful opportunity to smuggle notes and messages to and fro, to keep track of each others' goings and comings, and to plan future meetings in the city. When the building some 64 rods distant, now used for the Reformation and the Truant boys, is vacated, it might be well to use it for the female prisoners.

The men eat in a dining-hall, capable of seating only about one-third of them at a time. Meals, therefore, are served in shifts, dinner lasting from 10.30 to 12.45, and meanwhile relays of prisoners congregate in the yard and in the adjoining room called "Loafers' Hall," awaiting their turn at table. It has been planned to amend this demoralizing custom by feeding them in their cells, but the change has not yet been introduced.

While the merits of feeding prisoners in cells or in a general dining-hall may be an open question on which this Board will not venture an opinion, there can be no question that allowing them to congregate daily in the yard and in "Loafers' Hall" is so demoralizing a practice that anything that abolishes it must be considered a long step in the right direction. It is indeed unpardonable that the change has not yet been made, as the new cells have been in use since

January. The excuse is offered that, owing to deficiency in the lighting apparatus, it has been impossible, when the days were short, to feed prisoners in them at night and in the early morning. But the lengthening days have long obviated this difficulty. Moreover, breakfast and supper in the dining-hall are not open to the same objections as dinner, for arrangements are such that no waiting in Loafers' Hall is involved. Therefore, if dinner had been served in cells, or the prisoners kept in them while waiting their turn at table, Loafers' Hall could have been abolished as soon as the new cells were occupied. Indeed, a very moderate exercise of ingenuity would have prevented the existence for a day of this long standing scandal at Deer Island.

The apparent indifference of the Commissioners to this, which has so long made the name of Deer Island notorious, is a symptom of the fundamental difficulty at this institution. No one connected with it seems to expect anything in the way of reform or to be interested to devise methods calculated to produce better results. If order is maintained among the prisoners, everything is considered satisfactory, even while it is frankly assumed that prisoners are discharged only to return to the haunts of vice and crime, and to be soon recommitted for some new offence. "When did you leave?" is the first official question addressed to a prisoner on his arrival at the island; and "Last week" or "Last month" is a common answer.

There must be something radically wrong in a system producing such deplorable results. This wrong, let it be conceded, does not lie wholly with the managers of this institution; it is shared by the Legislature enacting laws, and by the police and by the courts administering them. The House of Industry, for instance, is in small part responsible for the prisoner sent to the island for thirty days for the sixty-ninth time because he could not pay a fine,—a sentence which fails to protect society, and which has no tendency to reform the offender.

It must, of course, be admitted that how to reform these wretched people, and what to do with those who cannot be reformed, is a problem that cannot be answered off-hand. Those in control of this and of similar institutions, however, are in a position, by study and experiment, to find the answer; and they should lead public opinion in these matters. The institutions upon Deer Island cost the city of Boston \$103,-904.25 last year. To what end is this money spent if the inmates are restored to society after a few months' isolation, more certain to prey upon the community than

before? Such a question is very pertinent to a department disbursing annually over half a million of the tax-payers' money. The citizens of Boston have a right to demand that this money shall be used with intelligent effort to decrease the number needing public maintenance.

The recommendation two years ago of the special committee that a parlor be provided for the use of the officers has not been heeded. There are 89 employees, 19 of whom are women, on Deer Island, and their custom of meeting for social purposes in each other's bedrooms is most objectionable. An institution, like other small communities where the intercourse is close and interests are restricted, is apt to be a hot-bed of scandal; and every means should be used, while encouraging healthy relations among the officers, to avoid the suggestion of evil.

It is gratifying to learn that the former practice of giving permits to people to visit Deer Island as a pleasure excursion has been discontinued.

The recommendations of this Board are :

1. That Loafers' Hall be abolished.
2. That men and women be wholly separated.
3. That evening schools and physical drill be introduced.
4. That the discipline be very strict, such luxuries as tobacco and gifts of food being withheld.
5. That a parlor be provided for officers.
6. That fewer fines be imposed on persons unable to pay them, and that longer sentences be given.

All of these recommendations were urged two years ago by the special committee.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Statistics for Year ending January 31, 1894.

Boys remaining January 31, 1893	54	}	.	.	55
“ since committed ¹	1				
Girls since discharged ¹	68	}	.	.	69
“ remaining January 31, 1894	1				
Officers and employees	.	.	.	.	5

The Boston House of Reformation for Boys, formerly located in a wing of the House of Industry, was removed

¹ There being no separate girls' department there, occasional girls are kept with some woman officer on the grounds.

two years ago to the building about sixty-four rods distant, adjoining the Truant School.

It is needless to dwell upon the demerits of the House of Reformation, as for years the Commissioners and all others connected with the institution have conceded that while subjected to the Deer Island taint, no good results could be expected.

Happily this state of things need not long continue, as it is intended, when the new almshouse building at Long Island is finished, and the women now on Rainsford's Island are installed therein, to remove the Reformation boys to Rainsford's Island.

It will then be possible to organize there a thoroughly good reform school. Mere change of location, however, will not secure this. The end and aim of this, as of other schools, should be educational; and to educate boys who hate lessons and work, and who love idleness and lawlessness, taxes the skill of the educator beyond all other tasks. The whole success of such an undertaking lies in securing a first-class superintendent who will put both brains and heart into his work. Therefore the inception of the new reform school should be watched with anxious interest.

Meanwhile, as this institution must remain on Deer Island for some time longer, it does not seem necessary that the present situation should be given up as hopeless. Something might be done, for instance, by introducing manual training classes, to improve the old-fashioned methods of teaching now in use, and which are ill-adapted to awaken the faculties of these street Arabs.

More important than this is the supervision of the boys after they leave the school. By the terms of the sentence they are subject to the custody of the institution during minority. Such a sentence contemplates that the boy shall be retained in the institution until he is believed to be reformed, and that he shall then be released on probation, to be recalled to the institution if he proves himself in need of further restraint or discipline. As administered by the Commissioners, however, this feature of the sentence is inoperative, — it being usually their custom to release the boys to absolute freedom after a period of detention, varying, for reasons not connected with the progress or standing of the boy, from a week to perhaps a year or more. A few boys who have very bad homes, or none at all, are placed out in the country, and are looked after by the Agent for Discharged Prisoners; a majority of these placed-out boys are said to do well. No such claim can be made for those who return to their homes. Most juvenile offenders have been led into crime by

their bad surroundings, and when exposed anew to the old temptations, it is of extreme importance that sufficient oversight be exercised to make it possible to recall to the institution those who show symptoms of falling back into lawless pursuits. The knowledge that he was on probation and would be held to a strict account, would have a steadying influence on many a boy who now goes from bad to worse until he is arrested for a new crime.

The recommendations of this Board are :

1. That manual training be introduced into the schooling.
2. That all boys, when released, be kept on probation during minority, and to that end be visited by agents of the Commissioners.

These recommendations were urged two years ago by the special committee.

TRUANT SCHOOL, DEER ISLAND, PARENTAL SCHOOL, WEST ROXBURY.

Statistics for Year ending January 31, 1894.

Boys remaining January 31, 1893	105
Boys since committed	109
Girls since committed	2
Boys since discharged	121
Girls since discharged	2
Boys remaining January 31, 1894	93
Officers and employees	6

A truant school on Deer Island is an anomaly which will soon be a thing of the past. A new truant school, named, for the sake of breaking off bad associations, "the Parental School," will soon be ready for occupation. The buildings of the new institution are beautiful in design, and are charmingly located on a tract of 37 acres bordering the Charles river, in West Roxbury. It would seem as if few boys could be so wedded to street-life in the city slums as to refuse to be obedient and contented amid such delightful surroundings.

The plant of the Parental School consists of a house with school-room, dining-room, dormitories, etc., planned to accommodate 30 boys, and of a domestic building, containing kitchen and laundry; this latter will minister to the present and to any other house for boys that may be erected. The Commissioners have this year asked an appropriation of \$35,000 to provide another house, and as the present ac-

commodations will certainly be inadequate, the request is urgently seconded by this Board. If, as the School Committee hope, a truant school for girls is to be provided, this Board strongly recommends that the location be far removed from that of the boys.

In order to avoid any Deer Island tradition from tainting the new school, it is the plan of the Commissioners, when it is opened, to allow boys who are then in the school on Deer Island to finish their time there instead of transferring them to the new institution, admitting to the latter only new commitments. This is a wise decision.

It is hoped that in committing to the Parental School, judges will always impose the full two years allowed by law, instead of a short and arbitrary sentence, — the long term to be used, however, not for a long detention, but rather as an indeterminate sentence. The object of the school is, not to punish truants, but to cure them of truancy. It is evident that truants should be retained till there is reason to believe that they can safely be returned to the temptations and distractions of the city. Perhaps in some cases a few weeks' discipline would suffice; but even so, it would be well that when released, it should be on probation, and also that the probation should be sufficiently long to prevent the necessity of a new arrest.

Further, truant-officers should be always at once notified of the release of probationers, and should then have them under especial observations, returning them at once for a relapse. By this means the necessary term of detention in the truant-school could be shortened, and the habits implanted there might be preserved.

By the city ordinance establishing the Parental School, the School Committee will have partial control in the school-room. That being the case, the course of teaching will doubtless be so arranged as to correspond, so far as possible, to that of the public schools. It is most important that a boy in passing from the truant school to the school of his district should be able to take his place in his class, instead of as at present finding himself at a disadvantage with his companions.

Further, it is hoped that instruction in drawing and clay-modelling and in the use of tools will form a part of the school course. For boys who find the ordinary studies irksome, these active kinds of lessons are peculiarly valuable.

Also the study of birds and plants would open a new world to children whose only education had been gathered in a dingy tenement and in the crowded streets of the city. Often, when children's minds are once awakened by the appeal to experience of the world without them and

to their own creative faculties, book learning, which was once abhorrent, becomes interesting.

As the institution will be a branch of the general public-school system, it seems proper that the School Committee and not the Commissioners of Public Institutions should decide when boys should be placed on probation. If the division of responsibility between the two Boards in this or in other matters leads to a conflict of authority, the only proper solution would be to place the Parental School wholly in the School Committee's care.

By whomsoever administered, the discipline of the institution and the teaching of the school-rooms should be worthy of the buildings and the location, and Boston will then have a truant school which may well be regarded with pride.

The recommendations of the Board of Visitors are :

1. That the Commissioners' request for an additional building be granted.
2. That sentence be always given for the full term.
3. That release before the expiration of the sentence be always on probation.
4. That truant-officers be always notified when a boy is released.
5. That instruction in the school-room be graded, so far as possible, to correspond with the ordinary public schools, and that instruction in drawing and manual training and nature study be incorporated in the school course.

These improved methods of teaching and the custom of placing probationers in the special care of the truant-officers might have been introduced into the school on Deer Island, as recommended two years ago by the special committee.

HOME FOR PAUPERS, LONG ISLAND.

Statistics for Year ending January 1, 1894.

Inmates remaining January 31, 1893	.	.	not given
“ since received ¹	.	.	1,394
“ “ discharged ¹	.	.	1,250
“ died	.	.	125
“ remaining January 31, 1894	.	.	692
Largest number of inmates	.	.	692
Smallest “ “ “	.	.	278
Officers and employees	.	.	31
Net cost of institutions on Long and Rainsford's Islands, containing together an average of 728 inmates	.	.	\$77,220 60

¹ This does not represent individuals, as the same person may be admitted or discharged several times.

When the Board of Visitors entered upon its duties in the early winter, its attention was soon arrested by evidence of unusual abuses at Long Island. In addition to the fundamental evils of long standing which had been pointed out by the special committee two years ago, a series of other abuses, many of them of more recent date, were found to prevail. Some of these were very serious, while others were matters of no great importance in themselves, but were noteworthy as evidence of a slack and inefficient administration.

The state of things being one that demanded immediate attention, on January 13 the matter was informally laid before His Honor the Mayor.

His Honor requested a formal report upon the subject, which special report was presented on February 16. Under date of February 17 His Honor wrote the Chairman of the Board of Visitors that the report had been sent to the Commissioners of Public Institutions, with "the request to carry out the recommendations contained therein."

In preparing a final report upon Long Island, comparison between present conditions and those existing when the investigation of the Board of Visitors began, shows that many of the evils noted in the report of February 16 have been remedied. In view of this, and of the further fact that owing to the investigation by the Board of Aldermen, these matters have of late become common knowledge, many of the details discussed in the former report need not be here repeated. Rather, attention will be directed to the more fundamental faults which still exist, — faults which are so serious and so far-reaching in their effects that no mere improvement in minor matters can be deemed a real advance. Indeed, it will be shown that the abuses that have ceased, as well as those that remain, are parts of one whole, and like symptoms of disease will be liable to reappear in the same or some other form as long as the root of the evil endures.

The administration of Long Island, formerly united with that on Rainsford Island, has, since March 20, 1893, been in charge of a separate superintendent. On February 1, 1894, there were 692 inmates at Long Island, of whom 502 were males and 190 females. Of these, 90 men and 99 women were in the hospital, 94 women were in the infirmary wards, and 21 mothers and 22 children were in the nursery. The remaining 362 were men, many of them infirm and aged, and others in the full vigor of life. Women of corresponding classes are cared for at Rainsford's Island.

The accommodations at Long Island are a three-story brick building, in the upper part of which are the women's

infirmary and nursery wards, and a new hospital, ventilated and finished according to the most approved methods. The superintendent's house adjoins the hospital. A new wing to the hospital is in process of construction, as is also a large dormitory, which is intended to house all the pauper women now on Rainsford's Island and at the Charlestown almshouse. This new building is to cost \$100,000, and will be fitted up with all the modern improvements in the way of plumbing, ventilation, etc. Nevertheless, its congregate plan and its proximity to the men's quarters are most unfortunate features which will seriously hamper the introduction of much-needed reforms.

The fundamental evil in the present institution is the total lack of classification among the inmates and the accompanying failure to provide appropriate privileges and discipline for the various classes there assembled. Under present arrangements, old and young, the infirm and the able-bodied, the decent poor and those whose poverty results from vice and crime, are brought together in one indiscriminate company. Except for the patients in the hospital, all the male inmates at Long Island live together and all fare alike, the infirmary wards being in no material way distinct from the rest of the institution. Decrepit old men, cripples, and sturdy loafers eat together in one dining-room, and lounge and smoke and play cards together in Loafers' Hall. A weekly ration of tobacco is given to all. All who desire are granted a pass once a month to the city; all are allowed to live in comparative idleness, coming and going at will. Thus the place has become a headquarters for the idle and the dissolute, who find here an easy refuge from the necessity to submit to discipline or to work for themselves or their families. No regular work is provided, and if it were, it is claimed by those in authority that under existing laws it could not be enforced. The superintendent, when he discharges for insubordination, constantly sees his authority set at naught, as the offender, upon application at the Commissioners' office, may receive a permit to return by the next boat. In his recent report to the Commissioners the superintendent forcibly states the difficulties of his position and the evils of the present system.

It is the opinion of the Commissioners that under present laws these evils are inevitable. But such is not the opinion of the Board of Visitors.

It is true the laws command that suitable relief shall be granted all people who, through whatever cause, are unable to support themselves, but it is optional whether relief shall be granted in an almshouse or a *workhouse*, and, moreover,

the same law which declares that paupers shall be suitably supported, declares that they shall likewise be suitably *employed*.

Therefore, in the opinion of this Board, the first thing to be done is to separate able-bodied paupers from those who are necessarily dependent, placing the former in a workhouse department. The discipline of this workhouse should be very strict, and all privileges should be made conditional upon the performance of a reasonable amount of work. There is little doubt that a vigorous administration would find some means by which the law exacting labor as a condition of relief could be enforced, and further that under such regulations the number claiming relief would rapidly decline. These people at Long Island are not agitators nor anarchists; on the contrary, they are lazy and shiftless and weak-willed, and most of them would yield readily to the authority of one who knew how to command. Moreover, it is possible that the Commissioners have already the right to place paupers who should refuse to submit to discipline in the House of Industry on Deer Island, this institution being in reality the city workhouse in which relief was originally granted to the indigent. Whether or not its present exclusive use (except in the hospital department) as a prison precludes the right to admit paupers there is a point that could be definitely settled only by an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

If all the able-bodied element were withdrawn from the almshouse, only the sick, the infirm, and the aged would remain, and the problem of dealing with them would be comparatively simple. At present a sense of what is due them is confused by their identification with able-bodied people, whom it is an imposition that the public should support at all, and thus the whole standard of what is due a pauper suffers. Carelessness and neglect are natural expressions of the now prevalent feeling that anything is good enough for such people as congregate at Long Island.

It is, however, evident that many comforts may properly be allowed people who are necessarily dependent which would demoralize, by tempting into idleness, those who could and should support themselves. Tobacco, for instance, may be a legitimate solace for old men whose working days are over; but it is an unwise luxury to allow people who should in every way be discouraged from resorting to public charity. To many loafers this ration of tobacco and the privilege of smoking and playing cards in Loafers' Hall must be most attractive features at Long Island, as also the further privilege of paying monthly visits to the city, where tobacco saved or won at cards can be traded for a drink. It does

not seem reasonable that between three and four thousand dollars of the taxpayers' money should be spent every year upon tobacco for inmates and prisoners of the public institutions.

Turning now, however, to the care of those who are necessarily dependent, it is clear that whatever may have been the original cause of dependence, when once it is an accomplished fact it must be accepted as such and dealt with accordingly. The prick of discomfort and hardship is not likely then to cure it, whereas it may be cured by elevating influences, by healthy living, and by good medical treatment. Therefore, in an almshouse containing only helpless people the endeavor should be to supply means best fitted to place those who are only temporarily disabled upon their feet again, and to provide the rest, within the limits of a reasonable expense, with a comfortable refuge until they die.

Every almshouse would naturally contain a hospital to which the really sick would be assigned, an infirmary for the aged and the feeble, and a nursery for mothers with young children.

A model hospital, so far as the building is concerned, already exists upon Long Island; but, as was shown in the report of February 16, in matters of diet and nursing and medical attendance this hospital has fallen far short of what is desirable. Many of the deficiencies pointed out ten weeks ago have since been remedied, but still the conditions are unsatisfactory. What is needed is not merely improvement in this or that detail, but a remodelling upon a higher basis, — a basis corresponding to the general advance in medicine and in civilization. The arrangements and service need not be otherwise than plain and inexpensive, but they should be based upon a recognition of the best medical standards, and of such standards of *living* as it is wished to induce the poor of the city to adopt, rather than upon those with which many of the inmates, in their ignorance and degradation, have been but too familiar.

The medical staff of the hospital consists of a physician-in-chief (who, being likewise superintendent, does not actively practise), two assistant physicians, and at times an interne. When there has been no interne (as has been the case most of the time) the two assistants, both of them young men just graduated from the medical school, have, besides performing the medical duties of the hospital, prescribed for out-patients from the institution, visited the women in the infirmary and mothers and children in the nursery, directed the nurses, compounded the drugs, and done much of the clerical work of the hospital. Within a few days an interne has gone on duty; it would be better if

there were two of them. Also a board of consulting physicians would be a desirable adjunct to the medical force.

The staff of nurses is too small for first-class work, even in a hospital of this kind where there are many chronic cases (too small as compared, for instance, with the Tewksbury almshouse hospital). Also the standard of nursing does not seem to be sufficiently high. The men and women who serve as nurses at Long Island have had, as a general rule, no previous experience in nursing, — two of those lately engaged had been salesmen, — yet there is no system by which one nurse goes in under another, nor any general system of teaching. Without arranging a plan so elaborate that it could be called a training school (though many successful training schools for nurses have been carried on in almshouses both in this country and in Europe), an experienced nurse — a woman — should supervise the others, being held responsible to the medical officers for all the nursing throughout the twenty-four hours, as well as for the general care of the wards.

A further serious defect is the lack of proper hospital records. Really no records at all have been kept in the ordinary acceptation of the word; that is, no histories of the patients, giving symptoms and their duration, their probable cause, or describing examination and treatment. Such records are essential to good hospital work.

Only one post-mortem examination has been held during the incumbency of the present superintendent.

This hospital does not show the constant striving, usual in good institutions of its kind, to do the most that can be done in the study of disease and its cure. So long as the serious defects above referred to exist, the excellent plant provided by the city government will fail of its best usefulness. The building is first-class, and there is no reason why this hospital should not rank with the best of its kind in the country.

Almshouse hospitals, both in this country and in Europe, when suitably organized, have rendered first-rate service to the patients, and, indirectly, to the community, as well as to the physicians having them in charge. When an opportunity is offered for careful study of disease, first-rate physicians and surgeons are glad to avail themselves of it, and in return the patients receive the benefit of their skill and training. Into a hospital thus organized competent women would be glad to go as nurses for the sake of the training they would receive. In support of this statement it is only necessary to point to the history of the changes that have been made in both the hospitals of the Blockley

almshouse in Philadelphia and in that of the Salpêtrière in Paris. Indeed one need not go farther away than the Tewksbury to find a model almshouse hospital containing a training school for nurses.

There would be certain advantages in having for the physician-in-chief at Long Island a physician residing in Boston, who should visit twice or three times a week, or as often as necessary, serving without salary, as is common in other hospitals. Under this arrangement, such duties of the physician-in-chief as could not be performed by a physician living in Boston would devolve on a resident assistant physician under the direction of the former.

Among the inmates of the infirmary and nursery departments, an informal classification should be introduced which should break them into small groups, thus separating those who cannot be brought together without wrong and degradation. The propriety of protecting the more respectable inmates from moral contagion has been so often recommended, and seems in itself so self-evidently desirable, that it is strange it should still be ignored.

Any such classification, however, is impossible in buildings arranged like these at Long Island, upon a congregate basis and with great barrack-like wards. It is deplorable that in planning a new building this mistake should have been repeated, and also that, with all Long Island to choose from, the new dormitory for women should have been placed so near that for the men.

If the new institution were arranged like the Charlestown almshouse, with many small separate rooms, some classification among the inmates could be effected.

Better even than small rooms in one big establishment would be a series of small local establishments, such as was recommended by the Directors of Public Institutions in 1874-5,¹ or else of an institution arranged upon the cottage plan, the various buildings being well removed from each other. The present plant, however, irrevocably precludes both of these systems and fastens upon the city a huge congregate establishment, whose internal arrangements, while

¹ On page 32 of the report of the Directors of Public Institutions of 1874-5 (City Document 67) is found the following:

"A year's experience in conducting the almshouse at Charlestown demonstrated the fact that it is more economical to provide for the poor in smaller buildings managed upon the family principle, than to incur the greater expense of erecting a mammoth building and congregating all the poor in one large institution. One or more suitable buildings could be provided in each of the suburban districts of the city where the poor of that section could be maintained in the vicinity of their home and former associations, with the privilege of attending church, if they desired, or of receiving visits from relatives or friends. This plan would admit of a better classification of the inmates, and would involve less expense than the care of all the pauper class in one establishment."

they can be modified, can never be made wholly satisfactory.

It can only be hoped that whatever is possible will be done to remedy the present unfortunate arrangements.

It has been stated that many improvements have lately been effected at Long Island. No less than eighteen different items have been changed for the better, — a striking illustration of the efficacy of public opinion. It is hoped, however, that the demands of the public in regard to this institution will not flag while so much remains to be done.

The matters criticised in the report of February 16, which have since¹ been righted, may be briefly summarized as follows: The organization of the medical staff has been improved, the first assistant physician being now held responsible for all the details of the hospital; an interne was added to the medical staff on April 25; there has been no recent complaint of the shortage of milk; special diets of chicken broth and baked apples have, since January, been ordered at the discretion of attending physicians, and when ordered have been furnished; the superintendent (who is physician-in-chief) has not of late interfered with attending physicians in matters of special diets, nor in the discharge of patients; a second nurse has been on duty since February in the men's side of the hospital, and these wards are now kept much cleaner; the shortage of clothing which occurred in the autumn has ceased; nurses are no longer required to make up clothing; additional surgical instruments and other hospital equipments have been furnished; the physicians order and receive what drugs they think necessary; hospital records are now kept by the first assistant physician instead of by an inmate, but as already stated these records are not yet satisfactory according to the ordinary hospital standard. Rules and regulations are hung up about the hospital and the institution; a new wooden trough has been substituted for the sink in which it was formerly the custom to mix pudding and soak beans; the burying-ground, formerly a neglected-looking spot, has been graded and the graves raised in neat mounds; but the habit of allowing corpses to accumulate in the dead-house and of burying them several at one time without funeral services still prevails; coffins of various sizes, of which at one time there was an insufficient supply on hand, have been provided. The practice of allowing mothers to stay all day in the nursery without proper supervision has been remedied; these women, who are often violent-tempered and vile-

¹ "Since" refers to "matters criticised," some of which were corrected previous to February 16, 1894.

tongued, are now subject to the constant supervision of a matron, and the little children who had been kept in a stifling dormitory all winter without ever going out for an airing are now taken out of doors whenever the weather is fine. Inadequate facilities for washing, criticised in the report of February 16, have been remedied by sending the Rainsford's Island wash, formerly done at Long Island, to Deer Island. The lack of proper ventilation in the infirmary and nursery wards will soon be remedied, — in fact, plans for the introduction of ventilating-shafts had been prepared by the City Architect before the matter was mentioned in the February report. Also adequate facilities for extinguishing fire have lately been provided. The deficiency in this matter was noted two years ago in the report of the special committee. Since that date a fire-pump had been provided, but an inspection by the Fire Commissioners in February showed that it had not been connected with water, and that other means of protection against fire were still lacking. A second inspection by the Fire Commissioners on April 27 showed that the recommendations of the Board of Visitors in this matter had been carried out.

The two reports of the Board of Fire Commissioners are appended. Both inspections were made at the request of this Board.

A still existing evil of a most serious nature is the practice of freely issuing passes every month, allowing inmates, while still remaining such, to pay visits to the city. This freedom to come and go must encourage the feeling that the Home for Paupers is a public resort, in frequenting which a citizen loses none of his privileges. Further, it is common for inmates to return from these trips in such a condition as to show that the pass has only furnished opportunity for a debauch. Among the inmates are women who have had several illegitimate children, the older ones supported at the Marcella-street Home, the younger with the mother in the almshouse. These women, like other inmates, are granted passes to visit the city. The final report of the special committee showed that 1,501 passes had been issued in 1891 to the inmates of Long and Rainsford's Islands. The only reason given for the present custom is, that if passes were refused, inmates would frequently demand a discharge instead, and probably soon apply for readmission, which would involve an increase of book-keeping. But this Board believe that the extra trouble and expense thus incurred would be well spent, as a full record of the goings and comings of inmates is highly desirable.

This matter of records is most important, as so far as possible, a full history of each inmate should be kept. From

prison and police records, and from records of relief-giving societies both public and private, it should be ascertained the number of times a given person had served sentences in penal institutions, had slept in the wayfarers' lodge, or in police stations, what charitable relief had been received, etc. Thus one might learn at least what effects these various agencies were producing, and might study ways to bring about better results. Probably it would be found that the number who are thus preying upon society is in reality much smaller than appears, and that the possibility of dealing wisely with them is correspondingly greater.

The destiny of the few hundred people directly affected is not the only thing at issue. Indirectly the question affects the whole community. At Long Island and such other places a population is being fostered to feed the slums and to prey upon the industrial elevation of the wage-earner. The maintenance of these people is the least part of the tax they levy. Charles Booth has shown in his great work upon "Labor and Life in London" how the semi-pauper class of that city acts like a drag upon the labor class, competing with them for the lower grades of work, and competing upon unfair terms, as paupers can afford to work for less than a decent maintenance. In this country, happily, this class has not yet attained formidable proportions; but under the fostering influence of our present system it will grow apace. Already in times of industrial depression the professional loafer swells the ranks of the unemployed, and his presence does much to thwart efforts for the relief of the honest worker.

In other parts of the world questions of vagrancy and pauperism have received great attention, and in many places means have been devised which have rapidly reduced what threatened to become a serious danger. The State Department at Washington has lately issued a volume¹ of over 600 pages

¹ The title of this book is "Vagrancy and Public Charities in Foreign Countries," issued from the Bureau of Statistics, Department of State, 1893. The information contained in the volume was gathered by circular letters to consuls; the questions upon which information was sought was—

1. How is that class of vagrants, generally designated "tramps," controlled or regulated?

2. What are the methods employed for the distribution of alms?

3. What efforts are being made for the punishment or suppression of begging?

4. What efforts are being made to convert "beggars" and tramps into self-supporting members of society, and what effects have attended such efforts?

5. What are the effects of the indiscriminate dispensation of public and private charities?

6. What has proved to be the best system of distribution of public and private charities, looking to the elevation of the recipients of such charities to the condition of self-support, self-respect, and self-confidence, and their ultimate rehabilitation as good members of society?

7. What efforts have been made to prevent the intermarriage of paupers, and what have been the effects of such restraints on marriage?

giving the result of its inquiries as to vagrancy and public charities in foreign countries, and this book is commended to all who incline to believe that the evils from which Boston is now suffering are inevitable. A strenuous and sustained public opinion is needed: without that, no permanent improvement can be effected; with that, the public institutions of Boston may quickly become worthy of the proud traditions of the city.

The present serious feature of the situation is the indifference of the community joined to the total failure of those in authority to understand the deep-seated nature of the trouble. With commissioners in control who recognized the evils confronting them and who had vigor of purpose to introduce radical reforms, the abuses at Long Island would soon belong to the past; but, while the present policy obtains, no improvements in detail can be held to indicate a real advance.

The recommendations of the Board of Visitors are:

1. That a record be kept stating as far as possible the facts known in regard to the character and history of each inmate.

2. That the institution be organized into three departments: workhouse, infirmary, and hospital. In these departments the inmates should be classified as their bodily conditions require.

3. That in the workhouse department the discipline be strict and work enforced. The food, though ample and good of its kind, should be very plain, and few indulgences should be allowed. Tobacco, if given at all, should be given only as a privilege.

4. In the infirmary department many comforts not proper in the workhouse department should be provided. The effort should be not merely to keep the inmates from starvation, but to make their years of helplessness as endurable as may be, within the limits of a reasonable expense.

5. That passes be abolished except in rare instances to some decent old person or cripple wanting to visit a friend.

6. That the standard of the hospital should be raised, both in medical attendance, in nursing, and in the study of disease and its cure.

APPENDIX.

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT No. 1, February 7, 1894.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners :

I would most respectfully report that I have visited Long Island, Boston Harbor. I was informed that the supply was a 6-in main. There are four hydrants ; pressure in day-time, 20 pounds ; in night-time, not over 40 pounds. There are about nine ladders for fire service distributed about the buildings. There is a jumper located in barn, with 950 feet of 2½-in. new cotton hose. The brass pipes for the same are kept in engine-room ; also 50 feet of 2½-in. new cotton hose. Located in engine-room is a small Blake steam-pump with connections for hose in case of fire, and a large 5-in. Knowles steam-pump, which sits on a large granite block, but is of no use on account of not being connected. There is a fair supply of water-pails for fire service. There are two pony extinguishers in main building, but none in the hospital building ; neither are there any fire-buckets. In main building there are about 150 feet of ¾-in. rubber hose to connect to faucets in wash-room, the same being minus play-pipes. There is not an axe or rake on this island for fire service.

There are 700 or 800 inmates, male and female, on this island, and out of that number the officers might pick out enough men to have a fire drill once or twice a week, and by that means perfect themselves in the use of fire appliances, which would place them in a position to direct should a fire occur.

I would suggest that if it were deemed feasible to put in automatic sprinklers, the same could be supplied from tank built in pitch of roof on inside of same, and supplied with salt water ; the water from this tank to be used for the purpose of flushing water-closets. The motive power to supply this tank might be windmill or steam power.

I would suggest another idea — that of placing in basement of building two large chemical tanks and hose enough to go to any part of building, and that a number of pony extinguishers be supplied to be placed in corridors of main building and in hospital building, and that a sufficient number of fire axes and rakes be supplied and placed with extinguishers.

There is no bell or signal of any kind to notify the inmates should a fire occur. There should be a red light to designate the different exits at night.

I would suggest that two 45-foot extension ladders be provided and hung on racks in some place where they could be got at with ease.

The city of Boston has under construction a reservoir which will be, when completed, about 45 feet in diameter and 25 feet deep. They have four of what they call cisterns outside of building, each holding about 15,000 gallons.

To the best of my ability, I think that I have looked the plant over thoroughly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. F. EGAN,
District Chief.

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT NO. 1, April 28, 1894.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN: I would most respectfully report that I have visited Long Island, Friday, April 27, and find that the institution has been supplied with fire appliances, as follows:

Stand-pipe from engine-room to main stairway, and thence to top floor of institution building, with two outlets on each landing, with one hundred feet of two-inch mill hose on one outlet and fifty feet on the other outlet, with play-pipes connected with the same from basement to top floor, and stand-pipe to ell from basement to top floor, with fifty feet of two-inch mill hose with play-pipes connected. The half-inch hose in washroom has been supplied with nozzles and is ready for service. The ladder service has been strengthened by the addition of two forty-five foot ladders, which are of the extension pattern. The institution building has fifty fire-buckets distributed around in different parts of the building, all ready for use. The fire service has been strengthened by the placing in service of six Babcock extinguishers and nine pony extinguishers, distributed as follows: Two Babcock and two pony extinguishers in the hospital and administration building, and eleven in the institution building. The number of fire-buckets in hospital is about a dozen, distributed in different places, ready for use. The jumper, carrying 950 feet of hose, would be of better service if kept somewhere in the vicinity of the institution building, which would be nearer the centre of radiation. The extension ladders are kept in barn, hung up about seven feet from floor. These are the ladders that should be kept where they would be ready for use. The water pressure gauge showed forty lbs pressure, which is good, with the large Knowles pump to send the water where needed. The engineer tried the pump with fifty feet of hose, and the trial was satisfactory. There are four play-pipes for service. The only thing that I could not find was the fire-axes and plaster-hooks, but Dr. Cogswell said that they would be put in service in a few days, as they had been ordered. I would respectfully report that when axes and plaster-hooks are placed in service, that the fire service at Long Island, as far as apparatus and appliances are concerned, is satisfactory. What they want now is to form a company of the men employed by the city on the island, as I am informed that there are about fifteen young men employed on the island, which would make a good company. There is not a fire-gong in institution building, only the dinner-gong; neither is there any red light to show the exits at night in case of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. F. EGAN,
District Chief.

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD'S ISLAND.

Statistics for Year ending January 31, 1894.

Inmates remaining January 31, 1893, not given.	
" since admitted ¹	311
" since discharged ¹	533
" died	21
Largest number	458
Smallest number	157
Officers and employees	11

The buildings on Rainsford's Island consist of a superintendent's house and a brick institution with a wooden wing. The old white wooden building, formerly used as a hospital, was closed last spring, when the inmates were transferred to the new hospital at Long Island. Since that date there has been no hospital department at Rainsford's Island, though there is a resident physician.

The superintendent was formerly in control of the institution upon Long Island as well, but since March 20, 1893, he has had charge of only this island. Here a majority of the female paupers of Boston are congregated. The few male inmates, about twenty-five in number, who are assigned to this institution in order to help in the heavier kind of work, sleep in a small building near the wharf, but they eat in the general dining-hall after the women have finished. A number of the female inmates are able-bodied, but most of them are more or less infirm, and a few of them are bed-ridden. The population during the summer is only about one-quarter as large as during the winter.

The place is clean, and growing plants in the windows and a large pet cat curled up upon a bed, give a touch of cheerfulness to the otherwise dreary wards. The inmates seem contented and attached to their superintendent, and no complaints of any kind were heard.

On February 16, 1894, a special report by this Board, based upon an inspection and report of the Fire Commissioners, was handed to His Honor the Mayor. The recommendations of this report were endorsed by His Honor, who requested the Commissioners of Public Institutions to introduce the suggested improvements, paying for the same from their current appropriation.

On April 30, a second inspection of the Fire Commissioners showed that the recommendations had been or soon would

¹ This does not represent individuals, as the same person may be admitted or discharged several times.

be carried out. The two reports of the Fire Commissioners are given in Appendix B. Both of the inspections were made at the request of this Board.

A further improvement has been lately made in the sanitary arrangements.

The ventilation of the institution is unsatisfactory, and the dormitories during the winter months were overcrowded ; but as, before very long, all the inmates will be transferred to a new building in process of erection at Long Island, the small discomforts of present arrangements must be borne.

The custom of giving ten-day passes allowing inmates to visit the city prevails here as in the other pauper institutions. This practice is most objectionable. A large proportion of these people have been reduced to dependence by drunkenness or other dissipation. It is, of course, humane that, when dependent through whatever cause, their necessities should be suitably relieved ; but while maintained at public expense they should be restrained from injuring themselves and the community.

A careful study of the effects upon the individual and upon the community of the system of passes and of easy discharges and readmissions was made in the report of the special committee (Doc. 122, 1892). In view of the importance of the subject, and of the fact that the custom of the almshouses in this matter being unchanged, the facts presented in that report are as applicable to present events as to those of two years ago, a somewhat lengthy extract is appended.

People such as most of these are known to be should never be allowed to visit the city on passes, and should be discouraged in every possible way from availing themselves of frequent discharges and readmissions.

To relieve people of weak or vicious character from the responsibility of self-support, and at the same time to give them opportunities for evil indulgence, is the reverse of mercy. Most of these poor women, being weak rather than wicked, will yield to the advice or persuasion of those who have been kind to them. It is believed, therefore, that without any change in the law the evil of a floating almshouse population could be reduced to the minimum.

The recommendations of this Board are :

1. That free passes be abolished, except in special cases.
2. That every influence be used to prevent inmates from availing themselves of frequent discharges and readmissions.

APPENDIX A.

The figures below were taken somewhat at random from a list containing the names and what could be gathered of the characters of all the inmates of the institution during 1891 :

"Notes in Regard to Twenty-five Women present in the Home for Paupers during 1891.

	Admitted first in	Age on admission.	REMARKS.
A	1880	51	Doesn't want work; furious temper; soon goes out.
B	1889	57	5 times here; 3 passes in 1891; quiet.
C	1880	40	Quiet.
D	1891	18	D. I.; drunkard; specific disease.
E	1881	60	Alcoholism; takes passes.
F	1891	29	Admitted 4 times in 1891; D. I.; drunkard; very bad; partly paralyzed.
G	1888	41	Admitted 4 times; 2 passes in 1891; D. I.; drunkard; keeps bad house; has specific disease; has illegitimate child.
H	1891	55	Admitted twice in 1891, and took three passes; D. I.; drinks; specific disease; very bad; prostitute.
I	1887	67	Out constantly on one-day passes, and returns half intoxicated.
J	1890	38	Admitted 6 times in 1890; 4 times in 1891; D. I.; drinks; very bad; married an inmate.
K	1890	31	D. I.; had illegitimate child; married inmate.
L	1888	64	Good old soul.
M	1889	71	Admitted 4 times; 5 passes in 1891; D. I.; quiet.
N	1890	55	Quiet; no passes.
O	1889	55	Admitted 5 times in 1889; 2 times in 1890; 2 passes in 1891; habitual drinker.
P	1890	32	Admitted 4 times in 1890; 3 times in 1891; 4 passes in 1891; D. I.; drinks; married 5 men.
Q	1889	57	Admitted 3 times; D. I.; drinks; terror; noisy.
R	1890	56	Sews; decent; no passes.
S	1891	51	D. I.; drunkard; prostitute; fearful case of specific disease.
T	1889	30	Admitted 8 times; 5 passes in 1891; D. I.; drinks; prostitute.
U	1888	50	Admitted 7 times; 3 passes in 1891; drinks.
V	1889	51	" 5 times; 34 times at D. I.; drinks; prostitute.
W	1884	57	Blind; well educated and bright; Infirmary.
X	1883	79	Ungovernable temper; bedridden.
Y	1883	66	Nice little body; a little "off."

"The real facts of such reckless, undisciplined lives can never be fully stated; but the committee gives here more in detail the histories of two women belonging to the class of habitual drunkards,—women who have very clearly been

confirmed in their worst tendencies by the easy possibility offered them to come and go between the city slums and a free home.

"History of one year and two months of the Life of a Woman thirty years old who came to Home for Paupers in 1890.

"She had a husband and two children. Husband failed to support. She went to city Temporary Home and then to Almshouse, coming up, with free passes, to meet her husband, drink and carouse for a day or two, and then return to the City Home and to Home for Paupers.

Year.	Date.	Length of Stay in Days.	REMARKS.
1890.	April 9.		To H. P. with baby B.
	May 16.	26	To Temporary Home with boy of 5 years.
	Aug. 5.	30	To Deer Island.
	Sept. 5.	3	To Temporary Home with baby 1 year old.
	Sept. 9.	19	To H. P.
	Oct. 7.	1	To House of Detention after arrest on street. Baby brought to Temporary Home and sent after her to House of Detention.
	Oct. 7.	30	To D. I. for 30 days.
	Nov. 6.	1	To City Home with baby.
	Nov. 25.	40	To H. P.
	Dec. 27.	3	To Temporary Home with baby from H. P. after arrest for drink at 1 P.M., and next day sent with baby to Tombs.
1891.	Jan. 29.	150	To H. P.
	Jan. 12.	3	To City Home.
	Feb. 3.	1	Had pass from H. P. to city and came to City Home with baby.
	May 5.	2	Had pass from H. P. to city and came to City Home with baby.
	June 2.	1	Had pass from H. P. Had been drinking.
	June 22.		Discharged from H. P.
	June 22.	2	To Temporary Home. Intoxicated.
	Nov.		Was at H. P.

"History of a Woman coming to Home for Paupers for first time in 1890.

"Single; born in Boston in 1862. Splendid worker when first known at City Home in 1884; and probably not drinking. Said to have been brought up in an almshouse. In Charlestown almshouse or Home for Paupers,—ten times since 1875, sixty-two times at Temporary City Home since 1884, with total of nine hundred days. Eighteen times to Deer Island. Works perhaps one month a year; is saucy and vile-tongued.

"There is another class of women still more dangerous to themselves and the community, and the questions connected with them are so serious that they cannot be ignored.

"In a report on this class in the New York workhouse, Mrs. C. R. Lowell says :

"Few persons who have not given detailed attention to the subject realize how much of vice and pauperism, idiocy and insanity, is hereditary. It is believed to be the duty of society to take positive measures to remedy this evil. What forms these measures should take, and how far the effort should be carried, present the most serious questions which press upon the legislator. It is a subject to which little attention has hitherto been given, at least outside of treatises on physiology ; but the time is rapidly approaching when its importance will compel the attention of the law-maker as well as the moralist.'

"Facts concerning Fifty-six Women who were in the Home for Paupers in 1891, who had Illegitimate Children, many of them born in the Home.

3 had been in Deer Island, drunkards.

1 had been in Deer Island, drunkard, prostitute, specific disease, very bad woman.

1 had been in Deer Island, prostitute.

3 " " specific disease.

2 " " "

6 were drunkards.

3 had specific disease.

2 had three children each, and were feeble-minded.

3 " " " prostitutes.

1 " " "

1 had four children, had been at Deer Island, had specific disease, prostitute and drunkard.

1 had two children.

29 had one child each ; nothing further was known.

Record of the Lives of Two of the above Women.

A.

1885	Mar.	Admitted to H. P. Aged 32.
"	Sept. 12	Admitted to H. P. Baby A born October at H. P.
"	Nov. 17	Discharged from H. P.
"	Nov. 18	Admitted to H. P.
1886	April 30	Discharged from H. P.
"	July 26	Admitted to H. P.
1887	Mar. 12	Discharged from H. P. Baby A placed at M. S. H.
"	Nov. 7	Admitted to H. P.

1888	Mar. 8	Admitted to H. P. Baby B born at H. P.
1889	April 17	Discharged from H. P. Baby B placed in M. S. H.
1890	Sept. 29	Admitted to H. P.
1891	Jan. 19	Baby C born at H. P.
1892	Mar.	Admitted to H. P.
"	April 23	Baby C placed in M. S. H.
"	" 2	Discharged from H. P.

NOTE. — "M. S. H." means Marcella-street Home.

B.¹

1886	Oct. 13	Admitted to H. P.
"	Dec.	Baby A born in H. P.
1888	Aug. 15	Admitted to H. P.
"	Nov.	Baby B born in H. P.
1890		Baby A placed in M. S. H.
"	Mar. 17	Admitted to H. P.
"	June	Baby B placed in M. S. H.
1891	Sept.	Baby C born.
		Married.
1892	April	Admitted to H. P. Expecting confinement.

"These two young women, one of whom is now at liberty on the city streets, have cost the city for the board of their five illegitimate children, still at Marcella-street Home, the sum of \$1,855.53. Two of these children are defective and will long be a care to the city. Women like these have no will-power of their own; they need restraint for their own good. They are too weak to withstand temptation, and should not thus needlessly be allowed to walk into it. Why should not the city hold out some help to them? The course pursued is one offering no restraint, but, on the contrary, idleness and freedom to come and go at will.

"To those who have read the studies in social degeneration called the 'Jukes' and the 'Tribe of Ishmael,'² there need be no further explanation of the terrible possibilities which threaten coming generations through lives like these.

"The ten-day free-pass system, by which leave is obtained to visit the city, is in vogue in the almshouses, and each inmate seems to consider it his right to demand a pass once a month if he so desires. The pass is practically given without question, and the ten days may be stretched to fourteen, and during that time the holder remains in the city, or returns at any moment without the trouble of getting a new

¹ Thirty-four years old; feeble-minded.

² "The Jukes," by Dr. Dugdale, New York. "The Tribe of Ishmael," with diagram. A paper by Oscar C. McCulloch, read before the "National Conference of Charities" at Buffalo, July, 1888.

permit. If, however, the time is up, such permit is also easily obtained from the Beacon-street office, even though the time of the pass has only just expired.

"During 1891, there were 1,501 passes given out to 779 individuals,—343 to women, 436 to men. More than one-half of these were used as discharges; but many of these persons returned and were readmitted during the year. This only partially represents the extent to which passes are used, since many one-day passes are given and never recorded on books.

"The pass may have originally been intended to afford a chance to get work, but the records of the physician are amply sufficient to show that it is now used nine times out of ten as an opportunity for a carouse, and that for this purpose letters are written and received, money is saved or obtained through gifts, and appointments to meet in the city are sometimes made between men and women inmates. The greater proportion of inmates return showing signs of recent intoxication, and often in filthy condition, with clothes so dirty and torn that they must be burned. Everything that has been said proves the absolute need of the total abolition of the free-pass system. It fosters the worst tendencies, and is extravagant and wasteful from every point of view.

"It is a great responsibility to relieve human beings from the necessity of self-support, and when assumed involves the further duty of government for their good. Among the population which has been described are both decent people and criminals. They are given equal privileges — a system manifestly unjust and subversive of discipline."

APPENDIX B.

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT No. 1, February 7, 1894.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN, — I would most respectfully report that I have visited Rainsford's Island, Boston harbor. I have inspected buildings on said island, and found that the appliances for fire purposes were very limited, and would not be of any use in case of fire in said institution.

I found but one extinguisher, and that, in my opinion, would be unfit for service if needed. There are five hundred feet of inch rubber hose, kept in store-cellar, which, if needed, would be useless, as there is not a play-pipe on the island. There are no fire-buckets in any of the buildings, nor is there a fire-axe or a rake. There is one hydrant for fire purposes, and that was not in service on account of stoppage or break in the main. The men from the Water Department went down on the same boat with me to repair the damage, if possible.

The women on this island are the most aged and infirm in any of the institutions that I have visited. On the end of the white building facing the wharf, there should be some means of exit from the second floor for the inmates to escape in case of fire. This dormitory is a large one, and should a fire start on the floor below, anywhere in the vicinity leading to dormitory, there would not be a possible chance for the inmates to escape. If a fire should occur at this institution, in its present condition, without fire-escapes on the outside of buildings, there would be a great loss of life. There is not any means of notifying the inmates in case of fire. There should be a gong or some other appliance for that purpose, and a red light should be placed at night at every exit to designate the way out.

I would suggest that one or two chemical tanks of fifty or one hundred gallons capacity be provided. These could be charged from the outside of the building and the five hundred feet of rubber hose connected to them. It would be a great factor in catching fires in their incipency. There should be also some small pony extinguishers placed in shelves in corridors and stairways, and they should be inspected at least once a month. The pressure on water main in the daytime will not exceed twenty pounds, and at night not over thirty-five or forty pounds.

I would suggest that if automatic sprinklers were to be used in the buildings, they could be supplied from tank in the main building, which could be supplied with salt-water pumped from harbor to tank by wind-mill or steam-pump. I would also suggest that a couple of 45-foot extension ladders be located on this island for fire service.

Kerosene oil, for lighting purposes, is kept in barrels in a greenhouse outside of the main building.

As far as I know I think I have covered everything.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. F. EGAN,

District Chief.

On April 30, a second inspection by the Fire Commissioners was made, and the report is as follows :

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT No. 1, April 30, 1894.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners :

I would most respectfully report that I have visited Rainsford's Island for the purpose of examining the appliances for the extinguishment of fire. Workmen are at present erecting stand-pipes at both ends of institution building, the same to have hose connected at every landing. The same will be completed in about two weeks. This stand-pipe will be connected with a Blake pump when completed in boiler-room. I found three Babcock and one U.S. extinguishers and five pony extinguishers, and seventy-three fire-buckets, and twelve box-lanterns that will have a red light of glass in the front of them to show the exits at night. There are two 45-foot extension ladders, which are placed in the right places and are always ready for use. There are some other ladders around the premises. There is but one fire-axe around the institution building, and that is in boiler-room. The assistant superintendent expects that they will have the fire-axes and plaster-hooks before the work under construction is completed. I would suggest that when stand-pipes are completed, that enough of two-inch hose be located near boiler-room, the same to be carried on a light two-wheel jumper for the

protection of residence of superintendent and barn connected with institution. When stand-pipe is completed and axes and plaster-hooks and hose are placed in service, Rainsford's Island will have good fire protection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. F. EGAN, D.C.

CHARLESTOWN ALMSHOUSE.

Statistics for Year ending January 31, 1894.

Actual cost	\$14,800 20
Inmates remaining January 31, 1893	160
“ since admitted	187
“ since discharged	181
“ remaining	166
Officers and employees	7

This institution, though the buildings are old and lacking in modern improvements, must in some ways be a pleasanter place to live in than the newer institutions built upon the barrack plan. The many small rooms, accommodating three or four inmates each, are comparatively home-like, and the protection from the indiscriminate herding of a large ward must relieve almshouse life from some of its worst features. Everything in this institution is exquisitely clean, the floors of dining-rooms and kitchen being spotless.

Both men and women are received. Inmates, who are mostly old or infirm, and a few of them are demented, are occupied probably to the extent of their capacity in keeping the place clean and taking care of each other. On the whole, they are of a somewhat more decent character than make up the population at Long and Rainsford's Islands. Some of the exceptions to this rule have been discharged for insubordination from one or the other of the almshouses, and sent to Charlestown for peace' sake when they applied for readmission. No doubt the smaller number here makes it easier to manage cross-grained inmates, and besides, the matron of the establishment has a kindly manner that must render her rule acceptable. A visit by a member of this Board was paid here on Christmas at noontime. Every one seemed to enjoy the excellent dinner, and a great appearance of contentment prevailed.

The system of passes in use at the other almshouses prevails here, no doubt with many of the same demoralizing effects; but as the inmates are mostly old, and as the whole thing is on a small scale, the dimensions of the evil here are less appalling.

It is planned, when the new almshouse building on Long Island is finished, to transfer all the city paupers thither, vacating this institution. This is proposed as an economy, it being argued that cost of administration will be thereby diminished. It may, however, be questioned whether this

result will follow, as administration in a small institution where things more or less take care of themselves, is a different matter from that of a great institution where elaborate organization is necessary to prevent the occurrence of serious abuses. The Charlestown Almshouse is managed with only seven officers, and the pay-roll for the whole year amounts to only \$2,917.99. This divided among the average population of 145 gives only \$18.99 as the share of each in the cost of administration during the year; whereas at Long and Rainsford's Islands the cost of administration per pauper was \$20.69. Further, in gross expenses the per capita is \$8.94 a year cheaper at Charlestown than at the other almshouses. Of course, the fact that at Long and Rainsford's Islands there are now separate administrations, and the further fact that there is a hospital at the former, accounts in part, if not wholly, for this difference. But at least the figures indicate that there would be no considerable saving by merging the smaller institution in the larger one. In the calculations of the Commissioners, no allowance was made for the cost of the new plant which the transfer of all the paupers to Long Island would involve. Further, unless a radical change of policy should effect a reduction in almshouse population, the new building on Long Island will not accommodate all the women paupers.

Apart from considerations of economy, the change is clearly undesirable, it being better for the inmates to be lodged in a small institution somewhat resembling an old-fashioned town almshouse, than in a great caravansary where the outcast and the wretched of a large city are congregated.

In view of the above, it is recommended that the use of the Charlestown Almshouse be continued.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Statistics for Year ending January 31, 1894.

Actual cost \$45,021.08

Children remaining January 31, 1893	.	.	.	359 ²
¹ " received during year	.	.	.	294 ²
¹ " discharged during year	.	.	.	277 ²
" remaining January 31, 1894	.	.	.	376 ²
Officers and employees	.	.	.	35

The Marcella-street Home, the city almshouse for children, is a large brick building, standing back from the street, with

¹ This does not represent individuals, as the same child may be admitted or discharged several times.

² The figures include children who were boarding out, — a daily average of 122.

surrounding play-grounds enclosed by a high fence. The Home contains separate departments for boys and girls; a chapel, library, nursery, and kindergarten common to both sexes; a large basement, serving the double purpose of a reception-room on visiting days, and a boys' play-room on rainy days; a bakery, laundry, kitchen, supply store, and other administration offices. There are six large, bright, airy school-rooms, — three for boys, two for girls, and one kindergarten; the dormitories, hospital wards, and dining-rooms are spacious and kept very neat and clean. In a corner of the yard is a wooden cottage called the nursery, where the little ones who are to be boarded out are kept, while awaiting places. Behind the Home are the city stables and an offal yard, — the latter painfully in evidence when windows are open; and behind the stables, and adjoining a corner of the childrens' play-yard, is an unenclosed lot of about two acres which belongs to the Home, and might, therefore, if fenced in, afford larger play-grounds for the children.

The population is supplied from two sources, — first, from the ranks of pauperism, and second, from the courts, which place children, found to be criminally neglected by their parents, under the legal guardianship of the city. Among the pauper children are a small number whose parents are obliged by unavoidable poverty to temporarily place them in the Home, and a very large number of unfortunate children born of dissolute, inebriate parents, who sacrifice even natural affection to better indulge an insatiable thirst for drink, while shirking the responsibility of caring for their offspring during the years of helplessness. As soon as a wage-earning or useful age is reached, these people may assert their right of possession, an abuse often made possible by an imperfect system of investigation.

In the following report on the Admission Department (p. 50), more will be said upon this subject; here it will only be noted that admissions should be granted only on well-grounded conviction of parents' inability to support, or unfitness to discharge parental duties. In the latter case, were the facts well ascertained, it would be proper to try to gain legal control of the children. The terrible results of ignorant, vicious parentage are forcibly presented in the persons of some of the children, — stunted growth, deformity, defective sight, and feeble intelligence being the most common indications of diseased vitality.

During the past year the health report has been highly satisfactory. At the beginning of the year scarlet fever caused some trouble, and one death resulted from it. The schools were closed for some weeks, and other wise pre-

cautions taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. There were but two cases of ophthalmia, both suffering from it when admitted.

The superintendent has exercised unwearying vigilance in the welfare of his charges in the Home, also giving medical attendance to the children boarded out.

Personal cleanliness is insisted upon. The children wash three times daily, and bathe frequently; clean towels are supplied for each washing, and good white soap provided. An admirable feature of the boys' washroom is the arrangement of hot and cold water faucets so placed that the children can wash under a stream of water, thus lessening the risk of communicating eye and skin diseases. The common institution practice which formally prevailed of sleeping in underclothes worn during the day has been amended for the girls, they being now supplied with night-gowns. The food seen on the tables on several occasions was good, and as far as possible neatly served. Punishments, so far as could be ascertained, are infrequent.

School is in session two and one-half hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. Considering the floating character of the school attendance, and the many other obstacles in the path of progress, the standing of the pupils reflects much credit on the efficiency of the corps of teachers. They are evidently impressed with the importance of their work, and desire in every way to advance the children's interests. The rooms are made attractive with flowers, pictures, blackboard illustrations, and preserved specimens of animal life. The kindergarten is well-equipped, and gives instruction to a class of about thirty children. In the other departments the ordinary branches are taught. In some classes more attention should be given to drawing and modelling. Lessons on these subjects would help to brighten the dull routine, and, by awakening dormant faculties, develop the child's mind along the lines of natural aptitude. Lately clay modelling has been successfully introduced into the boys' primary grade. It was a pleasant feature of a recent visit to note the interested expression on the little faces as specimens of the work were shown to the visitor.

Frequent entertainments are provided for the children's amusement. The library is well supplied with books and periodicals.

With the means at hand nothing has been omitted by the superintendent and his assistants to make life as pleasant as possible for the children, and relieve the monotony of existence in a pauper home. But, at the best, life in an institution is an unnatural and cramped existence, and every effort

should be made, first, to restore the children, whenever possible, to more healthy conditions, and, second, to introduce into the institution everything that can tend to supply new and varied interests.

Industrial training is an urgent need of this institution. If these children are not to remain paupers it is an absolute necessity that they should be taught to love work, to engage in it cheerfully, and to acquire now that practical knowledge of the ordinary branches of industry so essential to their success in after life.

At present the sewing-class for girls, and such occupation as housework affords, are the only sources of employment outside of school duties. The knitting-machines are no longer in use, the House of Correction now manufacturing the stockings formerly made in the home. The sewing-class (provided by private charity) is a decided success, even very young children showing remarkable aptitude in cutting patterns, making dolls' garments and clothing for themselves. Eight or ten little girls have dressed a doll for their benefactress as a proof of how well they have used the opportunity afforded. The little garments were perfect in every detail, even to the tiny button-holes and dainty fancy stitches on the under-linen. This teaching has been supplied in the expectation that after its value was demonstrated the city would assume the expense. This Board is informed that the private support is now about to be withdrawn, and it is hoped that the superintendent will be authorized to continue teaching of such manifest importance. With the addition of a cooking-school the girls would be supplied with all the necessary means for acquiring thorough domestic training.

The boys are not so fortunate, sewing on buttons and some housework being the beginning and end of their special industrial education.

This glaring defect could be easily remedied at a moderate expense. There is an empty school-room that could be fitted up for instruction in simple industries, furnishing the boys with opportunities of developing special talent for such kinds of work.

Unrelieved by industrial training, the lethargy of institution life must inevitably result in the majority of cases in an incapacity, an unfitness, mental and physical, to cope with the difficulties of earning an independent living.

The superintendent has repeatedly urged the advisability of opening a department of industrial training. The special committee of 1892 recommended the introduction of some of the most important features, and the present Board strongly

advises that these indigent little ones be no longer denied advantages so freely supplied in the public schools to the city's more fortunate wards, — the children of comfortable and even opulent homes.

The children are kindly treated and allowed as much liberty as consists with the maintenance of order. Of course some restrictive measures are made necessary by the large number of inmates, the conflicting elements of character, and, in some cases, a woful knowledge of vice, absorbed in previous vile environment.

It is the present wise policy of the institution to board out in private families all the children under the school age. This boarding-out could profitably be extended, and many who now grow up in the institution might thus be secured the benefits of healthy family life. Experience has convinced humanitarians that this system is productive of the best results in making of pauper children thrifty, independent men and women.

In Massachusetts, the State undertakes to board out every child under ten who does not need hospital treatment or the restraint of an institution, and the State Primary School at Monson is used only as a clearing-house for children awaiting places, as a hospital for the sickly or the defective, or as a place of detention and training for the wayward. This system has been productive of the happiest results. According to the last report of the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, 315 children who would otherwise have been in the institution were boarding in families, and 902 others were placed in families free of board. Without the boarding system, many of these latter would have been in the institution, as, in the experience of the State, boarded children can usually be placed free full two years earlier than can children who grow up in institutions.¹

¹ In the report of the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools for 1893 the following summary of the results of the boarding-out method is found:

"In 1866 there were over 800 children in the three State almshouses; in 1867 over 700; in 1869 nearly 500; and in 1892 there are only 257 [in the State Primary School].

"When in 1882 the experiment of boarding out was inaugurated, it was feared that, as the expense of the school does not diminish in proportion to diminished numbers, money paid for board outside would prove an actual outlay for which there would be no adequate return, as at the age of ten, when board should cease, the children would come back in great numbers to the State Primary School, helpless to earn their own way for several years.

"On the contrary, it has been found that of over 200 boarded children who have reached the age of ten while at board, only 13 have returned to the institution, while 19 have been discharged to their own people, and 168 have found free homes with their foster-parents or others.

"Several of those now with their foster-parents had been removed to other places, but had returned of their own free will, and were working for wages or as a child of the family. One, a child who had run away and been very troublesome, returned to his foster-parents, and is, since the death of the father of the family, 'most helpful, — a man about the house.' Several of the girls are being educated, one in an academy, like daughters of the house.

In Pennsylvania, the Children's Aid Society, in 1893, rescued 611 children from the moral miasma of the city, and placed them, not in institutions, but in the healthier atmosphere of home in its broadest sense. "The rapidity with which the children of the slums and the criminal court take root in their new surroundings," says the report, "is the most astonishing, inspiring, and beautiful feature of this work." This is the testimony of American experts. In Australia, the boarding system is so successful that no State home for dependent and neglected children is necessary. In the Old World, England, as far as is practicable, pursues the same method, and recognizes no age limit as a reason for return to institution life; and the Austrian poor law provides for destitute children in the homes of well-to-do peasants, where they share the advantages of the sons and daughters of the house; when old enough, they are placed in training-schools, "where the boys are fitted for some useful department of skilled labor, and the girls for housework, special training being imparted to those who display special aptitudes." Examples could be multiplied to prove the superiority of the boarding system, but no further or more convincing proof is needed than a tour of inspection among the homes where the city of Boston has placed its nursery wards. Accompanied by the official visitor (a lady), a member of this Board on April 17 visited twenty-two homes in Needham, Dover, South Natick, Medfield, and Charles River Village. Over fifty children were seen under the most favorable conditions for finding them unprepared for inspection, as the visitor had lately made her monthly visit and was not expected to come so soon again. All looked well cared for and happy, the best proof of the latter being, perhaps, the affection shown by the little ones for their foster-parents. Nearly all those old enough to walk were found toddling about the yards or fields, digging, picking up sticks, chasing the chickens, and in their small way showing the most active interest in their surroundings. Two little girls

"Among the records of children still at board we find: 'untidy, disobedient, improving;' 'well, happy, and mischievous;' 'called a sunbeam;' 'a favorite at home and at school;' 'mischievous and happy;' 'grows fast,—always well;' 'neat, well clothed, bright and happy;' 'never wants to leave his home,—is trying to be a good boy;' 'excellent home,—boy full of life and mischief;' 'limbs in bad shape, but bright, active, and contented;' 'hard to manage, but improving;' 'colored,—well cared for and attractive;' 'looks perfectly well,—a pet in the family;' 'large, tall, tries to help;' 'well cared for, and fond of "mama;"' 'nicely dressed and trained.'

"Schooling is secured for these children as a matter of course. The visitor employed by the State Board to select from the abundant applicants those best suited to care for the children, writes: 'We visit the (public) schools as well as the homes, thereby interesting the teachers, who, in a majority of cases, take a deep interest in those under our care. Our children average well with others in mental capacity, standing high in their classes at school, and often carrying off the prizes at the end of the term for punctuality, perfect recitations, and excellence of deportment.'"

(adopted by the people with whom they had been boarded) had wonderful news about their first day in school.

All were evidently well fed and kindly treated; even the tiny babies only a few weeks boarding showed marked signs of improvement. It was very gratifying to see how thoroughly the little ones shared the interests of the home-life.

Care has been taken to provide against placing children in families where the board-money, \$2 a week, would be the only inducement, or where the means of support is considered insufficient. The visitor is a zealous promoter of the children's interests, visiting them constantly, enquiring into their needs, and exercising such supervision as to render abuse impossible.

These boarded-out children, almost all belonging to the nursery department of the institution, are placed in the vicinity of Boston and are under the care of the superintendent, who visits them himself when they are sick, and at other times when he is able.

Places for the older children, for whom no board is paid, are provided so far as possible by the Agent for Discharged Prisoners, — a gentleman who, in spite of his title, is admirably fitted for his untitled position of Visiting Agent to the older children. During the last year or more the lady who visits the boarded-out nursery children has visited also the placed-out girls in his department. Places for 80 children have been found within the year. If the visiting agent were allowed to pay board for some children for whom no free places offer, there is no doubt that many who now must stay in the institution would soon find free places, and the city would be relieved of their maintenance.

The system of boarding is cheaper than that of rearing in an institution, the State paying only \$1.50 a week and clothing, or a total of \$2 for boarded children, whereas the per capita cost of inmates of Marcella-street Home is \$3.49 a week, and this per capita cost takes account only of current expenses, no allowance being made for interest on the plant or depreciation of its value.

Such an extension of the boarding-out system to older children with a view to fitting them into permanent free homes would seem to be a partial solution of the difficulty of reducing pauperism and its attendant evils to the lowest possible minimum.

The recommendations of the Board of Visitors are :

1. That homes of pauper children be investigated before or immediately after admission, and that, so far as possible, a knowledge of the condition of parents be kept up while children remain in care of the city.

2. That the boarding system be extended to the older children.
3. That industrial training be introduced into the school course.
4. That the unenclosed land belonging to the institution be fenced in and added to the children's playground.
5. That the adjoining offal-yard be removed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGENT FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Statistics for 1893.

Discharged prisoners aided	1,491
Applications for pardon investigated	1,406
Homes procured for children	177
Vists made	4,745
Letters written and received	6,780
Officials	3

The duties of the Agent for Discharged Prisoners could little be guessed from his title. They are—

1. To assist discharged prisoners.
2. To investigate application for the pardon of prisoners.
3. To investigate the homes of House of Reformation boys whose parents apply for their release.
4. To find homes in the country for all House of Reformation boys who are not returned to their own homes.
5. To investigate the homes of all neglected children whose parents or relatives make application for their return from Marcella-street Home.
6. To find free homes for all Marcella-street Home children who are candidates for such homes.
7. To visit all children boarded out from Marcella-street Home.
8. To visit all placed-out children during minority.

The force with which the work of this department is prosecuted is the agent himself and two assistants, one of whom, a woman, formerly worked only on half time. She now gives her whole time, visiting both the little boarded-out children and also the older girls in free places.

In spite of this small force, the work of this department seems to be excellently done. The agent himself, a gentleman of ability and conscience, has had long experience in his work: and the lady who assists him is likewise experienced, and puts her whole heart into the care of her wards. The

work of properly supervising placed-out children is as important and as difficult as that of running a great institution, and it takes peculiar talents; also, as the work cannot easily be supervised, it is of the first necessity that it should be intrusted to agents who are not eye-servants. Therefore it is especially satisfactory that in this department the city is served by such experienced and competent agents.

One important duty belonging to this department, viz., the supervision of boys released to their own homes from the House of Reformation, is, however, wholly neglected, the limited force of the agency making its performance impossible. Two years ago the special committee urged that the staff of the agent be sufficiently increased to enable him to perform this duty, and this recommendation is urged anew by the Board of Visitors.

ADMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Settlements Investigated.

Paupers	4,245
Insane	506
Neglected children	278
Officials and employees	3

No department under the control of the Commissioners is more important than this, which is the gate to all the pauper institutions.

The settlement clerk, who is at the head of the department, is thoroughly competent and trained by long experience. He it is who decides whether applicants for relief have a city settlement, and having one, whether or not they are without adequate means of support. Last year, permits admitting 4,245 applicants to the various institutions were issued, and the settlements of 784 other cases were investigated. With an adequate staff there is reason to believe that this volume of business would be satisfactorily performed; but as it is, the office is seriously handicapped.

Two years ago the special committee called attention to the fact that through lack of assistants the settlement clerk was unable to verify assertions of pauperism by outside investigations of any sort, or to collect money rightfully due to the city for board of the insane, and that there was no possibility of following up the parents of Marcella-street Home children when they were left unvisited and neglected.

This short-sighted economy was repaired a year ago by the addition of a visitor to the settlement clerk's staff. Through

the investigations of this visitor, 16 "neglected" children in the care of the city were found to have no settlements and were transferred to the State,¹ and 39 pauper children were returned to parents who, though reputed to be poor, were found to be sufficiently well to do. (Four of these children were some months later returned to the Home.) These above 55 children had altogether been supported 3,091 weeks in the Marcella-street Home. Making an estimate, based, not upon the per capita cost of the whole institution, but upon such items of expense as fluctuate when numbers increase or diminish, it is found that a sum of \$6,058.36 has been actually paid out for the maintenance of these children.

As, except for the investigations of this agent, many of these children would have been city charges for years to come, it is evident his salary of \$800 has been saved many times over.

When the arrears of children's cases are disposed of, it is the intention of the department to look up the families of insane patients, it being believed that the payment of board could be secured for many now maintained as paupers.

Meanwhile the work for which the visitor was ostensibly appointed — by the investigation of current cases — remains undone.

This is a very serious neglect, especially as regards pauper children. While it may be proper, when destitution is self-evident, to admit children to the Marcella-street Home without investigation, steps should always be immediately taken to look into the facts, and as long as a child remains in the Home an eye should be kept upon its family. The 39 pauper children lately returned to their parents prove that without watchfulness many children will be maintained at public expense whose own people could provide for them.

For another class of cases, — children of the intemperate and the vicious, — investigation is still more necessary. At present it happens that children are repeatedly taken from the Home and returned again, showing unmistakable signs of neglect. If the facts were known, the law in many cases would protect these children from this cruel experience.

In the cases of adult paupers, while it might not be often possible to establish a claim upon relatives as provided for in Sect. 6, Chap. 84, of the Public Statutes, there would seem to be no difficulty in the city's reimbursing itself for relief to people who are drawing pensions. By the simple

¹The law allowing this transfer was procured by the Commissioners.

device of securing the appointment of a guardian, pensioners who now squander their money in dissipation and then become public charges might be decently maintained, and expense and scandal saved the community. This Board is informed that it is customary to do this in at least one city of the State.

The recommendations of the Board of Visitors for this department are :

1. That thorough investigations be made concerning the case of each applicant, covering reasons for admission, wage-earning capacity of the individual and his family, and probable length of time during which support will be needed.

2. That coöperation be established with societies likely to give desirable information.

3. That full statistics be kept of the facts so obtained, and that some system be devised of collecting and exchanging statistics with other institutions, in order that a full history of each individual be on record for reference.

4. That such information be furnished to the superintendents of the various institutions as will aid them in the proper care of the inmates under their charge.

5. That the law making possible the collection of board from those having relatives able to support them, be, so far as possible, enforced. (*See Sect. 6, Chap. 84, Public Statutes.*)

6. That such communication be kept up with the families of the children placed in Marcella-street Home as shall supply data for intelligent action in regard to them.

All of these recommendations were urged by the special committee two years ago.

CONCLUSION.

Reviewing the events in the Department of Public Institutions during the last two years, gratifying improvements are observed. Chiefly noticeable is the liberality of the city government. Through appropriations of \$431,000, the former wretched accommodations for the insane will soon be replaced by beautiful buildings, situated upon broad acres in the country. At Deer Island, the overcrowded condition of the House of Industry has been ameliorated by the erection of 376 new cells, at a¹ cost of \$60,215.24, and the Truant School, long a disgrace to the city, will soon be reëstablished upon a charming location in West Roxbury at a cost of \$125,000; while at Long Island a new barn and an elec-

¹ The amount expended and the sum appropriated do not always correspond.

tric plant and a new wing to the hospital and a dormitory to accommodate 400 inmates, aggregating a ¹cost of \$123,000, have been or soon will be supplied. These appropriations amount altogether to \$739,215.24,— a munificent sum to have been granted during so short a period to one department of the city government.

In the direction of improved administration, however, the advance has not been so great. A visitor has been added to the staff of the settlement clerk who admits to the pauper institutions; the agent who visits placed-out children has an assistant on whole time instead of on half time; and at Long Island there is a superintendent having charge only of this institution, and an enlarged staff of officers. Here, so far as has been noted, the list of administrative changes ends; and whatever defects obtained two years ago in this direction, exist to-day.

The report of the special committee of 1892, in summing up its criticisms, states that "the more serious evils pointed out, all spring from the one radical evil, — that prevention and cure appear to form no part of the policy of the administration. Here and there individual agents or officers are working intelligently and with good result; but it is haphazard, there being apparently no appreciation shown by the Commissioners of the problem as a whole; no attempt made to study the results of present methods, nor to devise measures of reform.

"It may be safely said that the administration has no policy except that of feeding and housing cheaply, and on the whole humanely, all who come; and cheapness is estimated by a low per capita maintenance, rather than by a reduction of the number to be maintained."

As an offset to this severe arraignment, the special committee freely allowed the financial merits of the administration, — merits which are even more striking to-day than they were two years ago, no suspicion of dishonesty having ever attached to the commission since it was established in 1889. The special committee believed, moreover, that the Commissioners were good buyers, and that in so far as the purchase of supplies was concerned, the city was efficiently served. And such without doubt is still the case; but it must be realized that honesty and economy are not the only things that go to make a successful administration, and even if they were, the practice of mere saving is rarely the best way to economize. In every business, success must be measured by product rather than by outlay, and penal insti-

¹ The amount expended and the sum appropriated do not always correspond.

tutions which fail to check crime, or pauper institutions which actually manufacture paupers, cannot be counted economical, however little they may cost.

Respectfully submitted, '

CHARLES P. PUTNAM,

Chairman.

LEWIS G. FARMER.

THOMAS F. RING.

MARY B. O'SULLIVAN.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS,

Secretary.



MAYOR'S MESSAGE

TRANSMITTING A

COMMUNICATION FROM THE NATIONAL TELEPHONE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY RELATIVE TO THE
ATTACHMENT OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS TO ANY
PRIVATE LINE OWNED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
April 26, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication received from the National Telephone Manufacturing Company.

Respectfully,
N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

BOSTON, April 24, 1894.
HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of Boston, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: We noted an item in the newspapers a day or two since, that the city of Boston expends annually about \$28,000 for telephone service. We claim to manufacture a telephone superior to that of the American Bell Telephone Company.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Maynadier will explain itself.

We have this morning received a communication from the United States Patent Office, requesting us to quote prices upon thirty-two instruments to connect the different bureaus of that office.

We recommend that you detail some official to test our instruments. We stand ready to attach our instruments to any private line owned by the city of Boston. We have sold our service to the city of Cambridge, Middlesex County House of Correction, also Court-House, American Sugar Refinery, and others. We have no doubt but what you can reduce that item of expense, \$28,000, at least one-half.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. LEATHERBEE,

Treasurer.

BOSTON, MASS., April 17, 1894.

L. C. CATLETT, Esq., *Gen'l Manager Tidewater Telephone Co., Gloucester, Va.:*

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th received. You run no risk in buying from the National Company. There seems no possibility of any suit at present, and I feel sure that the Government suit now pending will result in the defeat of the Berliner patent, which is the only one that there is any probability the Bell Company bringing suit on. So long as the Government suit to repeal the Berliner patent lasts, the Bell Company will not bring suit on that patent; and I do not understand that they have threatened any other suit against the National Company's instruments.

The main patents of the Bell Company have expired.

Yours very truly,

[Signed]

J. E. MAYNADIER,

Attorney-at-Law.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 26, 1894.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,

Clerk of the Common Council.



EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Joint Rules of the City Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund, Joint Committees, on the May, 1894, Draft.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

THE QUINCY.

Committee on Appropriations:	
Jan. 17. Ref., Wise	\$1 00
Abolition of Grade Crossings:	
Mar. 7. Ref., Tague	1 00
Architect Department:	
Mar. 2, 6, 20, 23, 24, 26. Ref., Miller	6 00
City Messenger Department:	
Mar. 2, 28. Ref., McMackin	2 00
Claims:	
Feb. 23, 27, Mar. 2, 6, 13, 16, 20. Ref., Patterson	7 00
Contingent Expenses:	
Feb. 21. Ref., Smith	1 00
Disposing of Offal:	
Mar. 3, 8, 10. Ref., Patterson	3 00
Finance:	
Mar. 24. Ref., Lynch	1 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$22 00</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$22 00
Ferry Department:		
Mar. 21, 27. Ref., Griffin		2 00
Fire Department:		
Feb. 27, Mar. 9. Ref., Donovan		2 00
Funeral ex-Gov. Gaston:		
Jan. 2. Ref., Bradley		1 00
Gaston Eulogy:		
Mar. 24, 28. Ref., Whelton		2 00
Health Department:		
Mar. 7. Ref., Bradley, Gormley		2 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Feb. 28, Mar. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.		
Ref., McMackin	\$10 00	
Mar. 2, 5, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28. Ref., O'Hara,	7 00	
Mar. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14. Ref.,		
Reinhart	10 00	
Mar. 7, 14, 16, 23, 28. Ref., King	5 00	
	— —	32 00
Legislative Matters:		
Jan. 31, Feb. 28, Mar. 3, 5. Ref., Coleman,	\$4 00	
Feb. 20, 28, Mar. 3, 5. Ref., McCarthy . .	4 00	
Mar. 3, 5, 14. Ref., Ruffin	3 00	
Mar. 21. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
Mar. 24. Ref., Sears	1 00	
	— —	13 00
Library Department:		
Feb. 27. Ref., Smith	\$1 00	
Mar. 12. Ref., Griffin	1 00	
	— —	2 00
Street Laying Out Department:		
Feb. 24. Mar. 2, 3. Ref., Bradley	\$3 00	
Feb. 24, Mar. 2. Ref., Robinson	2 00	
Mar. 2, 3, 24. Ref., Reidy	3 00	
	— —	8 00
Memorial Day:		
Mar. 2, 7. Ref., McCarthy	\$2 00	
Mar. 2. Ref., King	1 00	
	— —	3 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
Mar. 13. Ref., Ruffin		1 00
Ordinances:		
Feb. 2, 7, 28, Mar. 9. Ref., Reidy	\$4 00	
Mar. 9, 17. Ref., Miller	2 00	
Mar. 9, 17. Ref., Whelton	2 00	
	— —	8 00
Public Lands:		
Mar. 12, 14, 21. Ref., Keenan	\$3 00	
Mar. 12, 21, 24. Ref., King	3 00	
	— —	6 00
Police Department:		
Mar. 9, 16, 30. Ref., Carroll	\$3 00	
Mar. 16, 30. Ref., Griffin	2 00	
	— —	5 00
Printing Department:		
Jan. 22, 26, Feb. 2, 23, Mar. 2, 9, 16. Ref.,		
Coleman	\$7 00	
Mar. 23, 30. Ref., Boyle	2 00	
	— —	9 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$118 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

3

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$118 00	
Public Grounds Department:		
Mar. 23. Ref., Carroll	1 00	
Public Buildings Department:		
Feb. 24. Ref., M. W. Collins, Smith	2 00	
Public Institutions Department:		
Mar. 3. Ref., Battis	\$1 00	
Mar. 3, 9. Ref., Smith	2 00	
Mar. 3, 23. Ref., O'Hara	2 00	
Mar. 3, 9, 16. Ref., Fields	3 00	
		8 00
Registration of Voters Department:		
Feb. 27. Ref., W. W. Davis	1 00	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department:		
Mar. 5. Ref., McMackin	1 00	
Statues:		
Mar. 16. Ref., Lynch	1 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
Feb. 14, 19, Mar. 6. Ref., Battis	3 00	
War Veterans in Street Department:		
Mar. 6. Ref., Fisher	1 00	
Ward-Room, Ward 22:		
Feb. 26. Ref., W. W. Davis	\$1 00	
Mar. 20. Ref., Griffin	1 00	
Mar. 6, 23. Ref., Gormley	2 00	
		4 00
Water-Supply Department:		
Mar. 6, 20. Ref., Donovan	\$2 00	
Mar. 6, 13. Ref., Robinson	2 00	
Mar. 13. Ref., Coleman	1 00	
		5 00
		\$145 00

E. W. HARNDEN.

Mar. 9, 1894. Report and transcript of hearing before Committee in regard to Veterans in Street Department, 248 folios at 25c. per fol.	62 00
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J. A. CONWAY.

Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Mar. 17. Carriage, Rourke, Battis, Tague, ...	\$7 00	
Apr. 7. Carriage, Rourke	7 00	
		\$14 00
Edward Everett Celebration:		
Apr. 11. Carriage, Patterson, Harnden, Osborn	\$7 00	
Apr. 11. Carriage, Sanford	3 00	
		10 00
Gaston Eulogy:		
Mar. 31. Carriage, Callahan	7 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Apr. 5. Carriage, Reinhart, King, O'Hara	7 00	
Water-Supply Department:		
Mar. 28. Carriage, Robinson, Emerson	7 00	
		45 00

SILVER GRILL CAFÉ CO.

Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Mar. 7, 28. Ref., Battis	\$2 00	
City Messenger Department:		
Mar. 28. Ref., Reed	1 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3 00	\$252 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3 00	\$252 00
Claims:		
Mar. 27, Apr. 3. Ref., J. B. Patterson	2 00	
Contingent Expenses:		
Mar. 23. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
Disposing of Offal:		
Mar. 27, Apr. 3. Ref., Reinhart	2 00	
Gaston Eulogy:		
Apr. 10. Ref., Shaw	1 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Mar. 21, 28, Apr. 4, 11, 13, 18. Ref., Reinhart	\$6 00	
Mar. 7. Ref., O'Hara	1 00	
		7 00
Library Department:		
Mar. 12. Ref., O'Hara	1 00	
Street Laying Out Department:		
Mar. 24. Ref., Robinson	1 00	
Legislative Matters:		
Feb. 17, 19, 20. Ref., Coleman	\$3 00	
Mar. 14, 21, 24. Ref., McCarthy	3 00	
		6 00
Memorial Day:		
Apr. 7. Ref., McCarthy	1 00	
Public Institutions Department:		
Mar. 9, 16, 30. Ref., Battis	3 00	
Public Grounds Department:		
Mar. 23. Ref., McCarthy	1 00	
Printing Department:		
Feb. 16. Ref., Coleman	\$1 00	
Feb. 23. Ref., Callahan	1 00	
		2 00
Schools and School-houses:		
Mar. 17. Ref., Battis	1 00	
		32 00
P. CLARK & SONS.		
New Charlestown Bridge:		
Mar. 24. Carriage, M. W. Collins, Miller	\$7 00	
Public Grounds Department:		
Mar. 26. Carriage, M. W. Collins, Wise, Carroll . .	7 00	
Public Buildings Department:		
Apr. 13. Carriage, M. W. Collins, Reynolds . . .	7 00	
		21 00
ANDREA A. BADARACCO.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Mar. 16. Carriage, O'Hara, Berwin, King, ...	\$7 00	
Mar. 22. Carriage, O'Hara, Reinhart	7 00	
		\$14 00
Water-Supply Department:		
Mar. 27. Carriage, Coleman, Donovan	7 00	
		21 00
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.		
Architect Department:		
Feb. 28, Mar. 16. Ref., Kelly	\$2 00	
Claims:		
Mar. 27, 30. Ref., Norris	2 00	
Fire Department:		
Mar. 21. Ref., Wholey	\$1 00	
Mar. 21, 27. Ref., Eagar	2 00	
		3 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7 00	\$326 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7 00	\$326 00
Legislative Matters:		
Mar. 14. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
Public Buildings Department:		
Mar. 23. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
Police Department:		
Mar. 16, 30. Ref., Reynolds	2 00	
War Veterans in Street Department:		
Mar. 6. Ref., Bartlett	1 00	
Ward-Room, Ward 22:		
Mar. 21, 24. Ref., Reynolds	2 00	
		14 00
C. P. LINNEHAN.		
Claims:		
Feb. 28. Carriage, Callahan	\$7 00	
Mar. 24. Carriage, Callahan	7 00	
		14 00
GEORGE & CO.		
Disposing of Offal:		
Mar. 27. Carriage, Shaw	\$7 00	
Gaston Eulogy:		
Mar. 28. Carriage, Shaw	7 00	
		14 00
ALEX. McCARTY.		
Architect Department:		
Mar. 21. Carriage, J. B. Collins, Sullivan . . .	\$7 00	
Apr. 7. Carriage, J. B. Collins	7 00	
		14 00
JAMES F. MALONE & CO.		
Architect Department:		
Apr. 7. Carriage, Miller	\$7 00	
Gaston Eulogy:		
Apr. 2. Carriage, Whelton	7 00	
		14 00
JOHN H. MAY.		
City Messenger Department:		
Mar. 28. Carriage, Emerson	\$7 00	
Public Lands:		
Apr. 7. Carriage, Keenan, King, Briggs . . .	7 00	
		14 00
JAMES F. ORMOND.		
Finance:		
Mar. 21. Carriage, Lynch	\$7 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
Mar. 22. Carriage, Shaw, Battis	7 00	
		14 00
McQUEENEY BROS.		
Fire Department:		
Mar. 15. Carriage, Fitch, Murphy, Innes . . .		10 00
BOSTON CAB COMPANY.		
Disposing of Offal:		
Apr. 5. Carriage, Patterson, Reinhart, Shaw, Norris,	\$2 50	
Finance:		
Feb. 14. Carriage, Everett, Osborn	7 00	
		9 50
TREMONT HOTEL CO.		
Architect Department:		
Mar. 6, 19, 23, Apr. 6. Ref., Shaw	\$4 00	
Collecting Department:		
Mar. 26. Ref., Allston	1 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5 00	\$443 50

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5 00	\$443 50
Disposing of Offal:		
Apr. 3. Ref., Shaw	1 00	
Ward-Room, Ward 22:		
Mar. 20, 26. Ref., Shaw	2 00	
		8 00
JOHN ELMS.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Apr. 6. Carriage, Battis		7 00
M. BARRY.		
Fire Department:		
Mar. 23. Carriage, Wholey, Eagar		7 00
J. J. O'NEIL.		
Finance:		
Mar. 20. Carriage, Norris		7 00
F. L. BLANCHARD.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Mar. 16. Carriage, King, Berwin, O'Hara		7 00
CUMMINGS BROS.		
Fire Department:		
Mar. 22. Carriage, Sears, Costello		7 00
T. J. SULLIVAN.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Mar. 1. Carriage, O'Hara, Berwin, Reinhart		7 00
JAMES SULLIVAN.		
Statues:		
Mar. 19. Carriage, Reidy, Coleman, Lynch		7 00
AUGUSTINE P. TURNBULL.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Mar. 19. Carriage, Tague, Battis, Rourke		7 00
W. H. KELLEY.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Mar. 17. Carriage, Berwin, King, McMackin		5 00
HENRY & BOLES.		
Architect Department:		
Apr. 16. Ref., Shaw	\$1 00	
Disposing of Offal:		
Apr. 13. Ref., Shaw	1 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
Feb. 16, 17, 19. Ref., Shaw	3 00	
		5 00
J. A. HENDRIE & BRO.		
Claims:		
Mar. 23. Ref., Patterson	\$1 00	
Ferry Department:		
Mar. 27. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
Legislative Matters:		
Mar. 24. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
Water-Supply Department:		
Apr. 3. Ref., Robinson	1 00	
		4 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$521 50

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

7

Brought forward, \$521 50

J. O. RICKARD & Co.

Finance:

Mar. 14, 24. Ref., Marnell \$2 00

Overseeing of the Poor Department:

Mar. 13. Ref., Connorton 1 00

3 00

ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EXPRESS CO.

Disposing of Offal:

Apr. 9. Carriage, Patterson, O'Brien, Shaw 1 50

ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL.

Apr. 10. Printing 125 Card Notices, Legislative Matters . . 1 17

\$527 17

Appropriation, 1894-95 \$5,500 00

Expenditures to May 1, 1894 1,691 75

Balance May 1, 1894 \$3,808 25



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1894-95.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1894-95, as shown in the books in his office, May 1, 1894, including the May draft, — being four months' drafts, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1893-94 the amounts drawn May 1, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, April 30, 1894.

The May draft comprises special payments and weekly pay-rolls during the month of April, and pay-rolls and bills payable May 1, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
April 19th Celebration	..	..	..	\$700 00	\$700 00	\$698 85	\$698 85	\$1 15	
Architect Department	..	..	..	21,000 00	21,000 00	1,890 40	7,076 60	13,923 40	
Assessing Department	..	..	..	140,000 00	140,000 00	3,592 44	17,667 74	122,332 26	
Auditing Department	..	..	..	28,700 00	28,700 00	2,242 37	9,562 82	19,137 18	
Board of Aldermen :									
Salaries of Board	..	..	..	18,000 00	18,000 00	1,500 00	6,000 00	12,000 00	
Contingent Expenses	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	2,087 18	3,841 83	1,658 17	
Soldiers' Relief	\$129,131 18	..	..	57,000 00	186,131 18	18,349 23	69,410 00	116,721 18	
City Clerk Department	..	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	3,498 67	14,551 51	55,448 49	
City Council :									
Contingent Fund, Joint Committees	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	527 17	1,601 75	3,898 25	
Incidental Expenses	..	..	..	30,000 00	30,000 00	9,097 27	21,865 20	8,134 80	
City Debt Requirements :									
City Debt	..	..	..	1,178,672 00	1,178,672 00	..	..	1,178,672 00	
Interest	..	..	..	1,450,000 00	1,544,173 65	264,636 72	304,083 94	1,240,089 71	
City Loans, Redemption of	..	..	..	..	185,389 64	..	185,389 64	..	
Payments to Date	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of City Debt	..	\$185,389 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Proper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cost of Redemption of Matured Bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
City Messenger Department	..	..	..	26,750 00	26,750 00	2,214 82	7,270 86	19,459 14	
Clerk of Committees Department	..	..	..	12,200 00	12,200 00	980 13	4,091 85	8,108 15	
Collecting Department	..	..	..	88,500 00	88,500 00	7,638 80	30,982 25	57,517 75	
Carried forward	\$223,304 83	\$185,389 64	..	\$3,132,502 00	\$3,541,196 47	\$318,954 14	\$684,184 84	\$2,857,011 63	

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$223,304 83	\$185,389 64		\$3,132,502 00	\$3,541,196 47	\$318,954 14	\$684,184 84	\$2,857,011 63	
Common Council:									
Clerk's expenses				4,600 00	4,600 00	378 72	1,474 59	3,125 41	
Contingent expenses				5,800 00	5,800 00	662 00	2,546 44	3,253 56	
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									\$50,000 00
Damages by Dogs, etc.		192 50			192 50	31 50	192 50		
Engineering Department				35,000 00	35,000 00	2,637 74	11,382 71	23,617 29	
Ferry Department:									
Department Expenses				214,000 00	214,000 00	20,554 55	54,446 99	159,553 01	
Ferry-boat "East Boston,"									
remodelling			\$500 00		500 00		174 50	325 50	6,500 00
Rebuilding one drop									10,000 00
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses				1,035,000 00	1,035,000 00	81,663 65	273,040 83	761,959 47	
Leave of absence				15,000 00	15,000 00			15,000 00	
Fire-boat No. 2									
Franklin Trades School Fund	329,300 48	1,404 84			330,705 32	1,800 00	1,800 00	328,905 32	50,000 00
Health Department		25,060 00		142,000 00	167,060 00	12,943 89	55,311 64	111,748 36	
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses				260,000 00	260,000 00	21,346 19	88,938 90	171,061 10	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
New Buildings, City Hospital, ...	112,746 18				112,746 18	26,596 13	79,751 38	32,994 80	655,000 00
Improved Sewerage	15,344 10				15,344 10	4,098 72	14,798 28	545 82	50,000 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:									
Department Expenses				68,500 00	68,500 00	5,507 89	22,207 04	46,292 96	
Board of Appeal				2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department				12,500 00	12,500 00	1,103 86	4,342 65	8,157 35	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$684,695 59	\$212,046 98	\$500 00	\$4,926,902 00	\$5,824,144 57	\$498,278 98	\$1,294,592 99	\$4,529,551 58	\$821,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$684,695 59	\$212,046 98	\$500 00	\$4,926,902 00	\$5,824,144 57	\$498,278 98	\$1,294,592 99	\$4,529,551 58	\$821,500 00
Inspection of Provisions Department	..	..	..	3,225 00	3,225 00	253 82	1,052 02	2,172 98	..
Lamp Department	..	..	..	582,500 00	582,500 00	46,228 87	181,255 59	401,244 41	..
Law Department	..	..	..	31,000 00	31,000 00	2,395 15	9,792 68	21,207 32	..
Laying out and construction of Highways	162,208 58	..	..	..	162,208 58	..	139,865 45	22,343 13	500,000 00
Payments to date, Board of Survey, \$20,722.40	..	..	..	..	..	4,939 75	..	..	..
Sewer Construction	..	..	..	..	..	28,371 80	..	..	..
tion 117,840.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Street Construction, 71.30	..	..	..	..	..	631 73	..	962 70	..
Land Damages 1,231.73	..	9,246 70	..	..	9,246 70	8,164 00	8,284 00	..	..
Interest on Debt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Department:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Department Expenses	6,708 90	3,528 50	..	155,000 00	165,237 40	13,310 56	44,648 02	120,589 38	..
Branch Library, West End	4,944 00	..	..	..	4,944 00	..	..	4,944 00	..
Market Department	..	..	..	12,450 00	12,450 00	993 24	4,220 71	8,229 29	..
Mayor	..	..	..	31,000 00	31,000 00	2,713 76	8,748 73	22,251 27	..
Mount Hope Cemetery Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseeing of the Poor Department	..	4,128 84	..	10,000 00	14,128 84	1,991 10	8,127 65	6,001 19	..
Park Department:	..	..	..	110,000 00	110,000 00	11,748 63	53,771 66	56,228 34	..
Department Expenses	..	..	..	100,000 00	100,000 00	8,081 54	23,994 84	76,005 16	1,500,000 00
Public Parks	29,552 48	..	..	..	29,552 48	79,501 11	324,293 62	(\$294,741.14 to be paid for.)	..
Public Parks, Charlestown	101,661 96	..	..	..	101,661 96	..	..	101,661 96	..
Public Park Lands	131 75	..	..	..	131 75	..	..	131 75	350,000 00
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	..	..	..	..	..	55 20	76 07	..	25,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$989,903 26	\$228,951 02	\$500 00	\$5,962,077 00	\$7,181,431 28	\$707,659 24	\$2,102,724 03	\$5,378,524 46	\$3,196,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Phillips Street Fund, Income	\$989,902 26	\$228,951 02	\$500 00	\$5,962,077 00	\$7,181,431 28	\$707,659 24	\$2,102,724 03	\$5,373,524 46	\$3,196,500 00
Police Department:	7,561 46				7,561 46			7,561 46	
Department Expenses:									
Police Charitable Fund, Income	2,942 78			1,290,000 00	1,290,000 00	98,912 30	341,876 36	948,123 64	
Printing Department		3,607 00			6,549 78	760 00	3,070 00	3,479 78	
Public Buildings Department:		1,832 43			46,852 43	6,690 66	16,337 80	30,514 63	
Department Expenses				45,000 00					
Public Buildings, Schools				146,000 00	146,000 00	8,823 48	51,799 72	94,200 28	
City Building, Dorchester st., cor. Fourth street	12,000 00			190,000 00	190,000 00	14,207 32	52,359 88	137,640 12	
Engine-house, Ashmont	6,319 87				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Engine-house and site, North End					6,319 87	28 62	6,268 38	56 49	
Engine-house No. 7	35,000 00				35,000 00			35,000 00	10,000 00
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston									
Fire Department, Headquarters, etc.	317 70				317 70			317 70	
Fire Department, Hospital for horses	45,193 87				45,193 87		27,511 42	17,682 45	
Ladder-house No. 1	9,970 49				9,970 49			9,970 49	
Library Building, Dartmouth street	22,958 90				22,958 90		2,014 00	20,942 90	
Police-station house 13, land and addition to	312,286 48				312,286 48	15,139 68	83,897 62	228,388 86	300,000 00
Ward-room, Ward 2, enlargement of	7,434 09				7,434 09	4,700 00	7,431 03	3 06	
Public Celebrations	35 00				35 00			35 00	
Public Grounds Department:				25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00	
Department Expenses				90,000 00	90,000 00	7,694 49	20,359 01	69,640 99	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,451,921 90	\$234,410 45	\$500 00	\$7,748,077 00	\$9,434,909 35	\$864,615 79	\$2,715,644 25	\$7,014,082 31	\$3,506,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,451,921 00	\$234,410 45	\$500 00	\$7,748,077 00	\$9,434,909 35	\$864,615 79	\$2,715,644 25	\$7,014,082 31	\$3,506,500 00
City nursery and greenhouses,	2,897 76	..	..	..	2,997 76	..	210 34	2,787 42	25,000 00
Concreting walks, Common	4,000 00	..	..	..	4,000 00	..	..	4,000 00	..
Tudor Bequest	296 84	..	..	..	296 84	..	..	296 84	..
Public Institutions Department:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Department Expenses	..	..	..	610,000 00	610,000 00	66,296 74	216,550 73	393,449 27	..
Barn, Long Island	1,312 99	..	..	..	1,312 99	..	..	1,312 99	..
New Buildings, Long Island .	13,858 73	..	..	..	36,808 73	12,216 50	19,301 83	17,506 90	57,050 00
New Lunatic Hospital	49,819 34	..	22,950 00	..	49,819 34	10,927 47	43,524 89	6,294 45	60,000 00
Parental School for Boys . . .	47,950 83	..	..	..	47,950 53	..	5,139 60	42,810 93	..
Registration of Voters Depart-	..	..	..	45,000 00	45,000 00	1,524 55	6,848 41	38,151 59	..
ment	..	..	..	33,000 00	33,000 00	2,828 09	11,130 67	21,869 33	..
Registry Department	..	..	..	34,081 00	34,081 00	..	..	34,081 00	..
Reserved Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Committee:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Department expenses	1,181 12	1,181 12	..	1,840,000 00	1,841,181 12	148,882 59	618,228 33	1,222,952 79	9,000 00
Gibson School Fund, Income,	1,881 91	400 00	..	..	2,281 91	170 26	435 43	1,846 48	..
Agassiz School-house, etc. . .	1,627 75	..	..	..	1,627 75	135 41	1,735 41	(\$107.00 to be provided for.)	..
Agassiz School-house, Fur-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
nishing	8,000 00	..	..	..	8,000 00	403 43	7,999 13	87	5,000 00
Anstin Primary School-house	32,894 54	..	..	..	32,894 54	27 25	163 50	32,731 04	50,000 00
Brighton High School-house,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,000 00
site and building	67,147 15	..	..	..	67,147 15	..	..	67,147 15	..
Cushman School-house, en-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
largement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorchester High School-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
house, land	12,000 00	..	..	..	12,000 00	..	..	12,000 00	..
Frothingham School-house,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
wall	3,987 50	..	..	..	3,987 50	500 00	2,100 00	1,887 50	..
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,689,686 94	\$235,991 57	\$23,450 00	\$10,310,158 00	\$12,269,296 51	\$1,108,528 08	\$3,649,012 52	\$8,915,208 86	\$3,718,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$235,991 57	\$23,450 00	\$10,310,158 00	\$12,269,296 51	\$1,108,523 08	\$3,649,012 52	\$8,915,208 86	\$3,748,550 00
Grammar School-house, Bowdoin District, site and building									
Grammar School-house, Gibson District	29,924 23				29,924 23	50 72	300 72	29,623 51	130,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton	27 31				27 31			27 31	70,000 00
Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, building, Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, site									90,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, Mechanics Arts High School, tools, etc.	17,307 61				17,307 61	1,500 00	5,027 00	12,280 61	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Canterbury and Sharon streets, Primary School-house, Dillaway District, furnishing	4,000 00				4,000 00	444 38	4,000 00		30,000 00
Primary School-house, Emerson District	9,984 29				9,984 29	109 67	324 75	9,659 54	
Primary School-house, Eustis street, new building	4,000 00				4,000 00		1,887 63	2,112 37	
Primary School-house, Genevieve Street	272 89				272 89		168 00	104 89	
Primary School-house, Mor-ton Street	19,981 50				19,981 50	5,810 00	5,863 83	14,117 67	20,000 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street									22,500 00
	5,982 66				5,982 66	48 93	133 36	5,849 30	15,000 00
	27,481 25				27,481 25	50 84	100 02	27,381 23	27,500 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,818,658 68	\$235,991 57	\$23,450 00	\$10,310,158 00	\$12,388,258 25	\$1,116,542 82	\$3,666,817 83	\$9,016,365 29	\$4,168,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,818,658 68	\$235,991 57	\$23,450 00	\$10,310,158 00	\$12,388,258 25	\$1,116,542 82	\$3,666,817 83	\$9,016,365 29	\$4,168,550 00
Primary School-house, North of Broadway	19,982 15				19,982 15	6,527 25	7,089 50	12,892 65	13,000 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.	5,969 06				5,969 06		60 18	5,908 88	9,000 00
Sale of School Property	1,670 82				1,670 82			1,670 82	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department									
Sinking Funds Department				19,950 00	19,950 00	1,410 30	4,893 12	15,056 88	
Statutes of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut				2,500 00	2,500 00	368 96	909 96	1,590 04	
Street Department:	12,789 80				12,789 80			12,789 80	
Central Office				20,000 00	20,000 00	1,769 22	6,910 76	13,089 24	
Bridge Division				125,000 00	125,000 00	7,374 19	28,066 68	96,933 32	
Cambridge Bridges Division, Paving Division		1,179 57		12,000 00	12,000 00	1,146 78	3,425 15	8,574 85	
Sanitary Division				800,000 00	801,179 57	56,305 36	178,670 42	622,509 15	
Sewer Division				450,000 00	450,000 00	36,924 41	123,506 49	326,493 51	
Street Cleaning Division				320,000 00	320,000 00	19,521 11	74,755 63	245,264 37	
Watering Division		237 00		273,000 00	273,237 00	21,300 57	73,503 21	199,733 79	
Abolishment of Grade Crossings				100,000 00	100,000 00	8,548 29	4,487 08	95,512 92	
Allston Bridge	4,926 24					598 52	3,616 06	(\$3,616.06 to be provided for.)	
Berwick Park, Footbridge	6,000 00				4,926 24		4,508 23	418 01	
Boylston-street Bridge	1,432 82				6,000 00			6,000 00	
Broadway Bridge	1,001 14				1,432 82			1,432 82	
Charlestown Bridge					1,001 14			1,001 14	
Rebuilding Bridges to Water-town	7,026 67								
Baker St., Ward 23	1,350 40				7,026 67		10 31	7,016 36	
Bellflower St.	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,883,807 78	\$237,408 14	\$23,450 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,577,273 92	\$1,272,937 78	\$4,181,210 61	\$10,694,604 24	\$4,940,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,883,807 78	\$237,408 14	\$23,450 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,577,273 92	\$1,272,937 78	\$4,181,210 61	\$10,694,604 24	\$1,940,550 00
Blue Hill Ave., Paving	25,000 00	..	..	..	25,000 00	5,988 03	5,988 03	19,011 95	..
Blakely St.	1,500 00	..	..	..	1,500 00	100 60	100 60	1,399 40	..
Burney St., Ward 22	7,300 00	..	..	..	7,300 00	..	..	7,300 00	..
Bushnell St.	2,000 00	..	..	..	2,000 00	212 10	212 10	1,787 90	..
Commonwealth Ave.	54,815 55	..	..	..	54,815 55	20,480 07	77,645 18	(\$22,829.68 to be provided for.)	247,000 00
Congress and L. Sts.	14,700 00	..	..	..	14,700 00	..	558 00	14,142 00	..
Cranston St., Ward 23	1,841 80	..	..	..	1,841 80	448 50	568 75	1,273 05	..
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Bennet St., Asphalt*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill St.	2,000 00	..	..	..	2,000 00	..	..	2,000 00	..
Mt. Vernon St., Ward 24, Grade Damages	1,325 00	..	..	..	1,325 00	..	1,325 00	2,500 00	..
Newport St.	2,500 00	..	..	..	2,500 00	..	..	5,000 00	..
Preston St.	5,000 00	..	..	..	5,000 00	..	..	..	..
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 1	..	..	12,200 00	..	12,200 00	594 60	1,047 47	11,152 53	..
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 2	3,685 75	..	13,500 00	..	17,185 75	1,544 03	1,998 27	15,187 48	..
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 3	1,115 98	..	..	..	1,115 98	1,038 80	1,115 98	..	..
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 4	4,037 43	..	..	..	4,037 43	36 80	516 21	3,521 22	11,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 5	537 82	..	..	..	537 82	312 10	537 82	..	..
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 6	3,453 44	..	10,550 00	..	14,003 44	1,868 55	3,293 55	10,709 89	23,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 7	3,346 29	..	..	..	3,346 29	..	215 52	3,130 77	..
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 8	5,169 29	..	..	..	5,169 29	..	..	5,169 29	5,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,023,336 13	\$237,408 14	\$59,700 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,753,052 27	\$1,305,561 98	\$4,276,333 11	\$10,798,089 72	\$5,226,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$2,023,336 13	\$237,408 14	\$59,700 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,753,032 27	\$1,305,561 98	\$4,276,333 11	\$10,798,089 72	\$5,226,550 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9	3,513 88				3,513 88	4,764 65	6,610 34	(\$3,096.46 to be provided for.)	29,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 11	267 04				267 04	1,228 83	2,956 68	(\$2,680.64 to be provided for.)	15,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 12	1,890 69				1,890 69	10 50	981 05	909 64	
Street Improvements, Ward 6, ...	13,000 00				13,000 00			13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 7, ...	18,668 54				18,668 54			18,668 54	
Street Improvements, Ward 8, ...	13,000 00				13,000 00	2,339 60	2,339 60	10,660 40	
Street Improvements, Ward 9, ...	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, W'd 10, ...	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, W'd 12, ...	3,900 00				3,900 00			3,900 00	
Street Improvements, W'd 14, ...	14,500 00				14,500 00			14,500 00	
Street Improvements, W'd 15, ...	11,500 00				11,500 00	437 20	884 00	10,616 00	
Street Improvements, Wards 17 and 18	15,000 00				15,000 00			15,000 00	
Thetford St. Tunnel, Franklin Street, Brighton	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St.	7,000 00				7,000 00			7,000 00	
Van Rensselaer place, Paving, Whiting St., Ward 21	450 00				450 00	450 00	450 00		
Sewer ret. Rosindale and West Roxbury	3,900 00				3,900 00	420 00	2,020 00	1,880 00	
Sewer Outlets, East Boston	280 00				280 00		280 00		
Sewers, Brighton	1,800 00				1,800 00	720 09	720 09	1,079 91	
Sewers, South Boston	2,486 47				2,486 47			2,486 47	
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.	2,348 05				2,348 05			2,348 05	
Stony Brook Damages	591 29				591 29		61 30	529 99	
	5,433 48				5,433 48			5,433 48	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$237,408 14	\$61,500 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,885,581 71	\$1,315,952 85	\$4,293,636 17	\$10,919,102 20	\$5,280,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$237,408 14	\$61,500 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,885,581 71	\$1,315,352 85	\$4,293,636 17	\$10,919,102 20	\$5,280,550 00
Street, Laying-out Department:									
Department Expenses	20,178 91			17,500 00	37,678 91	3,045 82	15,756 73	21,922 18	4,450 00
Arklow Street									5,500 00
Bunstead lane, widening and extending	21,640 00				21,640 00	1,221 90	13,854 90	7,785 10	
Bunker Hill Street, between Turts and Moulton Streets, Chambers Street, Ashland St.	16,000 00				16,000 00			16,000 00	10,000 00
Essex and Lincoln Streets	16,557 57				16,557 57		3,388 00	13,169 57	
Ham's Court Extension	182,617 46				182,617 46			182,617 46	
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets	8,500 00				8,500 00			8,500 00	
Harvard Street	71,500 00				71,500 00	84,600 00	96,100 00	(\$24,600 to be provided for.)	200,000 00
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	2,421 00				2,421 00		560 00	1,861 00	
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing, Ruth Street Extension	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,200 00	
Talbot Avenue	2,631 98				2,631 98	644 30	729 40	1,902 58	
Washington Street, Ward 25, Subway	7,600 00				7,600 00	348 80	348 80	7,251 20	
Surveying Department	34,372 00				34,372 00	90 00	2,602 13	31,769 87	
Treasury Department	20,000 00				20,000 00	2,326 29	15,886 55	4,113 45	38,000 00
Water Works:									
Cochituate Water Works 1				35,000 00	35,000 00	3,008 16	12,716 36	22,283 64	
Additional Supply of Water, Extension of Mains, etc.	35,747 84	934,833 64	6,000 00	39,250 00	39,250 00	3,053 24	12,343 98	26,906 02	
High Service					934,833 64	549,746 08	689,755 67	245,077 97	2,500,000 00
Protection of Water Supply	48,524 89				41,747 84	7,448 47	16,261 60	25,486 24	
	30,000 00					17,107 81	33,635 38	(\$33,635.38 to be provided for.)	
					48,524 89	187 72	25,787 72	22,737 17	
					30,000 00			30,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,673,557 22	\$1,172,241 78	\$67,500 00	\$12,624,358 00	\$16,437,657 00	\$1,989,128 45	\$5,225,270 36	\$11,589,885 65	\$8,038,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

1 COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.					2 MYSTIC WATER-WORKS.				
	Appropriations for 1894-95.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.		Appropriations for 1894-95.	May Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.
Income Department . .	\$50,620 00	\$4,311 02	\$15,759 80	\$34,860 20	Income Department . .	\$13,430 00	\$947 31	\$3,270 25	\$10,159 75
Supply Department . .	390,000 00	32,860 90	104,369 56	285,630 44	Supply Department . .	128,000 00	10,313 54	35,697 18	92,302 82
Interest	839 117 00	283,000 26	339,818 24	499,298 76	Interest	2,550 00	2,550 00	2,550 00	
Sinking Fund	229 380 00	229 380 00	229 380 00						
Extension of Mains, etc.	250,000 00	17,107 81	33,635 38	216,364 62					
						\$143,980 00	\$13,810 85	\$41,517 43	\$102,462 57
	\$1,759,117 00	\$566,659 99	\$722,962 98	\$1,036,154 02	Proportions paid under contracts			\$116,278 06	
Refunded		\$193 90	\$428 07		Refunded		\$116,278 06	61 50	
							\$130,112 91	\$157,856 99	

* All transferred.

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.	.	\$55,831,635	15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	.	.	.	.	270,500	00
					<u>\$56,102,135</u>	<u>15</u>
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	.	.	.	.	1,818,489	43
					<u>\$54,283,645</u>	<u>72</u>
Gross debt, April 30, 1894	.	.	.	.		
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	.			\$21,700,894	82	
Receipts during 1894	.	.	.	899,659	26	
				<u>\$22,600,554</u>	<u>08</u>	
Payments during 1894	.	.	.	1,818,489	43	
				<u>\$20,782,064</u>	<u>65</u>	
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:						
Bonds	.	.	.	\$3,587	00	
Betterments, etc.	.	.		72,278	27	
Street construction assessments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	.	.	.	15,832	65	
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	.	.		142,846	82	
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	.	.		129,038	53	
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	.	.		1,291	30	
				<u>364,874</u>	<u>57</u>	
Total redemption means, April 30, 1894	.	.	.		21,146,939	22
Net debt, April 30, 1894	.	.	.		<u>\$33,136,706</u>	<u>50</u>
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.		\$55,831,635	15
Gross debt, April 30, 1894	.	.	.		54,283,645	72
Decrease	.	.	.		<u>\$1,547,989</u>	<u>43</u>
Net debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.		\$33,720,111	93
Net debt, April 30, 1894	.	.	.		33,136,706	50
Decrease	.	.	.		<u>\$583,405</u>	<u>43</u>
City debt	.	.	.		\$33,563,371	74
County debt	.	.	.		3,659,000	00
Cochituate water debt	.	.	.		17,061,273	98
					<u>\$54,283,645</u>	<u>72</u>

BORROWING CAPACITY.

April 30, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$54,283,645 72
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit) . . .	\$9,650,000 00	
Cochituate Water Debt, ...	17,061,273 98	
County Debt (Outside of limit)	2,881,000 00	
		<u>29,592,273 98</u>
		\$24,691,371 74
Sinking-Funds	\$20,782,064 65	
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$8,146,286 91	
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	478,915 08	
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	560,888 23	
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	208,988 55	
	<u>9,395,078 77</u>	
		<u>11,386,985 88</u>
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		<u>\$13,304,385 86</u>
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24
Debt as above		<u>13,304,385 86</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 178, Acts of 1885, April 30, 1894		\$3,697,139 38
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>3,738,500 00</u>
In excess		<u>\$41,360 62</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, April 30, 1894, estimated		\$4,815,352 00
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>3,738,500 00</u>
		<u>\$1,076,852 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

April 30, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		\$1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,500,000 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	¹ \$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,288,500 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Dec. 30, 1893 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		500,000 00
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Public Parks	500,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	New Buildings, City Hospital	300,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Schools	250,000 00	
Feb. 12, 1894 . . .	Charlestown Bridge	750,000 00	
April 16, 1894 . . .	Improved Sewerage	50,000 00	
		<u>\$3,738,500 00</u>	<u>\$4,300,000 00</u>
Inside Debt Limit	\$3,738,500 00		
Outside Debt Limit	4,300,000 00		
		<u>\$8,038,500 00</u>	

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



CITY COLLECTOR'S
MONTHLY STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

APRIL, 1894.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, May 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts in this department on account of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the month ending April 30, 1894, and the several accounts to which said receipts have been credited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

	Receipts in April, 1894.	Total Receipts for three months ending April 30, 1894.
REVENUE TO BE CREDITED TO:		
APPROPRIATIONS.		
Cemeteries:		
Mount Hope Cemetery	\$2,019 34	\$4,128 84
Cochituate Water-Works . . .	190,161 90	934,833 64
Gibson School Fund Income . .	290 00	400 00
Health Department:		
Evergreen Cemetery	60 00	60 00
Library Department	3,528 50	3,528 50
Mystic Water-Works	40,906 31	311,840 49
Police Charitable Fund Income .	3,607 00	3,607 00
Printing Department	524 57	1,852 43
Street Department:		
Paving Division		1,179 57
Street Cleaning Division . . .		237 00
School Committee:		
School Expenses, School Com- mittee	592 83	1,181 12
	\$241,690 45	\$1,262,848 59
SINKING-FUNDS.		
Parkway, Old Harbor	\$276 64	\$824 44
Parkway, Muddy River	1,016 01	1,274 50
Public Lands	400 00	1,290 00
Small-Pox Hospital	75 00	75 00
Sewer, Ward 23, Washington street, etc.	55 51	55 51
Street Department:		
Paving Division	590 89	4,216 92
Interest on Paving Division .	6 44	17 32
Laying out and Construction of Highways:		
Sidewalk Assessments	687 47	1,654 78
Sewer Assessments	3,871 03	9,864 00
Carried forward	\$6,978 99	\$241,690 45 \$19,272 47 \$1,262,848 59

	Receipts in April, 1894.		Total Receipts for three months ending April 30, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$6,978 99	\$241,690 45	\$19,272 47	\$1,262,848 59
Interest on Sidewalk Assess- ments	53 86		118 75	
Interest on Sewer Assessments,	249 13		599 72	
Construction of Batavia Street, ...			432 42	
Interest on Construction of Batavia Street			16 45	
		7,281 98		20,439 81
TRUST FUNDS.				
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund,	\$305 00		\$345 00	
City Hospital Trust Fund			5,000 00	
		305 00		5,345 00
GENERAL REVENUE.				
City Clerk Department	\$782 25		\$1,375 00	
City Messenger Department . .	1 35		4 35	
Collecting Department, fees and charges	883 77		2,185 56	
Common Council:				
Incidentals	4 16		21 91	
Ferry Department	11,560 00		32,986 00	
Fire Department	81 60		139 94	
Hay Scales	38 00		84 00	
Health Department:				
Quarantine	822 29		1,882 29	
Hospital Department	2,585 92		3,662 34	
Lamp Department			17 50	
Liquor Licenses	48,400 00		53,608 00	
Market Department	47 85		140 55	
Overseeing of the Poor	1,601 80		3,187 93	
Park Department	433 33		682 69	
Pedlers	950 00		1,225 00	
Police Department	199 00		985 14	
Public Buildings	41 75		67 75	
Public Buildings — Schools			25 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$68,433 07	\$249,277 43	\$102,280 95	\$1,288,633 40

	Receipts in April, 1894.		Total Receipts for three months ending April 30, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$68,433 07	\$249,277 43	\$102,280 95	\$1,288,633 40
Public Institutions:				
Almshouse, Charlestown			5 38	
House of Industry	1,523 79		5,532 62	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island			72 75	
Home for Paupers, Long Island	19 91		375 87	
Lunatic Hospital	1,701 23		3,124 05	
Marcella-Street Home	66 58		537 99	
Pauper Expenses	574 37		744 75	
Rents	22,844 05		25,178 55	
Sale of City Property	100 00		100 00	
Sealing of Weights and Meas- ures	295 04		1,064 16	
School Committee:				
School Instructors:				
Tuition	345 12		8,710 04	
Dog Licenses	19 80		101 40	
Income	294 00		294 00	
Stony Brook Improvement . . .	6 00		56 00	
Street Department:				
Bridge Division			300 00	
Paving Division:				
Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	1,108 06		3,752 35	
Miscellaneous	50 00		70 00	
Interest on Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	11 38		20 22	
Sanitary Division	2,822 36		7,718 41	
Sewer Division:				
Miscellaneous	316 56		350 52	
Assessments	244 89		1,183 85	
Interest on Sewer Assess- ments	32 13		145 71	
Improved Sewerage			5,750 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$100,808 34	\$249,277 43	\$167,469 57	\$1,288,633 40

	Receipts in April, 1894.		Total Receipts for three months ending April 30, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$100,808 34	\$249,277 43	\$167,469 57	\$1,288,633 40
Street-Cleaning Division . .	127 50		776 33	
Taxes 1893	105,304 69		446,599 29	
Taxes 1892	670 03		1,965 06	
Taxes 1891	11 82		38 02	
Taxes 1890 and older	118 83		144 63	
Corporation Tax 1893			44,270 63	
Interest on Taxes	3,119 20		9,854 72	
		210,160 41		671,118 25
County of Suffolk :				
Fines, Fees, and Costs	\$19,882 72		\$49,636 56	
House of Correction :				
Labor, Sale of Material, etc.,	4,106 01		12,336 44	
Naturalization	2 00		6 00	
Pedlers	96 00		252 00	
		24,086 73		62,231 00
Total amount received and paid to City Treasurer		<u>\$483,524 57</u>		<u>\$2,021,982 65</u>



MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF THE
CITY TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, May 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the month of April, 1894, and for three months of the financial year 1894-95, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury April 30, 1894, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, April 1, 1894 \$3,301,519 47

RECEIPTS IN APRIL, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector \$407,258 73

Temporary Loan, 1894-95, anticipation of Taxes, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. 1,500,000 00

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

For redemption of Debt . . 183,000 00

City Loans :

Various Municipal Purposes, 1893, 4% 61,500 00

Cochituate Water Loans :

Additional Supply of Water, 4% 6,000 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . 6,386 40

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . . 822 76

————— 2,164,967 89

On account of the County of Suffolk :

City Collector \$27,646 44

Collateral Inheritance Tax . 6,161 93

Pay-roll Tailings 6 90

————— 33,815 27

\$5,500,302 63

PAYMENTS IN APRIL, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$465,712 53
Pay-roll Drafts	642,681 37
Special Drafts	†1,139,495 88

 ‡\$2,247,889 78

City Hospital Trust Fund	5,000 00
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894	2,000 00
Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :	
Revenue collected in March	1,394 40
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	1,101 53
Dorchester South Cemetery Trust Fund	300 00
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	200 00
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	193 90
Taxes refunded	186 95
Mystic Water-rates refunded	24 00
Old Claims, City account	6 50

Carried forward,

 \$2,258,297 06

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office for April	\$467,987 23
Less not paid	3,324 87

Add paid on outstanding requisitions for current year	\$464,662 36
	1,050 17

 \$465,712 53

† Includes interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$264,636 72
On Cochituate Water Debt	283,000 26
On Mystic Water Debt	2,550 00
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	8,164 00

 \$558,350 98

‡ Includes Debt paid as follows :

On City Debt	\$81,000 00
On Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00

 \$183,000 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,258,297 06
Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :	
Allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk . . . *	\$67,719 49
Mayor's Special Drafts . . .	53,903 92
Collateral Inheritance Tax . . .	10,306 93
County Fines to Complain- ant	97 80
Pay-roll Tailings	94 20
	132,122 34
	\$2,390,419 40

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, April 1, 1894	\$3,301,519 47
Receipts in April, 1894	2,198,783 16
	\$5,500,302 63
Payments in April, 1894	2,390,419 40
Balance, April 30, 1894	\$3,109,883 23

STATEMENT

For three months of the Financial Year 1894-95, beginning February 1, 1894, ending January 31, 1895.

Balance on hand February 1, 1894, from the financial year 1893-94	\$2,973,683 57
--	----------------

RECEIPTS.

On account of the City of Boston :	
City Collector	\$1,894,136 34
Temporary Loan, 1894-95, an- ticipation of Taxes,	
3 %	\$1,750,000 00
2½ %	1,500,000 00
	3,250,000 00
Board of Commissioners of Sinking- Funds :	
For redemption of Debt	185,389 64
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,329,525 98
	\$2,973,683 57

* Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office for April	\$67,690 74
Less not paid	55 40
	\$67,635 34
Add paid on Outstanding Requisitions for the Current Year	84 15
	\$67,719 49

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,329,525 98	\$2,973,683 57
City Loans:		
"Various Municipal Purposes,"		
4%	61,500 00	
Cochituate Water Loans:		
Additional Supply of Water, 4%,	6,000 00	
Interest on Bank Deposits	18,971 16	
Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with		
Cashier, parties unpaid	2,873 36	
	\$5,418,870 50	
On account of the County of Suffolk:		
City Collector . . . \$60,837 35		
Collateral Inheritance Tax	10,306 93	
Pay-roll Tailings	6 90	
	71,151 18	
		5,490,021 68
		\$8,463,705 25

PAYMENTS.

On account of the City of Boston:		
On Mayor's Drafts, —		
General Drafts	*\$1,081,642 21	
Pay-roll Drafts	2,175,563 89	
Special Drafts	†1,722,031 45	
	†\$4,979,237 55	
Temporary Loan, 1893-94	92,850 00	
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894,	12,000 00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts:		
Corporation Tax	\$4,710 74	
National Bank Tax	1,291 34	
Liquor License Revenue	1,301 75	
		7,303 83
City Hospital, Trust Fund		5,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$5,096,391 38

* Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office from February 1 . . \$1,085,552 83
Less not paid 3,910 62

\$1,081,642 21

† Includes Interest paid, as follows:

On City Debt	\$304,083 94
On Cochituate Water Debt	339,818 24
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	8,284 00
On Mystic Water Debt	2,550 00

\$654,736 18

† Includes Debt paid, as follows:

City Debt	\$83,389 64
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00

\$185,389 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,096,391 38
Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :	
Revenue collected	4,879 54
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	2,170 66
Old Claims, City account	1,263 61
Residue Tax Sales, etc.	714 01
Taxes refunded	456 10
Tax Titles, etc.	403 93
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	368 07
Dorchester South Cemetery Trust Fund	300 00
Park Betterments refunded	226 80
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	200 00
Mystic Water-rates refunded	61 50

\$5,107,435 60

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :

Allowed by Auditor of the

County of Suffolk *\$181,734 81

Mayor's Special Drafts, ... 53,903 92

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Collateral Inheritance

Tax 10,306 93

County Fines to Com-

plainant 230 60

Pay-roll Tailings 204 16

Old claims 3 00

Bounty for destruction of

seals 3 00

246,386 42

\$5,353,822 02

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, February 1, 1894	\$2,973,683 57
Receipts	5,490,021 68
	\$8,463,705 25
Payments	5,353,822 02
Balance, April 30, 1894	\$3,109,883 23

* Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office from
February 1 \$181,801 96
Less not paid 67 15
\$181,734 81

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 7

Balance, April 30, 1894, per preceding statement, as follows :

Atlas National Bank	\$289,320 15	
Globe National Bank	207,057 91	
Howard National Bank	163,543 96	
Market National Bank	229,575 41	
National Bank of Redemption, ...	172,847 05	
National Bank of the Republic, ...	326,134 55	
National Revere Bank	413,466 89	
Second National Bank, general account	356,758 19	
Second National Bank, special account	328,905 32	
State National Bank	364,986 29	
National Security Bank, Pay-roll Tailings account	9,840 52	
Central National Bank	125,502 05	
National Security Bank	50,152 89	
		\$3,038,091 09
Cash and cash vouchers in office, including advances made on May Drafts duly certified by the City Auditor, and approved by the Mayor and County Auditor, ...	71,792 14	
		<u>\$3,109,883 23</u>

The above balance is held for the following purposes :

For General Appropriations	\$1,591,138 92
“ Special Appropriations, money derived from loans	1,105,730 99
“ Special and Trust Accounts	413,013 32
	<u>\$3,109,883 23</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.



MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR

TRANSMITTING A

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ECONOMIC-SANITARY
COMPANY OF MONTANA,

RELATIVE TO THE

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL, April 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Economic-Sanitary Company, in regard to the disposal of garbage.

Yours very truly,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

BOSTON, April 27, 1894.

*To the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Common
Council of the City of Boston:*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following proposal on behalf of the Economic-Sanitary Company of Montana to the city of Boston:

We will erect, immediately, an adequate plant on a site furnished by the city of Boston, rent free, and cremate common garbage up to the amount of 150 tons every working day in the year, for the sum of \$22,000 annually, under a contract for ten years.

We will guarantee fully the conduct of the cremation without any offensive odor or nuisance or deleterious effect of any kind arising from the crematory, and contract to dispose of garbage delivered to us at the rate of 150 tons per day without delay or accumulation of foul refuse.

We will further guarantee that any residuum remaining after cremation by our process will be entirely inoffensive and promptly removed at the expense of our company.

N. W. RAPHAEL,

For the Economic-Sanitary Company of Montana.

BOSTON, MASS., April 27, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor's Office, Boston, Mass.:*

DEAR SIR: I think it may be well to note briefly, in presenting the accompanying proposal with plan of rotary cremating furnace of the Economic-Sanitary Company and description of its operation, that I am prepared to give complete assurance of the character and responsibility of this company.

Its president is George O. Eaton, United States surveyor general for Montana, a graduate of West Point and the Columbia School of Mines.

The plan submitted shows a provision for the separation of garbage from ashes and other refuse; but this provision would not be used in handling the Boston garbage, which can be dumped directly into a shoot leading to the furnace.

I would court, also, the most thorough expert examination of our crematory plan, and will be prepared to clear up any points of doubt or criticism by the evidence of engineers of the highest professional standing.

The execution of the contract for the disposal of the Boston garbage, if awarded to our company, would be conducted by a local organization, chiefly composed of responsible citizens of Boston.

Yours respectfully,

N. W. RAPHAEL.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 30, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and specially assigned to the next meeting of the Board.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



ORDINANCES OF 1894 — CHAPTER 1,

CONCERNING

TESTS OF WATER METERS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER FORTY-ONE OF THE
REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1892.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter forty-one of the Revised Ordinances of eighteen hundred and ninety-two is hereby amended in section one, by striking out at the end of the said section the following: "and shall, as soon as practicable after the first day of every month, make a report to the Mayor of all tests of water meters made during the preceding month."

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 16, 1894.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 26, 1894.

Concurred.

CHRIS. F. O'BRIEN, *President.*

Approved, April 30, 1894.

N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN, *City Clerk.*



A REGULATION
RELATING TO
PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Be it ordered by the Board of Aldermen of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter three of the Revised Regulations of 1892 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be numbered section fourteen, namely:

SECT. 14. Licenses for sacred concerts on the Lord's Day will be granted on condition that such concerts shall consist of vocal or instrumental music with recitations or readings; and that no dancing nor representation of plays or scenes from plays shall be allowed; and that no person taking part in such concerts shall appear in character costume.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 30, 1894.

Passed.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

Approved, May 2, 1894.

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MAYOR'S MESSAGE

TRANSMITTING A

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF STREETS

IN REGARD TO

MEN DISCHARGED AND SUSPENDED IN THE
STREET DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, May 3, 1894.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Superintendent of Streets giving certain information in regard to the discharge and suspension of men in his department, as called for in an order passed by your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, March 31, 1894.

HON. N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor:*

SIR: In reference to the order of the Common Council, "That the Superintendent of Streets, through His Honor the Mayor, be hereby requested to inform the Common Council of the exact number of recent discharges, or of men who

have been suspended, together with a statement of the compensation which was paid to the discharged men per day, and that which is allowed to the new employees," I would respectfully forward the following information :

Number of men discharged from February 1, 1894, to
March 28, 1894 31

These men were all laborers at a compensation of two dollars per day. The discharge-cards sent to the Civil Service Commission show that the men were discharged on account of the following reasons :

Death	10
Resigned	11
Unsatisfactory service	10
Total	31

In reference to the inquiry of the Common Council as to the compensation allowed to the new employees, I would respectfully state that there are no new employees, as the places of the men discharged and suspended have not been filled.

In reference to the inquiry concerning the number of men suspended, I would respectfully report that the number of men suspended in the respective divisions is as follows, and that their compensation ranges from two dollars to three dollars per day :

Paving Division	12
Sewer Division	25
Sanitary Division	
Street-Cleaning Division	
Bridge Division	
Total	37

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. CARTER,

Superintendent of Streets.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 3, 1894.

Assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,

Clerk of the Common Council.



MAYOR'S MESSAGE

CALLING ATTENTION TO

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO RAPID TRANSIT.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, May 3, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: It again becomes my duty to ask your attention to legislation proposed relating to the much-discussed and important question of rapid transit. For the past three years I have endeavored to secure the passage of a law which should give to the residents of the city proper, of Charlestown, South Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, and the surrounding towns rapid transit by means of elevated railroads; and have this year advocated, to the best of my ability, the plan recommended by the Boston Rapid Transit Commission of 1891, and recently adopted by the Legislature of New York State for use in New York city, as the only practical way of securing elevated railroads through the narrow business parts of our great cities, namely: an elevated structure in the suburbs and a subway through the expensive and congested business centre.

The public has, however, been amazed to learn through more or less conflicting newspaper accounts, that a bill has been reported by the special committee of the Legislature, which has been considering this subject, for a specially patented system of elevated railroads through all the principal thoroughfares of Boston.

This bill has not been published in full, but on account of its great importance I have at the earliest moment possible secured a copy, which I transmit for your consideration.

Upon reading the provisions of this bill I cannot believe it possible that a majority of a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, comprising among its fifteen members three senators and three representatives from Boston, can, in fact, have recommended its passage; for, if I understand its provisions, it is nothing more or less than an audacious scheme to enable its promoters to loot the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to steal the streets of Boston, and to swindle the investing public.

The chief objections to this scheme appear to be the following:

1. The company is allowed to build elevated railroads, number of tracks not specified, through thirty-six miles of public streets, including the whole of Tremont street, all of Washington street north of Forest Hills station, and the narrowest parts of Devonshire and Congress streets. Such a use of our principal highways would cause an enormous injury to property and trade, would mar forever the appearance of the city, and would practically ruin the business part of Boston.

2. The company is restricted to the use of a special patented system of elevated railroad construction; the patents for which can, under section two, be turned in to the company for any amount of its stock and bonds that the directors may see fit to vote for the purpose.

3. The bill contains no provision for giving security for damages sustained by abutters. These damages along Washington and Tremont streets alone would amount to millions of dollars; and although by section four damages are nominally allowed, yet on account of the cunning manner in which the bill is drawn they could never in fact be realized. Section nine allows the company to mortgage its franchise and property, including that after acquired, for twenty million dollars; and therefore no execution could practically be collected.

4. A further vicious effect of this absolute right of mortgage, which by section nine is made a contract with the Commonwealth, and therefore beyond the control of future legislatures, is, after twenty-five miles of single track have been constructed as provided in section eleven, to forever dedicate the thirty-six miles of streets named in the bill to the exclusive use and control of this particular corporation for elevated railroad purposes, whether the road is ever completed or not, or whether it is ever operated or not.

5. Section two exempts the company from the obligation to pay in any part of its capital stock in cash. The whole \$40,000,000 of stock and bonds authorized by the bill can be issued without the payment of a dollar in cash into the treasury of the corporation, and can all be given to patentees and construction companies, or exchanged for State bonds to the extent authorized by section nine.

6. Section nine provides for the issue by the Commonwealth of \$10,500,000 of 3 per cent. bonds which are to be exchanged for a like amount of the company's bonds, as follows: \$3,500,000 upon the construction and opening for public use of each twenty miles of track. This subsidy, amounting to \$175,000 per mile, is \$50,500 per mile more than the inventor's own estimate of the entire cost of his road "equipped, etc., ready to operate," as stated by him to the Rapid Transit Commission of 1891. Furthermore, the company could probably claim under the peculiar language of this clause that the subsidy had been earned when the road itself was done, without stations or equipment, and regardless of its safe, proper, or adequate construction. The bare posts and track could undoubtedly be erected for less than \$100,000 per mile; and thereupon the Treasurer of the Commonwealth would be obliged to deliver to the company, State bonds to the amount of \$175,000 per mile, leaving a clear profit to the promoters of \$75,000 per mile for sixty miles, or \$4,500,000 in all, to which should be added the premium from the sale of the State bonds, which would amount to from \$500,000 to \$700,000 more at the prices now current. In other words, this ingenious scheme would enable its promoters to build a skeleton system of elevated railroads at an expense of \$6,000,000, collect about \$11,000,000 from the Commonwealth, pocket the difference, and in the meantime unload upon an unsuspecting public \$9,500,000 of its own bonds and \$20,000,000 of stock.

7. No compensation is to be paid to the city or the State for this remarkable franchise and subsidy, exceeding in the possibilities of profit anything in the history of public franchises from the days of the South Sea Bubble to those of the Panama Canal.

8. Section twelve contains an illusory provision for a forfeit deposit of \$300,000, the obligation to make which could be easily evaded by collusive suits in equity.

These are a few of the objections to this bill, which I commend to the serious consideration of the members of the City Council, and to the attention of the citizens of Boston.

The City Solicitor, with my approval, has urged upon the

members of the Legislature from Boston the objectionable features of this measure, in my judgment the most iniquitous ever said to have been reported by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and I hope with good effect.

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Joe V. Meigs, Thomas W. Hyde, Willard Howland, Theodore W. Myers, Jos. H. O'Neil, Fred. C. Patch, Chas. A. Whittier, Geo. H. Towle, Wm. Spaulding and Herman Haupt, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Boston Elevated Railway Company," with all the privileges and subject to all the duties set forth in all general laws which now are or may hereafter be in force relating to similar corporations, so far as applicable, except as hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. The capital stock of said Boston Elevated Railway Company shall not be less than ten million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The capital may be increased from time to time to an amount not exceeding twenty million dollars. Said corporation may issue coupon or registered bonds. The first mortgage bonds of said corporation shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of twenty million dollars. It may issue its capital stock and its bonds in payment for labor performed and materials furnished in the construction and equipment of its railways and in payment for property and rights acquired to enable it to construct, equip, maintain and operate its railways, and to provide means for funding its floating debt and for the payment of money borrowed for any lawful purpose, and in payment of any debt of said corporation. Said corporation may mortgage or pledge as security for the payment of its bonds, its franchise and all or any of its real or personal property and property to be thereafter acquired by it.

SECT. 3. Said corporation may locate, construct, equip, maintain and operate lines of the Meigs system of elevated railway upon the several streets, highways, places and routes herein designated and fixed, to wit: —

First, commencing at a point on Main street in or near Sullivan square and thence running through and over Sullivan square, over Main street to and through City square, to and through Warren avenue, to and through and near or over Warren bridge crossing Charles river, to and through Beverly street, and through Causeway street, to and through Canal street, to and through Haymarket square, to and through Washington street, to and through Adams square, to and through Devonshire street, to and through State street, to and through Congress street, to and through Post Office square, to and through Milk street, to and through Federal street, to and through, over, on or near Federal-street bridge, across Fort Point channel, to and through Dorchester avenue, to and through West Broadway, to and through Dorchester street, to and through East Second street, to City Point at Marine park; with a branch line commencing at City square at the junction of Warren avenue in the Charlestown district, thence via City square to and through Chelsea street, to and through, near or over Chelsea bridge across the Mystic river, to and through Broadway, Chelsea, to the Revere line; also a branch commencing at Dorchester avenue and West Broadway, and running through Dorchester avenue to the Milton line.

Second, commencing at a point on Bow street in Somerville, near its junction with Walnut street, thence over Bow street, to and through Union square, to and through Webster avenue, to and through Cambridge street, to and across Craigie bridge or across Charles river under the supervision of the board of harbor and land commissioners upon a new bridge near the foot of Bent street to a point on Charles-river embankment, between Allen and Poplar streets in Boston, thence across Charlesbank, to and through Charles street to Leverett street, through Leverett street, to and through Brighton street, to and through Lowell street to Causeway street, through Causeway street, to and through Portland street to and across Hanover street, thence through private property to and through Elm street, to and through Washington street, to and through Adams square, to and through Washington street to its junction with Hyde Park avenue; with a branch line starting from the junction of Washington and Warren streets and running through Warren street, to and through Blue Hill avenue to Vaughan street.

Third, commencing at a point in Brattle square in Cambridge, thence running through Brattle square, to and through Harvard street, to and through Main street, near

Harvard square, to and across the Charles river via West Boston bridge, at or near or parallel to it, to Cambridge street in Boston, or by the most convenient route from the point of deflection from Main street, to and across a new bridge as hereinbefore provided, to Boston, and from said bridge by the most convenient route to Cambridge street, and thence along Cambridge street to and through Bowdoin square, to and through Court street to Hanover street, to and through Court street or Scollay square, to and through Tremont row, to and through Tremont street, to and through Pynchon street, to and through Centre street to the corner of May street; with a branch from the junction of Tremont and Boylston streets, through Boylston street, to Berkeley street, through Berkeley street to St. James avenue, through St. James avenue to Huntington avenue, and through Huntington avenue, to and through Tremont and Washington streets, to Village lane in the town of Brookline, together with such spurs, branches, sidings, turnouts, connections, deflections, switches, extensions and loops in connection with any aforesaid lines as may be authorized by the railroad commissioners.

SECT. 4. The building or use of such railway in any public way, shall be deemed a new servitude, for which parties injured may recover reasonable compensation in the manner herein provided. Any person owning the fee in said public way, or in the premises which abut thereon, may at any time within three years after the construction of any part of said railway upon his premises, each owner of the abutting premises being for this purpose considered as owner of the fee of the street to the centre thereof, file in the clerk's office of the superior court for the county where his said premises lie, a petition, setting forth his claim against said corporation. He shall give to said corporation, fourteen days' notice of the filing of said petition. Answer thereto shall be filed by said corporation within thirty days after the return day of such notice. The petition shall be heard before a jury, if either party claims such right at the time of the filing the petition or the answer thereto; otherwise the same shall be heard before the court, without a jury.

The finding shall be on the following questions, to wit: "Has the property in question been damaged more than it has been benefited or improved in value, by reason of the location and construction of said railway?" "If so, how much?"

If it shall be found that the damage exceeds the benefit and improvement in value, a verdict for such excess shall

be rendered for the petitioner, otherwise a verdict shall be rendered for the corporation.

SECT. 5. Said corporation may locate stations at convenient points, with suitable exits and approaches to and from the street, and the same may be located over any street or way. Said corporation shall construct a station in Adams square and in Scollay square, which shall connect its several lines of railway, and for that purpose, and as a part of said station, shall construct an elevated passage-way through and over Brattle street. Said corporation may lease, purchase or otherwise take the fee of land for the purpose of constructing its railway, buildings, shops, stations, engine and car-houses, and for any purpose necessary for the construction or convenient use by said corporation, or the public, of its said railway, and for such purposes may take any private property in the manner in which land may be taken for the construction of railroads as set forth in sections 95 and 97 of chapter 112 of the Public Statutes. Said corporation shall pay all damages occasioned by the taking of such land or private property in accordance with the provisions of this section and such damage on the application of either party shall be estimated and determined in the manner provided in reference to the assessment of damages occasioned by the laying out of highways.

SECT. 6. Whenever said corporation shall make any excavations in or near any public highway or shall set any foundation, pier or post in or near the same, the surface of the street, sidewalk or other ground shall be restored as soon as practicable to the condition, as near as may be, in which it was before the excavation was made; and any interference which shall be made with or change in water or gas mains or pipes, sewers, drains or other subterranean works shall be upon condition that the same shall be immediately restored to a serviceable condition, as good as before such change or interference, and at the sole cost and expense of said corporation. The superior court in equity may summarily enforce the provisions of this section by injunction or other appropriate remedies.

SECT. 7. Said corporation may establish for its sole benefit a toll or fare which shall not exceed upon the routes fixed by the provisions of this act the sum of five cents for a single passage between the termini of said routes. And, if necessary, transfer checks shall be issued on demand, without additional payment, which shall entitle the passenger to a continuous ride from any station to any other station on the system.

SECT. 8. When said elevated railway has been con-

structed or any portion thereof, it shall upon application of the railway company, be examined by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and if the same shall be deemed by it to be safe for public use, it shall give a certificate to said railway company to that effect, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the treasurer of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 9. Said corporation may, as provided in section two, authorize and make an issue of first mortgage bonds to the amount of twenty million dollars payable in fifty years from the date of their issue and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which said issue if made shall be secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust covering the franchise, roadway, stations, engine-houses, car-houses, rolling stock, and all other property of every name and nature which at the time of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust the said corporation shall own or which it may thereafter acquire during the life of said mortgage or deed of trust. The trustee named in said deed of trust or mortgage shall be the treasurer of the Commonwealth or a trust company doing business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or in the State of New York, which shall be satisfactory to the treasurer of this Commonwealth. Said issue of twenty million dollars shall be divided into two classes of bonds, designated as "Class A," and "Class B." Class A shall comprise ten million five hundred thousand dollars of said issue; Class B shall comprise nine million five hundred thousand dollars of said issue. When under the provisions of this act there shall have been constructed twenty miles of railway track, and the same shall have been opened for public use, then the treasurer of this Commonwealth, upon the request of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, is hereby authorized and directed to receive and accept from said company, any portion of said bonds included in Class A, not exceeding three million five hundred thousand dollars, and deliver in exchange therefor, bonds in the name and under the seal of the Commonwealth, signed by the treasurer of said Commonwealth to the amount of the railway company bonds so received by said treasurer, dollar for dollar, the bonds of the Commonwealth to bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the treasurer of the Commonwealth and to be redeemable at the same place at the expiration of fifty years from their date. Said bonds shall be deemed to be a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth for the redemption thereof. And upon the completion of each additional twenty miles, the treasurer of the Commonwealth shall issue to said Boston Elevated Railway Company bonds

of the Commonwealth, alike in all particulars to the bonds above described in exchange for bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, included in said Class A to an amount not exceeding three million five hundred thousand dollars. But the entire issue of the bonds of the Commonwealth under the provisions of this act shall not exceed ten million five hundred thousand dollars in all. The provisions of this section shall be considered as a contract between the Commonwealth and said Boston Elevated Railway Company.

SECT. 10. All payments of interest which shall be received by the treasurer of the Commonwealth on account of the bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway Company shall constitute a sinking-fund and shall be held and invested by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and used first for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Commonwealth issued under the provisions of this act, and then for the payment of the principal of the said bonds of the Commonwealth; and upon the payment of an amount of cash or securities to the satisfaction of said treasurer or when said sinking-fund shall amount to a sum equal to the principal and interest upon the bonds of the Commonwealth, then outstanding, then the bonds of the said Boston Elevated Railway Company shall be delivered to the treasurer of said railway company for the uses and purposes of said company, and the income of said sinking-fund thereafter accruing shall be covered into the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 11. Said corporation shall construct within two years from the passage of this act at least twenty-five miles of elevated railway track. If it shall be found upon information filed by the attorney-general in the supreme judicial court for the county of Suffolk, that said corporation has negligently failed to comply with the provisions of this section then said court may declare the franchise herein granted forfeited, and proceed to wind up and dissolve said corporation. The running of said two years or the six months mentioned in section 12 of this bill shall be suspended while any injunction or restraining order shall be outstanding against said railway company.

SECT. 12. Said corporation shall, within six months after this act shall take effect, deposit with the treasurer of the Commonwealth three hundred thousand dollars in cash or securities satisfactory to said treasurer, the same to be held as a forfeit to the Commonwealth if said corporation shall not construct at least twenty-five miles of railway track, as provided in Section 11 of this act, and when the provisions of

said section have been complied with the treasurer shall refund said deposit to said corporation.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 3, 1894.

Assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

RELATIVE TO

ORDERS FOR PLACING UNDERGROUND THE WIRES
OF THE BOSTON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
THE NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND THE
WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
May 7, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The three orders passed by your Honorable Board April 30, 1894, relating to placing the wires of the Boston Electric Light Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of Massachusetts underground, are now before me.

As a result of a conference with the members of your Honorable Board this afternoon, I understand that it was the intention of the Board in passing these orders to express its opinion that the public interest required that all the wires which now encumber the streets should be placed underground as soon and as far as practicable, and to require the companies to formulate their plans for accomplishing this purpose and submit them to the Mayor and Aldermen on or before the first of June next; but that the Board in these

orders had not taken action under any of its powers derived from statutes, ordinances, or conditions of the permits to compel the removal of wires and poles. In other words, I do not understand that your Board claims that the orders as passed are operative except to the extent of requesting the presentation of plans by the several companies within the time specified. If such plans are not presented by the companies, the Board will then be at liberty to take such action in the premises as they are authorized by law to take.

Under these circumstances, I shall sign the several orders to-morrow unless informed by the Board at its session this afternoon that I have misunderstood the purpose of the orders.

These considerations apply as well to the order affecting the West End Street Railway Company, which was approved last month.

Let me suggest, however, that the orders are somewhat vague in respect to the preparation and presentation of the plans referred to, and that it might be well to pass orders distinctly requiring the companies to furnish their plans by the first day of June, and that the Superintendent of Streets withhold the approval provided for in the original orders until the plans have been approved by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 7, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and placed on file.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATION FROM THE TRUSTEES OF
THE BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL,

RELATIVE

TO THE NEEDS OF THEIR DEPARTMENT FOR
ADDITIONAL LAND AND BUILDINGS.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, May 7, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Trustees of the City Hospital relating to the urgent needs of the department in respect to additional land and buildings.

I have the honor to recommend that a large part, if not the whole amount requested, \$330,500, be included in the next loan bill.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL,
HARRISON AVENUE, OPP. WORCESTER SQUARE,
BOSTON, May 7, 1894.

HON. N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor of Boston*:

DEAR SIR: The trustees desire to call your attention to the fact that the last loan for new buildings for the Hospital Department will be exhausted by the contracts now under way, and will leave the hospital without adequate means for the following purposes:

(a) Equipment and furnishing of the Chester Park Hospital	\$30,000
(b) For grading, turfing, and asphalt roads at the Chester Park Hospital	12,000
(c) For fire protection and stand-pipes for the old buildings	12,000
(d) Reorganization of the heating apparatus for the old buildings, made necessary by the construction of the new boiler-house	25,000
(e) Rearrangement and moving of horse-sheds	3,000
(f) Wiring and electric-light outfit for the old buildings to connect with electric plant under construction, including a telephone system for the entire establishment	25,000
(g) Elevators for all buildings where there are now or will be elevator wells	12,000
(h) Utilization and alteration of old boiler-house for purpose of a new laundry, sterilizing house, chambers overhead, clothes-yard on roof, etc.	35,000
(i) Taking of lands and various estates on Massachusetts ave., corner of Harrison ave.	58,500
(j) For grading, loam, turfing, and paving roads around the new operating building and surgical wards when completed	8,000
(k) For filling and laying out grounds for tents, airing grounds for patients, and moving green-houses	15,000
(l) For the renovation and reconstruction of the ventilation and plumbing system of Wards K and L	10,000
(m) An extension of the present Nurses' Home, on the grounds of the various estates on Massachusetts avenue	85,000
Total	<u>\$330,500</u>

The Chester Park Hospital for infectious diseases will be finished and ready for occupancy in August or September, and in order to bring the same into active service for the benefit of the public, it will be necessary to have the means for furnishing and equipping the same, and the trustees believe that \$30,000 will be necessary to carry out this purpose.

Considerable work must be done in grading, filling, construction of roadways, and airing-grounds about the buildings. For these purposes it is estimated that \$12,000 will be necessary.

The trustees call attention to the absence of any means for the extinguishing of fire. They have in previous years asked for a special appropriation, as the sum of money required for this purpose was larger than could be spared from any annual appropriation, and no special appropriation was set aside for this purpose. The hospital buildings should be thoroughly equipped with stand-pipes and fire-escapes without delay, and for this purpose it is estimated that the sum of \$12,000 will be required.

By reason of the fact that the hospital buildings have practically doubled their number within the last two years, and for purposes of economy, it was thought best to abandon the old boiler-house, and construct a new one of a capacity sufficient to heat the entire plant. This involved a change in the system used, and a reorganization of the heating apparatus of the old buildings. The estimate of experts on this matter is that the sum of \$25,000 will be required.

The enlargement of the operating building on the surgical side will make it necessary that the surgical horse-sheds should be removed, and others constructed on a new location. Three thousand dollars is necessary for this purpose.

The trustees have the means for constructing a new boiler-house and putting in an electric plant for the new buildings. Having an electric plant of sufficient size to light the whole group of hospital buildings, it is desirable that the old buildings should be wired and proper fixtures supplied, both for reasons of economy, for the health of the patients, and as a safeguard against fire. It is estimated that the exhaust steam from this electric light will alone heat the buildings. The hospital establishment has now become so large that it is necessary to have a complete system of telephones connecting all departments, as the size of the place makes this absolutely necessary for the proper despatch of the business. For the purpose of wiring and lighting the old buildings, and telephone system, it is estimated that \$25,000 will be necessary.

There are now four elevator wells, and it is estimated that

\$16,000 will be necessary to put in four elevators. The trustees already have at their disposal \$4,000 for this purpose. It will therefore be necessary to have \$12,000 to complete the elevator system.

By reason of the great increase in the number of patients, employees, and others, our present laundry, already much overtaxed and crowded, will be entirely inadequate to do the laundry work. The present location of the old boiler-house is the proper place for the construction of a new laundry, sterilizing room, chambers overhead for domestics, and a clothes-yard upon the roof. The present buildings are practically condemned, as they have split and settled since the extension of the sewer through Albany street. The thinness of the walls prevents any superstructure being added. The building used as a dead-house and autopsy-room will not be required on the completion of the new mortuary, and the buildings now on this ground should be replaced by new buildings specially designed for the purposes named. For this the sum of \$35,000 will be necessary.

The trustees have already made a request for an appropriation for the taking of the lands and various estates on Massachusetts avenue, corner of Harrison avenue, for the purpose of enlargement of the Nurses' Home.

The completion of the new operating building, and two new wards on the surgical side, will make it necessary that considerable work should be done in grading, paving roads, purchase of loam, and turfing. For this purpose the sum of \$8,000 will be required.

On the completion of the new mortuary, pathological building, and mortuary chapel, it will be necessary to lay out the grounds in the old East Springfield-street lot. Considerable filling will be required, and grounds should be afforded for the purpose of utilizing our tents, the former location having been abandoned for the purpose of building new wards. The hospital grounds are already quite crowded, and airing-space should be afforded for patients. For these purposes, and for the moving of our green-houses, the sum of \$15,000 will be necessary.

Wards K and L, so long used for the isolation of delirious patients, should have radical changes made in its system of ventilation and plumbing. The poor condition of this building is one of the factors which has led to the demand for a new and more modern building. When our new wards are constructed, these old wards should be entirely renovated, the system of ventilation changed, and the bath-rooms, lavatories, water-closets, etc., relocated, in order that the

building may be healthful, which it is not now. For this purpose the sum of \$10,000 will be necessary.

By reason of the increase in the number of patients it will be necessary to furnish accommodations for the increased number of nurses which will be required to carry on the work. The present Nurses' Home has long since outgrown the number of nurses employed. The hospital is paying rent for a house on East Springfield street, and there are also rooming nurses in various parts of the hospital. When our new buildings are done, further accommodations are absolutely necessary, and the trustees recommend the enlargement of the present Nurses' Home, which should be of sufficient size for the accommodation of the nursing service of the hospital. The City Architect estimates that such a building would cost \$85,000.

The trustees feel that these appropriations should be furnished immediately in order to complete the construction of the buildings and the laying out of the grounds, as well as furnishing the Chester Park Hospital facilities for properly doing the laundry work, and other purposes named, in order that the same may be put into immediate execution during the present season, as soon as the buildings are completed. These things are necessary in order to put into full operation the buildings and grounds to meet the demand of the public for hospital accommodations next season.

The trustees also desire to call your Honor's attention to the necessity of an appropriation for the following objects in the near future, which are necessary for the various needs of the hospital :

After the buildings are completed and the grounds are laid out, the premises should be surrounded by a brick wall for the protection of the hospital and patients, and to carry out the style of wall already partially surrounding the premises, the sum of \$15,000 will be necessary.

It is desirable, and good economy, that we should purchase our coal direct from the mines, and in order to do this the construction of coal-sheds will be necessary, upon the land in the rear of the boiler-house and stable, for storage purposes. The stone wharf is in bad condition, and long ago should have been reconstructed. For these purposes, and for the addition of store-sheds and paving the grounds, it is estimated that the sum of \$12,000 will be required.

It will be necessary to provide dormitory accommodations for house officers, subordinate officers, male nurses, etc., and for this purpose a special building should be erected, for which it is estimated that the sum of \$65,000 will be required.

Therefore, while the latter items above may, if it becomes necessary, wait until the latter part of the year, the trustees deem it absolutely necessary that an appropriation of \$330,-500 for the special purposes specified should be at once provided. Many of these items have already been asked for, but they are now grouped, so as to make manifest what is necessary for the immediate completion of the hospital. The trustees respectfully request that this sum may be appropriated.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

A. SHUMAN,

President.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 7, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,

City Clerk.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,

GIVING

LIST OF CLAIMS

ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE HAVE TAKEN ACTION

During the Month of April, 1894.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 3, 1894.

The Committee on Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the joint rules, respectfully submit herewith a list of the claims upon which the committee have taken action during the month of April, 1894, viz.:

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
April 3	J. H. Davis	Work on Horace Mann School	\$30 00
" 6	Michael Fox	Personal injuries	150 00
" 6	Patrick Lane	Damage to coupé	152 00
" 13	Helen S. Carpenter . .	Personal injuries	150 00

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
April 13	Joanna Lopez	Personal injuries	\$500 00

CLAIMS REPORTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Date of Vote.	Name.	VOTE.
April 3	Catherine Coyne	Leave to withdraw.
" 3	Emma Peterson	Leave to withdraw.
" 13	Brian H. Darley	Leave to withdraw.
" 13	Jeremiah Driscoll	Leave to withdraw.
" 13	Nellie Hurley	Leave to withdraw.
" 13	Josiah W. Pierce	Leave to withdraw.

For the Committee,

M. W. NORRIS.

Accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

CHRIS. F. O'BRIEN,

President.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 7, 1894.

Concurred, and ordered to be printed.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,

Chairman.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,

City Clerk.



OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

THAT A

NON-RESIDENT CAN BE A TRUSTEE OF
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,

May 8, 1894.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I am asked whether there is any provision in the ordinances of the city of Boston or the statutes of the Commonwealth obliging a candidate for appointment as a trustee of Mount Hope Cemetery to be a resident and voter of the city of Boston. There is no statute or ordinance which obliges such candidate to be a resident and voter of the city of Boston. A non-resident can, in my opinion, be a trustee of Mount Hope Cemetery.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,

Corporation Counsel.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 10, 1894.

Assigned to next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,

Clerk of the Common Council,



ORDINANCES OF 1894 — CHAPTER 2,
CONCERNING
OFFICE HOURS OF OFFICERS AND
BOARDS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER THREE OF THE
REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1892.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of 1892 is hereby amended in section eleven, in the sixth line thereof, by striking out the words "July and August," and substituting therefor the words "June, July, August, and September."

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 3, 1894.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

CHRIS. F. O'BRIEN, *President.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 7, 1894.

Concurred.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, *Chairman.*

Approved May 10, 1894.

N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN, *City Clerk.*



ORDINANCES OF 1894 — CHAPTER 3,

CONCERNING

FEES FOR WEIGHING ON HAY SCALES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER FORTY-TWO OF THE
REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1892.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 42 of the Revised Ordinances of 1892 is hereby amended in section 14, in the second paragraph of said section, by striking out the word "three" in the second line of said paragraph, and inserting the word "four" in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 7, 1894.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, May 10, 1894.

Concurred.

CHRIS. F. O'BRIEN, *President.*

Approved, May 14, 1894.

N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN, *City Clerk.*



OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

AS TO

WHETHER THE CITY CAN RECOVER FROM THE
WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, AS THE
SUCCESSOR TO THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD
COMPANY, THE EXPENSE OF PAVING WASHING-
TON STREET FROM CORNHILL TO BOYLSTON
STREET.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
May 10, 1894.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I am asked whether, in my opinion, the city of Boston can recover from the West End Street Railway Company, as the successor to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, the expense which the city of Boston was put to in paving Washington street from Cornhill to Boylston street, said Metropolitan Railroad Company in their fourth location granted by the Board of Aldermen on December 31, 1859, having agreed to repave the street at their own expense with the best of stone material whenever the Board of Aldermen should so determine, the said Board having determined that this street should have been so repaved during the year 1892.

By the location referred to, the Metropolitan Railroad Company had the right to lay down a single track in Tremont street from its then terminus in said street to the junction of

Court street and Cornhill, in Cornhill to Washington street, and in Washington street from Cornhill to the junction of Boylston and Washington streets.

The right to lay down this additional track was given under the "express proviso and condition that the Metropolitan Railroad Company shall at all times after the rails are laid down keep in good order and complete repair the whole of the roadway or cart way of the streets in which the track is located by this order, and at their own expense and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, and whenever the Board of Aldermen shall from time to time determine and order that any portion of the said streets through and in which the track is located by the terms and under the authority of this order shall be repaved with what they shall deem to be the best of stone material, the whole expense of such paving shall be paid by the said Metropolitan Railroad Company, the work to be done by the Superintendent of Streets under the authority of the Board of Aldermen."

There were other provisos and conditions attached to this location which it is not necessary to enumerate in deciding this question.

In granting this location to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, the Board of Aldermen acted as public officers under authority of the statute and not as agents of the city of Boston, and the acceptance of this location by the railroad company did not make a contract between the city and the Metropolitan Railroad Company for a breach of which a suit could be maintained. The most that could be contended on the part of the city in regard to the authority of the Board of Aldermen to annex this condition to the granting of the location would be that they had a legal right so to do, and that the railroad company having secured the location by accepting it with this condition could not keep the location and repudiate the condition.

By the provisions of chapter 413 of the Acts of 1887, if the West End Street Railway Company purchased the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, or consolidated with it, it was to hold, possess, exercise, and enjoy all its locations, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities to which said Metropolitan Railroad Company was then subject.

I am informed that, since the West End Street Railway Company has used this location, no demand has ever been made upon it to fulfil any of the conditions of the original location in 1859, and that no notice was given to it of the intention of the city to repave Washington street in 1892, or any suggestion made before the work was done that the

West End Company would be asked to pay any portion of the expense of the paving. I am of opinion, therefore, that the city of Boston cannot recover from the West End Street Railway Company any expense which the city has incurred in the paving of Washington street in 1892.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 14, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and specially assigned to the next meeting.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

ON THE

RIGHT OF THE CITY COUNCIL TO TRANSFER MONEY
FROM THE APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS TO BE USED FOR SUCH A PURPOSE AS
THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS FROM THE ROXBURY FIRE.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL,
May 26 1894.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, ESQ., *Chairman of Board of Aldermen:*

DEAR SIR: In my opinion section 1 of chapter 261 of the Acts of 1893 does not apply to a transfer from the appropriation for public celebrations. Appropriations made under the amended charter of the city of Boston may be divided into three classes: First, appropriations of money to be expended by the Board of Aldermen or City Council, or either branch of the City Council, such as appropriations for State aid, and the appropriations for the incidental and contingent expenses. Second, appropriations, either general or special, to be expended by the executive or some executive department. And, third, uncompleted appropriations where money is simply set aside for some purpose by the appropriation order, the appropriation to be completed thereafter by some future order directing by whom and in what manner money is to be spent.

Section 1 of chapter 261 of the Statutes of 1893 applies only to appropriations, whether for some specific purpose or

for the needs and expenditures of any department, said appropriations, whether specific or general, to be expended by some department. The section is to be considered as a whole, and I think that the clause, "No transfer of any part of the money thus appropriated shall be made except within the department," shows that the whole section applies only to appropriations which are to be expended by a department.

In my opinion the City Council can transfer from the appropriation for public celebrations without the written recommendation of the Mayor.

Yours truly,

THOMAS M. BABSON.

Corporation Counsel.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 28, 1894.

Ordered to be printed.

J. M. GALVIN,

City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

REPORTS OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS AND BOSTON WATER BOARD RELATIVE TO THE RECENT FIRE IN THE ROXBURY DISTRICT.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, May 28, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith, for the information of the City Council, reports from the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Boston Water Board relating to the recent fire in the Roxbury District.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
BRISTOL STREET, BOSTON, May 23, 1894.

Hon. Nathan Matthews, Jr., Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit, for the Board of Fire Commissioners, a brief report of the fire on Tremont street, Roxbury, Tuesday, the 15th inst., based on the testimony of officers and men who were present and assisted in its extinguishment.

The fire started under the rows of seats back of the right

field in the base-ball grounds, known as "bleachers," probably from a match ignited to light a cigar, or from the stub of a cigar or cigarette itself. Beneath these seats and all along the fence was a running mass of rubbish, very dry, light and inflammable, consisting of chips, shavings, papers, dead grass, peanut shells, etc., which, once alight, travelled with only less rapidity than a powder-train, and quickly fired not only the fence, but the buildings which backed up against it. Lieutenant Murphy, of Engine 29, was seated on the bleachers, and though not where he could see the danger at first as well as some others, as soon as he recognized it, he ran to Hose Company 7 and gave a still alarm. Box 215 was pulled immediately after.

District Chief E. H. Sawyer, who was close at hand, coming down from Tremont street, had his attention first directed to a fire in a house on Berlin street, and helped to run Hose 7's line to that point, necessitating the use of about 500 feet of hose. He led the line through an archway under a double dwelling-house from Berlin street to some buildings in the rear, used for stables and woodsheds and backing against the fence of the base-ball grounds. He did not know at that time where the fire started, but supposed among the buildings where he was working, having approached from that side. Chief Sawyer says that as soon as he saw how the fire was spreading on all sides of him he sent a fireman to order his driver, who was at the box, to ring a second alarm. However this may be, the message was not delivered, and the second was not given. Box 98, however, without orders from the department, had been pulled three minutes after 215 by an outside party; but while that brought in second alarm apparatus, it brought it in a direction where it could not be so quickly or advantageously used as though coming on a genuine second from Box 215. It was about seventeen minutes from this time when the magnitude of the problem was fully realized, and a third alarm was sent in, soon followed by a fourth. Chief Sawyer worked from the commencement of the fire in Berlin street, east of Coventry, Burke, Tremont and Cunard streets, until the conflagration was under control. Chief Gaylord, of District 9, arrived about four minutes later, and attacked, with good success for a time, the danger points higher up toward Tremont street and along toward Walpole street, but was driven out by the rapid sweep and great intensity of the heat. The only hydrants available were on Tremont street. There were none on Burke, Coventry, Cunard, Berlin or Walpole streets, and that in the base-ball grounds — a private hydrant — was not supplied with water. It is claimed that there

was serious lack of water at critical times and places, and there is no doubt that the absence of hydrants in those streets seriously crippled the department. The Chief of Department, District Chief Sawyer and Gaylord, Captains Gargan of Ladder 12, and Hart of Engine 13, as well as others, testify to this, and that this lack was felt even in the early stages of the fire, before so many engines were drafting from the single main. Moreover, so great were the distances that lines had to be laid at the start, that only one line could be run from an engine, and in some cases it is claimed there was not enough water to get the best results even from that.

The Chief of Department held a vantage point at the corner of Cunard and Tremont streets. Three engines were located there and doing excellent work, not only on the outside, but through lines in buildings, when a wave of fire swept over without any warning, forcing an abandonment of that position and the engines and hydrant, the latter being the only one immediately available. The hydrants were on the fire side of Tremont street. Had the men been able to hold that position the fire would probably have been prevented from crossing Tremont street, but such was the suddenness and intensity of the heat that they were compelled to flee for their lives, with none too much time to save them.

After the fire had leaped to the roofs of the Cabot street buildings in the further side, the main portion of the force at the fire was concentrated to stop it there, and the effort was entirely successful.

The unthinking incredulity of people who cannot understand how the fire could cross an eighty-foot street must certainly be dissipated by the knowledge that the burning embers set fires five thousand feet away, and travelled even farther than that. The enormous demand upon the department resources must be acknowledged, for there were fully thirty other fires which caught from this and had to be put out by the department; not in the immediate neighborhood of Box 215, but all over Roxbury, and this number makes no account of the many fires attended to by the individual efforts of citizens.

The United States Signal Service office reports that at 4.22 P.M. the prevailing direction of the wind was north-west. Its velocity was twenty-four miles per hour, and for a time thirty miles, sweeping over a large open territory. The fire had attacked along the tinder-box houses on half a dozen streets leading up to Tremont street before any human power could check it, driven by the exciting force of a

powerful wind. The multiplicity of points, the quickness of combustion, and the claimed weakness of the water supply, constituted a problem that no defensive force could solve without a long and hard struggle. Officers and men worked heroically and intelligently. There was no shirking or shrinking, as the long list of injuries when the fire was ended testified. There was no faltering, and no serious mistakes were made, unless the failure to give the second and the delay in giving the third and fourth alarms are to be excepted. These should have been given earlier. Box 98 did not fully take the place of the second. The suddenness and sweep of the fire, and his earnest efforts to keep it where he supposed it had originated, prevented District Chief Sawyer from obtaining and using the knowledge he should have had. He was working in a kind of well which shut off his view from the progress of the flames along the long and high fence in the rear, which were travelling like a prairie fire. The situation should have been grasped earlier, but the mistake lay in an excess of zeal rather than in a lack of it. It is the first one of a serious nature that he ever made. He is a cool, courageous, experienced and capable fireman. He is one of the city's most faithful servants, and the department and our citizens have had good reason many times in the past to commend his excellent judgment. Nearly two months ago he called attention to the lack of hydrants on the side streets, and his recommendations were referred to the Water Board with a request to furnish. We are informed that that Board was engaged in piping and preparing that section for hydrants when the fire occurred.

I wish to say in conclusion, in spite of contrary statements, that there was an amply sufficient force to man all the lines that came in on the first alarm.

Very respectfully yours,

For the Board,

ROBERT G. FITCH,
Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WATER BOARD,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 25, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: In regard to the report of the Fire Commissioners on the recent fire in the Roxbury District, we would say that the water-pipes in Burke, Coventry, Cunard and Walpole streets were formerly a part of the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct

system, which was turned over to the city January 10, 1893. This department has been engaged in making connections of these pipes with the Cochituate system throughout the Roxbury District ever since that date. On April 13, 1894, we received a communication from the Fire Commissioners, asking that three hydrants be placed in that locality, and their request, which was granted, took the regular course, and the hydrants would have been located within a short time. The Water Board are positive that there was an ample supply of water in that vicinity.

Very respectfully,

Boston Water Board,

By

THOS. F. DOHERTY,

Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 28, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and specially assigned to the next meeting.

J. M. GALVIN,

City Clerk.



CITY COLLECTOR'S
MONTHLY STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

MAY, 1894.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, June 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts in this department on account of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the month ending May 31, 1894, and the several accounts to which said receipts have been credited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

	Receipts in May, 1894.	Total Receipts for four months ending May 31, 1894.	
REVENUE TO BE CREDITED TO:			
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Board of Aldermen	\$5 46	\$5 46	
Cemeteries:			
Mount Hope Cemetery	5,091 19	9,220 03	
Cochituate Water-Works	54,488 23	989,321 87	
Franklin Trades School Fund . .	514 42	514 42	
Gibson School Fund Income . . .	387 50	787 50	
Health Department:			
Evergreen Cemetery		60 00	
Library Department	12 60	3,541 10	
Mystic Water-Works	7,829 39	319,669 88	
Police Charitable Fund Income . .	210 00	3,817 00	
Printing Department	972 77	2,825 20	
Street Department:			
Paving Division	7 40	1,186 97	
Street Cleaning Division . . .		237 00	
School Committee:			
School Expenses, School Com- mittee		1,181 12	
	\$69,518 96		\$1,332,367 55
SINKING-FUNDS.			
Park Department	\$2,845 48	\$2,845 48	
Parkway, Old Harbor	46 80	871 24	
Parkway, Muddy River	2,926 42	4,200 92	
Public Lands	75 00	1,365 00	
Small-Pox Hospital		75 00	
Sewer, Ward 23, Washington street, etc.		55 51	
Street Department:			
Paving Division	137 81	4,354 73	
Interest on Paving Division . .	27	17 59	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$6,031 78	\$69,518 96	\$13,785 47
			\$1,332,367 55

	Receipts in May, 1894.		Total Receipts for four months ending May 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$6,031 78	\$69,518 96	\$13,785 47	\$1,332,367 55
Laying out and Construction of Highways:				
Sidewalk Assessments	505 89		2,160 67	
Sewer Assessments	3,623 53		13,487 53	
Interest on Sidewalk Assess- ments	29 59		148 34	
Interest on Sewer Assessments, ...	63 54		663 26	
Construction of Batavia Street, ...			432 42	
Interest on Construction of Batavia Street			16 45	
		10,254 33		30,694 14
TRUST FUNDS.				
City Hospital Trust Fund			\$5,000 00	
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund, ...	\$100 00		100 00	
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund, ...	2,125 00		2,470 00	
		2,225 00		7,570 00
GENERAL REVENUE.				
City Clerk Department	\$518 00		\$1,893 00	
City Messenger Department	5 00		9 35	
Collecting Department, fees and charges	1,862 31		4,047 87	
Common Council:				
Incidentals			21 91	
Ferry Department	14,779 00		47,765 00	
Fire Department	98 30		238 24	
Hay Scales	21 00		105 00	
Health Department:				
Quarantine	917 61		2,799 90	
Hospital Department	9,819 89		13,482 23	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar, ...	161 00		161 00	
Lamp Department			17 50	
Liquor Licenses	1,000,929 00		1,054,537 00	
Market Department	51 36		191 91	
Northampton-street District	50 00		50 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,029,212 47	\$81,998 29	\$1,125,319 91	\$1,370,631 69

	Receipts in May, 1894.		Total Receipts for four months ending May 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,029,212 47	\$81,998 29	\$1,125,319 91	\$1,370,631 69
Overseeing of the Poor	469 59		3,657 52	
Park Department	124 24		806 93	
Peddlers	525 00		1,750 00	
Police Department	110 62		1,095 76	
Public Buildings	81 00		148 75	
Public Buildings — Schools			25 00	
Public Institutions:				
Almshouse, Charlestown	5 38		10 76	
House of Industry	4,109 92		9,642 54	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island	26 53		99 28	
Home for Paupers, Long Island	411 27		787 14	
Lunatic Hospital	1,109 08		4,233 13	
Marcella-Street Home	8 50		546 49	
Pauper Expenses	173 65		918 40	
Registration of Voters Depart- ment	6 66		6 66	
Rents	917 25		26,095 80	
Sale of City Property			100 00	
Sealing of Weights and Meas- ures	363 78		1,427 94	
School Committee:				
School Instructors:				
Tuition			8,710 04	
Dog Licenses	911 40		1,012 80	
Income			294 00	
Stony Brook Improvement			56 00	
Street Department:				
Bridge Division	250 00		550 00	
Paving Division:				
Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	128 76		3,881 11	
Miscellaneous	24 00		94 00	
Interest on Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	2 04		22 26	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,038,971 14	\$81,998 29	\$1,191,292 22	\$1,370,631 69

COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY STATEMENT.

5

	Receipts in May, 1894.		Total Receipts for four months ending May 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,038,971 14	\$81,998 29	\$1,191,292 22	\$1,370,631 69
Sanitary Division	2,431 56		10,149 97	
Sewer Division:				
Miscellaneous	666 04		1,016 56	
Assessments	134 00		1,317 85	
Interest on Sewer Assess- ments	26 69		172 40	
Improved Sewerage			5,750 00	
Street-Cleaning Division	117 10		893 43	
Taxes 1893	123,931 86		570,531 15	
Taxes 1892	34 90		1,999 96	
Taxes 1891	6 00		44 02	
Taxes 1890 and older			144 63	
Corporation Tax 1893			44,270 63	
Interest on Taxes	3,889 02		13,743 74	
		1,170,208 31		1,841,326 56
County of Suffolk:				
Fines, Fees, and Costs	\$11,868 63		\$61,505 19	
House of Correction:				
Labor, Sale of Material, etc., .	1,882 97		14,219 41	
Naturalization	1 00		7 00	
Peddlers	116 00		368 00	
		13,868 60		76,699 60
Total amount received and paid to City Treasurer		\$1,266,075 20		\$3,288,057 85



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1894-95.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1894-95, as shown in the books in his office, June 1, 1894, including the June draft, — being five months' drafts, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1893-94 the amounts drawn June 1, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, May 31, 1894.

The June draft comprises special payments and weekly pay-rolls during the month of May, and pay-rolls and bills payable June 1, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
April 10th Celebration	..	..	..	\$700 00	\$700 00	..	\$698 85	\$1 15	..
Architect Department	..	..	..	21,000 00	21,000 00	\$1,469 76	8,546 36	12,453 64	..
Assessing Department	..	..	..	140,000 00	140,000 00	10,642 13	28,302 87	111,690 13	..
Auditing Department	..	..	..	28,700 00	28,700 00	2,455 18	12,018 00	16,682 00	..
Board of Aldermen :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salaries of Board	..	..	..	18,000 00	18,000 00	1,500 00	7,500 00	10,500 00	..
Contingent Expenses	..	\$5 46	..	5,500 00	5,500 46	999 94	4,811 77	693 69	..
Soldiers' Relief	..	..	..	57,000 00	186,131 18	16,025 78	85,435 78	100,695 40	..
City Clerk Department	..	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	3,491 66	18,043 17	51,956 83	..
City Council :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingent Fund, Joint Com- mittees	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	898 00	2,589 75	2,910 25	..
Incidental Expenses	..	..	..	30,000 00	30,000 00	7,883 48	29,748 68	251 32	..
City Debt Requirements :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City Debt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City Loans, Redemption of	..	..	..	1,178,672 00	1,178,672 00	..	..	1,178,672 00	..
Payments to Date	..	..	..	1,544,173 65	1,544,173 65	501 82	304,585 26	1,239,588 39	..
Redemption of City Debt Proper . . . \$83,389.64	..	..	..	1,450,000 00	1,450,000 00	..	..	..	..
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt \$102,000.00	..	185,389 64	..	..	185,389 64	..	185,389 64	..	..
Cost of Redemption of Ma- tured Bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City Messenger Department	..	..	..	26,730 00	26,730 00	2,302 45	9,573 31	17,156 69	..
Clerk of Committees Depart- ment	..	..	..	12,200 00	12,200 00	971 21	5,063 06	7,136 94	..
Collecting Department	..	..	..	88,500 00	88,500 00	6,670 59	37,652 84	50,847 16	..
Carried forward	\$223,204 83	\$185,395 10	..	\$3,132,502 00	\$3,541,201 93	\$55,751 50	\$739,966 34	\$2,801,235 59	..

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$223,304 83	\$185,395 10		\$3,132,502 00	\$3,541,201 93	\$55,781 50	\$739,966 34	\$2,801,235 59	
Common Council:									
Clerk's expenses				4,600 00	4,600 00	378 72	1,853 31	2,746 69	
Contingent expenses				5,800 00	5,800 00	1,398 00	3,944 44	1,855 56	
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									\$50,000 00
Damages by Dogs, etc.		256 50			256 50	64 00	256 50		
Engineering Department				35,000 00	35,000 00	2,572 52	13,955 23	21,044 77	
Ferry Department:									
Department Expenses				214,000 00	214,000 00	20,815 19	75,262 18	138,737 82	
Ferry-boat "East Boston," remodelling			\$500 00		500 00		174 50	325 50	6,500 00
Rebuilding one drop									10,000 00
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses				1,035,000 00	1,035,000 00	75,179 93	351,220 46	688,779 54	
Leave of absence				15,000 00	15,000 00			15,000 00	
Fire-boat No. 2									50,000 00
Franklin Trades School Fund	329,300 48	2,461 50			331,761 98		1,800 00	329,961 98	
Health Department		25,060 00		142,000 00	167,060 00	14,812 82	70,124 46	96,935 54	
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses				260,000 00	260,000 00	22,355 58	111,294 48	148,705 52	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
New Buildings, City Hospital, Inspection of Buildings	112,746 18				112,746 18	40,362 00	120,113 38	(\$7,357.20 to be provided for)	655,000 00
Improved Sewerage	15,344 10				15,344 10	4,306 55	19,104 83	(\$3,790.73 to be provided for)	50,000 00
Department:									
Department Expenses				68,500 00	68,500 00	5,385 34	27,582 38	40,907 62	
Board of Appeal				2,000 00	2,000 00	195 00	195 00	1,805 00	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department				12,500 00	12,500 00	1,079 05	5,421 70	7,078 30	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$684,695 59	\$213,173 10	\$500 00	\$4,926,902 00	\$5,825,270 69	\$247,686 20	\$1,542,279 19	\$4,294,119 43	\$821,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>									
Inspection of Provisions Department	\$684,635 50	\$213,173 10	\$500 00	\$4,926,902 00	\$5,825,270 69	\$247,686 20	\$1,542,279 19	\$4,294,119 43	\$821,500 00
Lamp Department	..	..	..	3,225 00	3,225 00	278 34	1,830 36	1,894 64	..
Law Department	..	..	..	582,500 00	582,500 00	42,576 37	223,831 96	338,668 04	..
Laying out and construction of Highways	..	..	..	31,000 00	31,000 00	3,001 66	12,794 34	18,205 66	..
Payments to date, ..	162,208 58	..	..	..	162,208 58	..	182,248 55	(\$24,039.37 to be provided for.)	500,000 00
Board of Survey, \$20,750.90	..	..	..	..	..	28 50	..	..	..
Sewer Construction	..	..	..	..	..	29,455 87	..	..	..
tion .. 147,295.89	..	..	..	..	..	1,823 93	..	..	..
Street Construction, 1,895.23	..	..	..	..	..	11,074 80	..	..	..
Land Damages .. 12,306.53	..	..	..	..	..	360 00	8,644 00	4,548 23	..
Interest on Debt ..	..	13,192.23	..	..	13,192 23	..	..	..	..
Library Department:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Department Expenses ..	6,708 90	..	..	155,000 00	155,250 00	13,002 33	57,650 35	107,599 65	..
Branch Library, West End ..	4,944 00	..	..	..	4,944 00	..	..	4,944 00	..
Market Department ..	..	..	..	12,450 00	12,450 00	1,083 40	5,304 11	7,145 89	..
Mayor ..	..	..	..	31,000 00	31,000 00	3,022 53	11,771 26	19,228 74	..
Mount Hope Cemetery Department ..	..	9,220 03	..	10,000 00	19,220 03	3,040 96	11,168 61	8,051 42	..
Overseeing of the Poor Department ..	..	..	..	110,000 00	110,000 00	9,157 11	62,928 77	47,071 23	..
Park Department:	..	..	..	107,000 00	107,000 00	7,423 91	31,418 75	75,581 25	..
Department Expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441,637 69	(\$412,083.21 to be provided for.)	1,500,000 00
Public Parks ..	29,552 48	..	..	..	29,552 48	..	..	..	..
Payments to date:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land .. \$167,146.27	..	..	..	..	..	32,733 07	..	..	..
Construction, 274,491.42	..	..	..	..	..	84,611 00	..	..	..
Public Parks, Charlestown ..	101,661 96	..	..	..	101,661 96	..	..	101,661 96	..
Public Park Lands ..	131 75	..	..	..	131 75	..	..	131 75	..
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,002 80	24,078 87	(\$24,078.87 to be provided for.)	350,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$989,903 26	\$239,126 46	\$500 00	\$5,969,077 00	\$7,198,606 72	\$514,302 78	\$2,617,086 81	\$5,048,851 89	\$8,196,500 00

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

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APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropria- tions, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$980,903 26	\$239,125 46	\$500 00	\$5,969,077 00	\$7,198,605 72	\$514,382 78	\$2,617,086 81	\$5,048,851 89	\$3,106,500 00
Phillips Street Fund, Income	7,561 46				7,561 46			7,561 46	
Police Department.									
Police Department Expenses.									
Police Charitable Fund, In- come				1,290,000 00	1,290,000 00	101,752 32	443,628 68	846,371 32	
Printing Department	2,942 78	3,817 00			6,759 78	740 00	3,810 00	2,949 78	
Public Buildings Department:		2,825 20		45,000 00	47,825 20	4,718 15	21,055 95	26,769 25	
Public Buildings, Schools									
City Building, Dorchester st., cor. Fourth street				146,000 00	146,000 00	9,015 43	60,815 15	85,184 85	
Engine-house, Ashmont	12,000 00			190,000 00	190,000 00	11,198 04	63,557 92	126,442 08	
Engine-house and site, North End	6,319 87				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Engine-house No. 7					6,319 87		6,263 38	56 49	
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston	35,000 00				35,000 00			35,000 00	10,000 00
Fire Department, Headquar- ters, etc.	317 70				317 70			317 70	
Fire Department, Hospital for horses	45,193 87				45,193 87	909 60	28,420 42	16,773 45	
Ladder-house No. 1	9,970 49				9,970 49			9,970 49	
Library Building, Dartmouth street	22,956 90				22,956 90	3,500 00	5,514 00	17,442 90	
Police-station house 13, land and addition to	312,286 48				312,286 48	12,872 37	96,769 99	215,516 49	300,000 00
Ward-room, Ward 2, enlarge- ment of	7,434 09				7,434 09		7,431 03	3 06	
Public Celebrations	35 00				35 00	33 31	33 31	1 69	
Public Grounds Department:				26,600 00	26,600 00	8,600 00	8,600 00	18,000 00	
Department Expenses				90,000 00	90,000 00	13,945 72	34,304 73	55,695 27	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,451,921 90	\$245,768 66	\$500 00	\$7,756,677 00	\$9,454,867 56	\$681,647 12	\$3,397,291 37	\$6,524,908 17	\$3,506,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-'04, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-'05, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-'05, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-'05, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-'05.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,451,921 90	\$245,765 60	\$500 00	\$7,756,677 00	\$9,454,857 56	\$681,647 12	\$2,397,291 37	\$6,524,908 17	\$3,506,500 00
City nursery and greenhouses, ...	2,997 76	00	00	00	2,997 76	00	210 34	2,787 42	25,000 00
Concreting walks, Common	4,000 00	00	00	00	4,000 00	1,860 20	1,860 20	2,139 80	00
Tudor Bequest	296 84	00	00	00	296 84	00	00	296 84	00
Public Institutions Department:									
Department Expenses	00	00	00	610,000 00	610,000 00	44,885 56	261,436 29	348,563 71	00
Barn, Long Island	1,312 99	00	00	00	1,312 99	00	00	1,312 99	00
New Buildings, Long Island	13,858 73	00	22,950 00	00	36,808 73	636 37	19,952 20	16,856 53	00
New Lunatic Hospital	49,819 34	00	00	00	49,819 34	31,978 67	75,503 56	(\$25,084.22 to be provided for.)	60,000 00
Parental School for Boys	47,950 53	00	00	00	47,950 53	6,084 50	11,224 10	36,726 43	00
Registration of Voters Department:									
Department	00	00	00	45,000 00	45,000 00	1,755 38	8,603 79	36,396 21	00
Registry Department	00	00	00	33,000 00	33,000 00	2,776 13	13,906 80	19,093 20	00
Reserved Fund	00	00	00	24,981 00	24,981 00	00	00	24,981 00	00
School Committee:									
Department expenses	00	1,181 12	1,840,000 00	00	1,841,181 12	149,377 71	767,606 04	1,073,575 08	00
Gibson School Fund, Income, ...	1,881 91	787 50	00	00	2,669 41	12 96	448 39	2,221 02	9,000 00
Agassiz School-house, etc.	1,627 75	00	00	00	1,627 75	411 56	2,146 91	(\$319.16 to be provided for.)	00
Agassiz School-house, furnishing	8,000 00	00	00	00	8,000 00	00	7,999 13	87	5,000 00
Austin Primary School-house	32,894 54	00	00	00	32,894 54	9,021 00	9,184 50	23,710 04	50,000 00
Brighton High School-house, site and building	67,147 15	00	00	00	67,147 15	00	00	67,147 15	36,000 00
Cushman School-house, enlargement	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Dorchester High School-house, land	12,000 00	00	00	00	12,000 00	00	00	12,000 00	00
Frothingham School-house, wall	3,987 50	00	00	00	3,987 50	140 00	2,240 00	1,747 50	00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,699,696 94	\$247,737 28	\$23,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$12,280,542 22	\$930,601 10	\$4,579,613 62	\$8,194,463 96	\$3,748,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,699,696 94	\$247,737 28	\$23,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$12,280,542 22	\$930,601 10	\$4,579,613 62	\$8,194,463 96	\$3,743,550 00
Grammar School-house, Bowdoin District, site and building									
Grammar School-house, Gibson District	29,924 23				29,924 23	12,100 00	12,400 72	17,523 51	130,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton	27 31				27 31			27 31	70,000 00
Grammar School-house, Stoughton District building, Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, site									90,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, tools, etc.	17,307 61				17,307 61	4,500 00	9,527 00	7,780 61	15,000 00
Primary School-house, Canterbury and Sharon streets, Primary School-house, Dillaway District, furnishing	4,000 00				4,000 00		4,000 00		30,000 00
Primary School-house, Emerson District	9,984 26				9,984 26		324 75	9,659 54	
Primary School-house, Eustis street, new building	4,000 00				4,000 00		1,887 63	2,112 37	
Primary School-house, Genee Street	272 89				272 89	75 00	243 00	29 89	
Primary School-house, Mor-ton Street	19,981 50				19,981 50	5,000 00	10,863 83	9,117 67	20,000 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street									22,500 00
	5,982 66				5,982 66		133 36	5,849 30	15,000 00
	27,481 25				27,481 25		100 02	27,381 23	27,500 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,818,658 68	\$247,737 28	\$23,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$12,399,503 96	\$932,276 10	\$4,619,093 93	\$8,273,945 39	\$4,168,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Primary School-house, North of Broadway	\$1,818,658 68	\$247,737 28	\$23,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$12,399,503 96	\$952,276 10	\$4,619,093 93	\$8,273,945 39	\$4,168,550 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.	19,982 15				19,982 15	2,226 25	9,315 75	10,666 40	13,000 00
Sales of School Property	5,969 06				5,969 06	5,500 00	5,560 18	408 88	9,000 00
Wise Building, Sanitary Improvements	1,670 82				1,670 82			1,670 82	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department				500 00	500 00			500 00	
Sinking Funds Department				19,950 00	19,950 00	1,356 90	6,250 02	13,693 98	
Statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut				2,500 00	2,500 00	183 75	1,093 71	1,406 29	
Street Department:	12,789 80				12,789 80			12,789 80	
Central Office				20,000 00	20,000 00	1,738 01	8,648 77	11,351 23	
Bridge Division				125,000 00	125,000 00	11,076 78	39,143 46	85,856 54	
Cambridge Bridges Division				12,000 00	12,000 00	832 40	4,257 55	7,742 45	
Paving Division		1,186 97		800,000 00	801,186 97	55,638 34	234,308 76	566,878 21	
Sanitary Division				450,000 00	450,000 00	31,786 36	155,282 85	294,707 15	
Sewer Division				320,000 00	320,000 00	19,032 83	93,788 46	226,211 54	
Street Cleaning Division		237 00		273,000 00	273,237 00	25,830 64	99,383 85	173,853 15	
Watering Division				100,000 00	100,000 00	10,961 89	15,448 97	84,551 03	
Abolishment of Grade Crossings								(\$7,523.70 to be provided for.)	
Allston Bridge	4,926 24				4,926 24	3,907 64	7,523 70	418 01	
Berwick Park, Footbridge	6,000 00				6,000 00		4,508 28	6,000 00	
Boylston-street Bridge	1,432 82				1,432 82			1,432 82	
Broadway Bridge	1,001 14				1,001 14	499 37	499 37	501 77	
Charlestown Bridge									750,000 00
Rebuilding Bridges to Water-town	7,026 67				7,026 67		10 31	7,016 36	
Baker St., Ward 23	1,350 40				1,350 40			1,350 40	
Belflower St.	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,883,807 78	\$249,161 25	\$23,450 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,589,027 03	\$1,122,917 26	\$5,304,127 87	\$9,785,958 22	\$4,940,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropria- tions, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,883,807 75	\$249,161 25	\$23,450 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,589,027 03	\$1,122,017 26	\$5,304,127 87	\$9,785,938 22	\$4,940,550 00
Blue Hill Ave., Paving	25,000 00	00	00	00	25,000 00	5,837 27	11,845 32	13,154 68	00
Blakeville St.	1,500 00	00	00	00	1,500 00	629 00	729 60	770 40	00
Burney St., Ward 22	7,500 00	00	00	00	7,500 00	00	00	7,500 00	00
Bushnell St.	2,000 00	00	00	00	2,000 00	861 60	1,073 70	926 30	00
Commonwealth Ave.	54,815 55	00	00	00	54,815 55	15,957 61	93,002 79	(\$8,785.94 to be provided for)	247,000 00
Congress and L. Sts.	14,700 00	00	00	00	14,700 00	00	568 00	14,142 00	00
Cranston St., Ward 23	1,841 80	00	00	00	1,841 80	00	568 75	1,273 05	00
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Bennet St., Asphalting* Mill St.	2,000 00	00	00	00	2,000 00	00	00	2,000 00	00
Mt. Vernon St., Ward 24. Grade Damages	1,325 00	00	00	00	1,325 00	00	1,325 00	00	00
Newport St.	2,500 00	00	00	00	2,500 00	1,167 21	1,167 21	1,332 79	00
Preston St.	5,000 00	00	00	00	5,000 00	00	00	5,000 00	00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 1	00	00	12,200 00	00	12,200 00	1,106 97	2,154 44	10,045 56	00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 2	3,685 75	00	13,500 00	00	17,185 75	2,379 18	4,377 45	12,808 30	00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 3	1,115 98	00	00	00	1,115 98	00	1,115 98	00	00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 4	4,037 43	00	00	00	4,037 43	1,306 15	1,822 36	2,215 07	11,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 5	537 82	00	00	00	537 82	00	537 82	00	00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 6	3,453 44	00	10,550 00	00	14,003 44	332 45	3,626 00	10,377 44	23,000 00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 7	3,346 29	00	00	00	3,346 29	3,130 77	3,346 29	00	00
Street Improvements, Alder- manic District No. 8	5,169 29	00	00	00	5,169 29	00	00	5,169 29	5,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,023,336 13	\$249,161 25	\$36,700 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,764,805 38	\$1,155,645 47	\$5,431,975 38	\$9,872,675 10	\$5,226,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$2,023,336 13	\$240,161 25		\$12,432,608 00	\$14,764,805 38	\$1,155,645 47	\$5,431,978 58	\$9,872,673 10	\$5,226,550 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9	3,513 88				3,513 88	7,392 96	14,003 30 (\$10,480.42 to be provided for.)		29,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 11	267 04				267 04	1,998 52	4,955 20 (\$1,688.16 to be provided for.)		15,000 00
Street Improvements, Ward 6, ...	1,890 69				1,890 69	909 64		13,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 7, ...	18,668 54				18,668 54			18,668 54	
Street Improvements, Ward 8, ...	13,000 00				13,000 00	3,166 15	5,505 75	7,494 25	
Street Improvements, Ward 9, ...	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 10, ...	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 12, ...	3,900 00				3,900 00	111 89		3,788 11	
Street Improvements, Ward 14, ...	14,500 00				14,500 00			14,500 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 15, ...	11,500 00				11,500 00	1,781 30	2,665 30	8,834 70	
Street Improvements, Wards 17 and 18	15,000 00				15,000 00			15,000 00	
Thetford St. Tunnel, Franklin Street, Brighton	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St.	7,000 00				7,000 00	151 80	151 80	6,848 20	
Van Kenseelaer place, Paving, Whiting St., Ward 21	450 00				450 00		450 00		
Sewer bet. Rosindale and West Roxbury	3,900 00				3,900 00		2,020 00	1,880 00	
West Roxbury	280 00				280 00		280 00		
Sewer Outlets, East Boston			1,800 00		1,800 00	1,079 91	1,800 00		
Sewers, Brighton	2,486 47				2,486 47			2,486 47	
Sewers, South Boston	2,348 05				2,348 05	102 56	102 56	2,245 49	
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.									
Stony Brook Damages	591 29				591 29	101 55	162 85	428 44	
	5,433 48				5,433 48			5,433 48	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,154,065 37	\$249,161 25	\$61,500 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,897,334 82	\$1,172,441 75	\$5,466,077 92	\$9,986,280 78	\$5,230,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$249,161 25	\$61,500 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$14,897,384 82	\$1,172,441 75	\$5,466,077 92	\$9,996,280 78	\$5,280,550 00
Street, Laying-out Department:									
Department Expenses	20,178 91			17,500 00	37,678 91	2,608 30	18,365 03	19,315 88	4,450 00
Arklow Street									5,500 00
Bunstead lane, widening and extending	21,640 00				21,640 00	7,785 10	21,640 00		
Bunker Hill Street, between Tufts and Moulton Streets	16,000 00				16,000 00			16,000 00	10,000 00
Chambers Street, Ashland St. to Livingston Street	16,557 57				16,557 57		3,388 00	13,169 57	
Essex and Lincoln Streets	182,617 46				182,617 46	5,488 00	5,488 00	177,129 46	
Han's Court Extension	8,500 00				8,500 00			8,500 00	
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets	71,500 00				71,500 00	50,600 00	146,700 00	(\$72,900 00 to be provided for.)	200,000 00
Harvard Street	2,421 00				2,421 00		560 00	1,861 00	
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,200 00	
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing, Ruth Street Extension	2,631 98				2,631 98	252 27	981 67	1,650 31	
Talbot Avenue	7,600 00				7,600 00	806 21	1,155 01	6,444 99	
Washington Street, Ward 25, Subway	34,372 00				34,372 00		2,602 13	31,769 87	
	20,000 00				20,000 00	4,610 89	20,497 44	(\$497 44 to be provided for.)	38,000 00
Surveying Department						157 23	2,064 20	(\$2,064 20 to be provided for.)	
Treasury Department						3,074 76	15,791 12	19,208 88	
Water Works:						3,093 86	15,437 84	23,812 16	
Cochituate Water-Works ¹		989,321 87		35,000 00	35,000 00				
Additional Supply of Water, Extension of Main, etc.	35,747 84		6,000 00	39,250 00	39,250 00				
High Service					989,321 87	39,422 41	729,178 08	260,143 79	
Protection of Water Supply	48,524 89				41,747 84	55,569 46	71,831 06	(\$30,083 22 to be provided for.)	2,500,000 00
	30,000 00					33,233 37	66,868 75	(\$66,868 75 to be provided for.)	
					48,524 89		25,787 72	22,737 17	
					30,000 00			30,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,673,557 22	\$1,238,483 12	\$67,500 00	\$12,524,358 00	\$16,563,808 34	\$1,379,143 61	\$6,614,413 97	\$10,619,221 86	\$8,038,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

1 COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.					2 MYSTIC WATER-WORKS.				
	Appropriations for 1894-95.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.		Appropriations for 1894-95.	June Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.
Income Department . .	\$50,820 00	\$4,415 04	\$20,174 84	\$30,445 16	Income Department . .	\$13,430 00	\$876 47	\$4,246 72	\$9,183 28
Supply Department . .	390,000 00	29,971 82	184,340 88	255,659 12	Supply Department . .	128,000 00	9,434 08	45,131 26	82,868 74
Interest	839,117 00	4,287 00	344,105 24	495,011 76	Interest	2,550 00	.....	2,550 00	.....
Sinking-Fund	229,380 00	.....	229,380 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extension of Mains, etc.	250,000 00	33,233 37	66,868 75	183,131 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						\$143,980 00	\$10,410 55	\$51,927 98	\$92,052 02
	\$1,759,117 00	\$71,906 73	\$794,869 71	\$964,247 29					
Refunded . . . . .	.....	\$749 05	\$1,177 12		Proportions paid under contracts . . . . .	.....	.....	\$116,278 06	61 50
		\$72,655 78	\$796,046 83		Refunded . . . . .	.....	.....		
								\$168,267 54	

* All transferred.

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	270,500 00
	<u>\$56,102,135 15</u>
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	1,818,489 43
	<u>\$54,283,645 72</u>
Gross debt, May 31, 1894	\$54,283,645 72
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	\$21,700,894 82
Receipts during 1894	908,633 69
	<u>\$22,609,528 51</u>
Payments during 1894	1,818,489 43
	<u>\$20,791,039 08</u>
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:	
Bonds	\$3,587 00
Betterments, etc.	233,356 27
Street construction assess- ments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	15,832 65
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	142,340 93
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	129,052 69
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	1,153 49
	<u>525,323 03</u>
Total redemption means, May 31, 1894	<u>21,816,362 11</u>
Net debt, May 31, 1894	<u>\$32,967,283 61</u>
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Gross debt, May 31, 1894	54,283,645 72
Decrease	<u>\$1,547,989 43</u>
Net debt, December 31, 1893	\$33,720,111 93
Net debt, May 31, 1894	32,967,283 61
Decrease	<u>\$752,828 32</u>
City debt	\$33,563,371 74
County debt	3,659,000 00
Cochituate water debt	17,061,273 98
	<u>\$54,283,645 72</u>

BORROWING CAPACITY.

May 31, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$54,283,645 72
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit)	\$9,650,000 00	
Cochituate Water Debt, ...	17,061,273 98	
County Debt (Outside of limit)	2,881,000 00	
		<u>29,592,273 98</u>
		\$24,691,371 74
Sinking-Funds	\$20,791,039 08	
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$8,148,657 63	
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	478,929 69	
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	561,080 26	
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	209,057 87	
	<u>9,397,725 45</u>	
		<u>11,393,313 63</u>
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		<u>\$13,298,058 11</u>
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24
Debt as above		<u>13,298,058 11</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 178, Acts of 1885, May 31, 1894		\$3,703,467 13
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>3,738,500 00</u>
In excess		<u>\$35,032 87</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, May 31, 1894, estimated		\$4,815,352 00
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		<u>3,738,500 00</u>
		<u>\$1,076,852 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

May 31, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		\$1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,500,000 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	¹ \$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,288,500 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Dec. 30, 1893 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		500,000 00
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Public Parks	500,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	New Buildings, City Hospital	300,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Schools	250,000 00	
Feb. 12, 1894 . . .	Charlestown Bridge	750,000 00	
April 13, 1894 . . .	Improved Sewerage	50,000 00	
		<u>\$3,738,500 00</u>	<u>\$4,300,000 00</u>
Inside Debt Limit	\$3,738,500 00		
Outside Debt Limit	4,300,000 00		
		<u>\$8,038,500 00</u>	

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

CITY TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, June 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the month of May, 1894, and for four months of the financial year 1894-95, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury May 31, 1894, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, May 1, 1894 \$3,109,883 23

RECEIPTS IN MAY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector \$1,313,158 56

Temporary Loan, 1894-95, anticipation of Taxes, 2 % . 500,000 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . 5,041 36

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with

Cashier, parties unpaid . . 1,043 62

Tax Titles, etc. . . . 55 71

1,819,299 25

On account of the County of Suffolk :

City Collector \$13,878 00

Pay-roll Tailings 9 00

13,887 00

\$4,943,069 48

PAYMENTS IN MAY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$339,355 35
Pay-roll Drafts	718,408 73
Special Drafts	†395,647 13

\$1,453,411 21

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Revenue collected in April	2,357 05
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	1,351 16
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	749 05
Taxes refunded	262 40

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Liquor License Revenue	200 25
Tuition on Non-residents refunded	24 23
Old Claims, City account	5 00

\$1,458,360 35

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :

Allowed by Auditor of the

County of Suffolk ‡\$64,717 86

Mayor's Special Drafts 87 50

County Fines to Complainant 249 80

Pay-roll Tailings 6 90

Bounty for destruction of
Seals 3 00

¶65,065 06

\$1,523,425 41

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office for May	\$339,627 30
Less not paid	3,037 23

\$336,590 07
2,765 28

Add paid on outstanding requisitions for current year

\$339,355 35

† Includes interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$501 32
On Cochituate Water Debt	4,287 00
On Mystic Water Debt	
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	360 00
	\$5,148 32

‡ Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office for May	\$64,929 65
Less not paid	266 79

\$64,662 86

Add paid on Outstanding Requisitions for the Current Year

55 00

\$64,717 86

¶ Include Interest paid on County Debt

87 50

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 1, 1894	.	.	.	.	\$3,109,883	23
Receipts in May, 1894	.	.	.	.	1,833,186	25
					\$4,943,069	48
Payments in May, 1894	.	.	.	.	1,523,425	41
Balance, May 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	\$3,419,644	07

STATEMENT

For four months of the Financial Year 1894-95, beginning February 1, 1894, ending January 31, 1895.

Balance on hand February 1, 1894, from the financial year 1893-94	.	.	.	.	\$2,973,683	57
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RECEIPTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector	.	.	.	.	\$3,207,294	90
Temporary Loan, 1894-95, anticipation of Taxes,						
3 %	.	.	.	.	\$1,750,000	00
2½ %	.	.	.	.	1,500,000	00
2 %	.	.	.	.	500,000	00
					3,750,000	00

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

For redemption of Debt	.	.	.	.	185,389	64
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---------	----

City Loans :

“Various Municipal Purposes,”						
4 %	.	.	.	.	61,500	00

Cochituate Water Loans :

Additional Supply of Water,						
4 %	.	.	.	.	6,000	00

Interest on Bank Deposits	.	.	.	.	24,012	52
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Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with

Cashier, parties unpaid	.	.	.	.	3,916	98
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Tax Titles, etc.	.	.	.	.	55	71
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\$7,238,169 75

On account of the County of Suffolk :

City Collector	.	.	.	.	\$74,715	35
----------------	---	---	---	---	----------	----

Collateral Inheritance Tax	.	.	.	.	10,306	93
----------------------------	---	---	---	---	--------	----

Pay-roll Tailings	.	.	.	.	15	90
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85,038 18

7,323,207 93

\$10,296,891 50

PAYMENTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$1,420,997 56
Pay-roll Drafts	2,893,972 62
Special Drafts	†2,117,678 58

 ‡\$6,432,648 76

Temporary Loan, 1893-94	92,850 00
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City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894,	12,000 00
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Corporation Tax	\$4,710 74
National Bank Tax	1,291 34
Liquor License Revenue	1,502 00

 7,504 08

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Revenue collected	7,236 59
City Hospital, Trust Fund	5,000 00
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	3,521 82
Old Claims, City account	1,268 61
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	1,117 12
Taxes refunded	718 50
Residue Tax Sales, etc.	714 01
Tax Titles, etc.	403 93
Dorchester South Cemetery Trust Fund	300 00
Park Betterments refunded	226 80
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	200 00
Mystic Water-rates refunded	61 50
Tuition of Non-residents refunded	24 23

Carried forward,

 \$6,565,795 95

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office from February 1	\$1,425,180 13
Less not paid	4,182 57

 \$1,420,997 56

† Includes Interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$304,585 26
On Cochituate Water Debt	344,105 24
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	8,644 00
On Mystic Water Debt	2,550 00

 \$659,884 50

‡ Includes Debt paid, as follows :

City Debt	\$83,389 64
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00

 \$185,389 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$6,565,795 95
Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :		
Allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk .	*\$246,452 67	
Mayor's Special Drafts, Commonwealth of Massachusetts :	53,991 42	
Collateral Inheritance Tax	10,306 93	
County Fines to Complainant	480 40	
Pay-roll Tailings	211 06	
Bounty for destruction of seals	6 00	
Old claims	3 00	
		311,451 48
		<u>\$6,877,247 43</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, February 1, 1894	\$2,973,683 57
Receipts	7,323,207 93
	\$10,296,891 50
Payments	6,877,247 43
Balance, May 31, 1894	<u>\$3,419,644 07</u>

* Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office from February 1	\$246,731 61
Less not paid	278 94
	<u>\$246,452 67</u>

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 7

Balance, May 31, 1894, per preceding statement, as follows :

Atlas National Bank . . .	\$490,519 79	
Globe National Bank . . .	193,363 70	
Howard National Bank . . .	189,515 34	
Market National Bank . . .	288,208 15	
National Bank of Redemption, . . .	201,376 35	
National Bank of the Republic, . . .	339,938 02	
National Revere Bank . . .	396,505 51	
Second National Bank, general account	357,248 68	
Second National Bank, special account	329,961 98	
State National Bank . . .	363,727 83	
National Security Bank, Pay-roll Tailings account	9,551 83	
Central National Bank . . .	125,708 35	
National Security Bank . . .	50,236 48	
		\$3,335,862 01

Cash and cash vouchers in office, including advances made on June Drafts duly certified by the City Auditor, and approved by the Mayor and County Auditor, ...	83,782 06
	\$3,419,644 07

The above balance is held for the following purposes :

For General Appropriations	\$2,135,334 23
“ Special Appropriations, money derived from loans	591,859 17
“ Special and Trust Accounts	692,450 67
	\$3,419,644 07

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.



EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Joint Rules of the City Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund, Joint Committees, on the June, 1894, Draft.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

THE QUINCY.

Committee on Appropriations:

Jan. 24. Refreshments, Wise	\$1 00
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Abolition of Grade Crossings:

Feb. 9, 13, 17, 19, 24, 27, Mar. 2, 12, 16, 19, 21, 26, 28, Apr. 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, May 2, 7, 12. Ref., Tague	\$25 00
Feb. 12, 20, 24. Ref., Battis	3 00
Feb. 28, Mar. 2, 3, Apr. 4. Ref., Donovan, ...	4 00
Feb. 17, 20, 24, 27, Mar. 5, 7, 16, 21, 30, Apr. 7, 13, 23, May 1, 14. Ref., Rourke, ...	14 00
	46 00

Architect Department:

Apr. 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 21, 24, May 4. Ref., Miller	\$8 00
May 11. Ref., Shaw	1 00
	9 00

April Nineteenth Celebration:

Apr. 11. Ref., Fisher	\$1 00
Apr. 17. Ref., Lynch	1 00
	2 00

Carried forward,

\$58 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$58 00
Contingent Expenses:		
Apr. 24. Ref., Reidy	1 00	
Funeral ex-Gov. Gaston:		
Jan. 20, 22. Ref., Wise	2 00	
Ferry Department:		
Jan. 24, Feb. 1, 7, Mar. 2, Apr. 6, 7. Ref., Mahoney	\$6 00	
Feb. 21. Ref., Hayes	1 00	
Feb. 21, Mar. 7. Ref., Jones	2 00	
Apr. 10. Ref., Griffin	1 00	
		10 00
Fire Department:		
Mar. 13, 14, Apr. 13, May 11. Ref., Costello	\$4 00	
Mar. 23. Ref., Sears	1 00	
Apr. 7. Ref., Donovan	1 00	
		6 00
Finance:		
May 1. Ref., Lynch	\$1 00	
May 1, 8. Ref., Briggs	2 00	
May 8. Ref., Boyle	1 00	
May 15. Ref., Marnell	1 00	
		5 00
Gaston Eulogy:		
Mar. 24, 28. Ref., Smith	\$2 00	
Apr. 16. Ref., Whelton	1 00	
		3 00
Hospital Department:		
May 11. Ref., Griffin	1 00	
Health Department:		
Apr. 11, May 4. Ref., Gormley	\$2 00	
May 4, 11. Ref., Bradley	2 00	
		4 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
May 9, Apr. 4, 6, 14, 11, 18, 25. Ref., King	\$7 00	
May 9, Apr. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 9, 11, 18. Ref., O'Hara, ...	9 00	
Apr. 7, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25. Ref., McMackin	10 00	
		26 00
June Seventeenth Celebration:		
May 2. Ref., O'Hara, Connorton	\$2 00	
May 11. Ref., Tague	1 00	
		3 00
Joint Rules:		
Apr. 11. Ref., Browne	\$1 00	
Apr. 14. Ref., Lynch, Boyle	2 00	
		3 00
Legislative Matters:		
Mar. 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27. Ref., Ruffin	7 00	
Memorial Day Celebration:		
Apr. 7, 12. Ref., King	2 00	
New Bridge to Charlestown:		
Feb. 9. Ref., M. W. Collins	\$1 00	
Feb. 16, Mar. 12, 19, Apr. 23. Ref., Miller, ...	4 00	
		5 00
New City Hall:		
Apr. 18. Ref., Baldwin	1 00	
Ordinances:		
Apr. 14, 17. Ref., Whelton	2 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$139 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$139 00	
Police Department:			
Feb. 2, 5, 9, 14, 21, 23, Mar. 7, 12, 21, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27, May 4, 11. Ref., Carroll . . .	\$15 00		
Mar. 19, 26, 28, Apr. 2, 6, 13, 27. Ref., Griffin . . .	7 00		
Apr. 13, 20. Ref., Reynolds . . .	2 00		
			24 00
Public Grounds Department:			
Apr. 3, 17, 24, May 1, 15. Ref., Carroll . . .	\$5 00		
Apr. 3, May 1. Ref., M. W. Collins . . .	2 00		
Apr. 3. Ref., McCarthy, Andrews . . .	2 00		
			9 00
Public Lands:			
Mar. 24, May 5. Ref., Keenan . . .	\$2 00		
May 5. Ref., King . . .	1 00		
			3 00
Printing Department:			
Mar. 23, 30, Apr. 13, 20. Ref., Coleman . . .	\$4 00		
Apr. 6, 13. Ref., Boyle . . .	2 00		
			6 00
Park Department:			
May 9. Ref., Carroll . . .			1 00
Public Institutions Department:			
Mar. 23, 30, Apr. 6, 13. Ref., Fields . . .	\$4 00		
Mar. 23. Ref., Battis . . .	1 00		
Mar. 23, 30. Ref., Smith . . .	2 00		
Mar. 30, Apr. 13, May 11. Ref., O'Hara . . .	3 00		
			10 00
Reopening of Navy Yard:			
Apr. 11. Ref., M. W. Collins . . .	\$1 00		
Apr. 11, 20, 30. Ref., Donovan . . .	3 00		
			4 00
Statues:			
Apr. 23. Ref., Lynch . . .	\$1 00		
May 2. Ref., Reidy . . .	1 00		
			2 00
Schools and School-houses:			
Apr. 28. Ref., Wholey . . .			1 00
Street Laying-Out Department:			
Feb. 21, Apr. 7. Ref., Robinson . . .	\$2 00		
Apr. 7. Ref., Reidy . . .	1 00		
Apr. 13. Ref., Bradley . . .	1 00		
			4 00
Ward-Room, Ward 22:			
Apr. 4, 21, 24, May 8, 15. Ref., Griffin . . .	\$5 00		
Apr. 21. Ref., Gormley . . .	1 00		
Apr. 28. Ref., Shaw . . .	1 00		
			7 00
Water-Supply Department:			
Mar. 20, 27, Apr. 3, 10, 17. Ref., Coleman, Apr. 3, 10, May 1. Ref., Donovan . . .	\$5 00 3 00		
			8 00
			\$218 00
J. A. CONWAY.			
Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
May 2. Carriage, Rourke, Tague . . .			\$7 00
Architect Department:			
Apr. 21. Carriage, Shaw, J. B. Collins, Miller . . .	\$7 00		
May 7. Carriage, Shaw, Miller . . .	7 00		
			14 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>			
	\$21 00		\$218 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$21 00	\$218 00
Contingent Expenses :			
Apr. 5. Carriage, Gormley, Reidy	7 00		
Finance :			
May 4. Carriage, Briggs	\$7 00		
May 12. Carriage, Folsom, Fottler, Lee . .	7 00		
	—	14 00	
Gaston Eulogy :			
Apr. 16. Carriage, Shaw, Whelton	\$7 00		
Apr. 30. Carriage, Callahan	7 00		
	—	14 00	
Legislative Matters :			
Mar. 16. Carriage, Riddle, McCarthy	7 00		
New City Hall :			
Apr. 18. Carriage, Shaw, Baldwin	\$7 00		
Apr. 25. Carriage, Callahan, Baldwin	7 00		
Apr. 27. Carriage, Mahoney, Baldwin	7 00		
	—	21 00	
Reopening Navy Yard :			
Apr. 20. Carriage, Rourke, Mooney	7 00		
Statues :			
Apr. 23. Carriage, Coleman, Lynch, Reidy, ...	\$7 00		
Apr. 24. Carriage, Coleman, Lynch, Reidy, ...	7 00		
	—	14 00	
Schools and School-houses :			
Apr. 25. Carriage, Shaw, Wholey	\$7 00		
May 11. Carriage, Shaw, Wholey, Crowley, ...	7 00		
	—	14 00	
Ward-Room, Ward 22 :			
Apr. 23. Carriage, Gormley, Reynolds	\$7 00		
Apr. 23. Carriage, Shaw, Reynolds	7 00		
	—	14 00	
			133 00

JAMES F. ORMOND.

Edward Everett Celebration :			
Apr. 11. Carriage, Sanford, Folsom, Everett	\$7 00		
Finance :			
Apr. 30. Carriage, O'Brien	\$7 00		
May 11. Two carriages, Folsom, Sanford, Bryant, Richmond, Boyle, Marnell, Battis, Hillard	14 00		
May 12. Carriage, Everett, Boyle, Marnell, ...	7 00		
	—	28 00	
Fire Department :			
Apr. 16. Carriage, Eagar, Sears, Wholey	7 00		
Gaston Eulogy :			
Apr. 11. Carriage, Shaw	7 00		
New Bridge to Charlestown :			
May 1. Three carriages, Prescho, Jackson, Richmond, Donovan, Miller, O'Brien, M. W. Collins	21 00		
Reopening Navy Yard :			
Apr. 20. Two carriages, Donovan, Cochran, Hillard, M. W. Collins, Richmond	14 00		
	—		84 00

SILVER GRILL CAFÉ CO.

Abolition of Grade Crossings :			
Mar. 19, Apr. 4, 21, 25. Ref., Battis	\$4 00		
Apr. 25, 28. Ref., Donovan	2 00		
Apr. 28, 30, May 1, 5, 9. Ref., Tague	5 00		
	—	11 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$11 00	\$435 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$11 00	\$435 00
Architect Department:		
Apr. 5, 14, 20, 27. Ref., Sullivan . . .	\$4 00	
Apr. 20, 27, May 4. Ref., Kelly . . .	3 00	
Apr. 20, 27, May 4. Ref., Shaw . . .	3 00	
		10 00
Claims:		
May 1, 4, 8. Ref., Patterson . . .	3 00	
Disposing of Offal:		
Apr. 13, 16. Ref., Patterson . . .	2 00	
Finance:		
Mar. 24. Ref., Boyle . . .	\$1 00	
Mar. 7, 14. Ref., Lynch . . .	2 00	
		3 00
Ferry Department:		
Mar. 7, 22, Apr. 10, 12. Ref., Hayes . .	\$4 00	
Apr. 4. Ref., Riddle . . .	1 00	
		5 00
Fire Department:		
Apr. 13. Ref., Donovan . . .	1 00	
Health Department:		
May 11. Ref., Gormley . . .	1 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Mar. 22, 23, 26, 30, 31, Apr. 6, 7, 2, 27, 28, May 2, 3.		
Ref., Reinhart . . .	12 00	
Joint Rules:		
Apr. 14. Ref., Battis . . .	1 00	
June Seventeenth Celebration:		
May 11. Ref., Donovan . . .	1 00	
Legislative Matters:		
Apr. 27. Ref., Riddle, McCarthy . . .	2 00	
New Bridge to Charlestown:		
May 8. Ref., Miller . . .	1 00	
Park Department:		
May 9. Ref., Hayes . . .	1 00	
Public Grounds Department:		
May 1. Ref., McCarthy . . .	1 00	
Public Institutions Department:		
Mar. 13, Apr. 6, 13, 27. Ref., Battis . .	\$4 00	
Apr. 20, May 4, 11. Ref., Fields . . .	3 00	
		7 00
Schools and School-houses:		
Mar. 20, Apr. 23. Ref., Battis . . .	\$2 00	
Apr. 23, 24, May 9, 12. Ref., Shaw . . .	4 00	
		6 00
Statues:		
Apr. 23. Ref., Coleman . . .	1 00	
Ward-room, Ward 22:		
Apr. 19, 21, 30. Ref., Shaw . . .	3 00	
Water-Supply Department:		
Apr. 17, 24, May 1. Ref., Robinson . .	\$3 00	
Apr. 24, May 8. Ref., Donovan . . .	2 00	
May 8. Ref., Coleman . . .	1 00	
		6 00
		78 00
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.		
Architect Department:		
May 11. Ref., Kelly . . .	1 00	
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Apr. 23. Ref., Tague . . .	1 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2 00	\$513 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2 00	\$513 00
Claims:		
Apr. 3, 10, May 1, 4, 8. Ref., Norris	5 00	
Hospital Department:		
Apr. 10. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
Disposing of Offal:		
Apr. 16. Ref., Norris	1 00	
Ferry Department:		
Feb. 14, Mar. 30, 31. Ref., Mahoney . .	\$3 00	
Feb. 26, Mar. 2, 13, Apr. 2. Ref., Riddle .	4 00	
		7 00
Fire Department:		
Mar. 12, Apr. 2, 6, 13, 20, 21. Ref., Sears,	\$6 00	
Mar. 24, 26, Apr. 2, 6, 18, 20, 21. Ref.,		
Wholey, ...	7 00	
Apr. 6, 13, May 1, 8. Ref., Eagar	4 00	
		17 00
Health Department:		
Apr. 4, 11, 24, May 2, 11. Ref., Eagar . .	\$5 00	
May 12. Ref., Gormley	1 00	
		6 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Apr. 25. Ref., O'Hara	1 00	
Memorial Day Celebration:		
Mar. 2, Apr. 7. Ref., Wholey	2 00	
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
Apr. 3. Ref., Reynolds	\$1 00	
Apr. 3, 13. Ref., Wood	2 00	
Apr. 13. Ref., Connorton	1 00	
		4 00
Ordinances:		
May 5. Ref., Reidy	1 00	
Printing Department:		
Mar. 2. Ref., Connor	1 00	
Public Institutions Department:		
Apr. 20. Ref., O'Hara	1 00	
Police Department:		
Jan. 30. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
Street Department:		
Apr. 14. Ref., Kelly	\$1 00	
Apr. 16. Ref., Keenan	1 00	
		2 00
Ward-room, Ward 22:		
Apr. 28. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
		53 00
JOHN ELMS.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Apr. 27. Carriage, Battis, Donovan	7 00	
Health Department:		
May 15. Carriage, Bradley, Wise, Gormley . .	7 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
Apr. 24. Carriage, Battis, Mahoney	\$7 00	
May 11. Carriage, Battis, Crowley, Wholey,	7 00	
		14 00
Street Laying-Out Department:		
Apr. 14. Carriage, Bradley	7 00	
		35 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$601 00

Brought forward,

\$601 00

T. J. SULLIVAN.

Abolition of Grade Crossings :

Apr. 7.	Carriage, Tague, Rourke, Mitchell,	\$7 00	
Apr. 18.	Carriage, Tague, Rourke, Battis .	7 00	
Apr. 28.	Carriage, Tague, Rourke . . .	7 00	
		—	\$21 00

Inspection of Buildings Department :

Mar. 30.	Carriage, O'Hara, McMackin,		
King		\$7 00	
Apr. 13.	Carriage, Dever, Berwin,		
McMackin		7 00	
		—	14 00
			35 00

BRIGHAM'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

Fire Department :

Feb. 21, Mar. 6, 9, 10, 13, 19, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, Apr.			
3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 24, 30. Ref., Sears .		\$22 00	

Legislative Matters :

Feb. 24, Mar. 2, 3, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, Apr. 27. Ref.,			
Sears		9 00	

Schools and School-houses :

Apr. 23. Ref., Crowley		1 00	
		—	32 00

J. & C. D. CUNNINGHAM.

Fire Department :

Feb. 18. Carriage, Eagar, Wholey		\$7 00	
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Health Department :

Apr. 27. Carriage, Eagar, Andrews, Gormley . .		7 00	
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Park Department :

May 10. Carriage, Eagar, Carroll		7 00	
		—	21 00

P. CLARK & SONS.

Abolition of Grade Crossings :

Apr. 18. Carriage, Donovan, Rourke,			
Battis		\$7 00	
Apr. 25. Carriage, Donovan, Battis . . .		7 00	
		—	\$14 00

Water-Supply Department :

May 2. Carriage, Donovan		7 00	
		—	21 00

JOHN MULHERN.

Disposing of Offal :

Apr. 5. Carriage, Barry		\$7 00	
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Fire Department :

Apr. 24. Carriage, Sears, Costello, Eagar . . .		7 00	
		—	14 00

KELLY & GRAY.

Finance :

May 11. Carriage, Leary, Bradley, Hayes . .		\$7 00	
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Overseeing of the Poor Department :

Apr. 10. Carriage, Wood, Battis		7 00	
		—	14 00

ALEX. McCARTY.

Architect Department :

Apr. 20. Carriage, J. B. Collins, Sullivan . .		\$7 00	
Apr. 28. Carriage, Sullivan, Shaw, Kelly . .		7 00	
		—	14 00

Carried forward,

\$752 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$752 00
T. F. CALLAHAN.		
Architect Department:		
Apr. 2. Carriage, Shaw, Miller	\$7 00	
Ordinances:		
May 11. Carriage, Miller	7 00	
		14 00
J. C. WARNER.		
Gaston Eulogy:		
Mar. 31. Carriage, Smith	\$7 00	
Public Institutions Department:		
Mar. 23. Carriage, Smith, Fields, O'Hara	7 00	
		14 00
EDWIN R. WEBSTER.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Apr. 23. Carriage, Battis, Donovan, Tague . . .	\$7 00	
Ferry Department:		
Mar. 29. Carriage, Jones, Riddle, Hayes	7 00	
		14 00
CUMMINGS BROS.		
Fire Department:		
Apr. 14. Carriage, Sears, Wholey, Costello . . .	\$7 00	
Water-Supply Department:		
May 1. Carriage, Coleman	7 00	
		14 00
JAMES CLAIR & Co.		
Fire Department:		
May 2, 4, 15. Ref., Wholey	\$3 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Apr. 30, May 1, 8, 12, 16. Ref., Reinhart	5 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
May 12. Ref., Wholey	1 00	
		9 00
TREMONT HOTEL COMPANY.		
Architect Department:		
Apr. 14. Ref., Shaw	\$1 00	
City Messenger Department:		
Mar. 24. Ref., Hall	1 00	
Funeral ex-Gov. Gaston:		
Jan. 22. Ref., Shaw	1 00	
Gaston Eulogy:		
Apr. 9. Ref., Shaw	1 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
Mar. 12, 16, 17, 28, Apr. 2. Ref., Shaw	5 00	
		9 00
MRS. A. ATKINSON.		
Architect Department:		
Apr. 27, May 11, 18. Ref., Miller	\$3 00	
Finance:		
May 1. Ref., Marnell	1 00	
June Seventeenth Celebration:		
May 11. Ref., Connorton	1 00	
New Bridge to Charlestown:		
Apr. 30. Ref., Miller	1 00	
Ordinances:		
May 16. Ref., Miller	1 00	
		7 00
M. HERLIHY & SON.		
Public Institutions Department:		
Apr. 18. Carriage, Wise, Fields, O'Hara	7 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$840 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

9

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$840 00
JAMES F. MALONE & CO.	
Ordinances:	
Apr. 24. Carriage, Whelton	7 00
THOMAS H. SULLIVAN.	
Water-Supply Department:	
May 2. Carriage, Emerson	7 00
CHARLES W. MULLEN.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
Apr. 15. Carriage, King, Berwin, Reinhart	7 00
N. Y. BRINTNALL.	
Finance:	
Apr. 2. Carriage, Marnell	7 00
A. D. LAWRENCE.	
Police Department:	
Mar. 20. Carriage, Griffin, Carroll, Manks	7 00
WM. F. HARRINGTON & CO.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
Apr. 13. Carriage, Dever, O'Hara, Berwin	7 00
CROSBY & CURTIS.	
Contingent Expenses:	
Mar. 27. Carriage, Riddle, Smith	7 00
H. E. SYLVESTER.	
Finance:	
May 11, 12. Ref., Marnell	\$2 00
Joint Rules:	
Apr. 11, 14. Ref., Marnell	2 00
	4 00
CHARLES S. BROWN CO.	
Finance:	
May 5. Carriage, Folsom, Lee, Sanford, Hillard	2 00
J. A. HENDRIE & BRO.	
Water Supply Department:	
May 15. Ref., Robinson	1 00
THE MOULTON.	
Finance:	
Mar. 24. Ref., Briggs	1 00
J. O. RICKARD & CO.	
Abolition of Grade Crossings:	
Feb. 16. Ref., Battis.	1 00
	\$898 00
Appropriation, 1894-95	\$5,500 00
Expenditures to June 1, 1894	2,589 75
Balance June 1, 1894	\$2,910 25



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,

GIVING

LIST OF CLAIMS

ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE HAVE TAKEN ACTION

During the Month of May, 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 5, 1894.

The Committee on Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the joint rules, respectfully submit herewith a list of the claims upon which the committee have taken action during the month of May, 1894, viz.:

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
May 1	Michael F. Dwyer . .	Work on Orient Heights School	\$175 00
" 4	Rebecca Borofsky . .	Personal injuries	50 00
" 4	Amos L. Poole	Personal injuries	175 00
" 4	Bridget McCabe . . .	Personal injuries	75 00
" 8	Fannie E. Meagher . .	Personal injuries	250 00
" 11	M. M. Cunniff	Damage to estate	400 00
" 11	Alice McVarish . . .	Personal injuries	200 00

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
May 11	Mary Mullen	Personal injuries	\$100 00
" 15	George B. Appleton .	Personal injuries	250 00
" 15	Dennis McCarthy . .	Personal injuries	500 00
" 15	Mary McCarthy . . .	Personal injuries and damage to clothing	75 00
" 15	Norah Wallace	Personal injuries and damage to clothing	125 00
" 15	John F. Young . . .	Bill for attendance on injured child . .	48 00
" 18	John R. Roche	Personal injuries	400 00
" 22	Margaret Miskel . . .	Personal injuries	300 00
" 25	John Fritz	Personal injuries	150 00
" 25	Charles H.K. Sturgeon	Personal injuries	75 00
" 25	Lydia Whitehead . .	Personal injuries	350 00
" 29	Mary A. Duffy	Personal injuries	250 00
" 29	Agnes G. Kelley . .	Personal injuries	250 00
" 29	James Sullivan	Damage to carriage	46 50

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
May 1	Charles H. Huxford .	Personal injuries	\$250 00
" 15	Ann M. Morrison . .	Personal injuries	175 00
" 22	Annie B. Hall	Personal injuries	300 00

CLAIMS REPORTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Date of Vote.	Name.	VOTE.
May 1	Josiah W. Pierce	Leave to withdraw.
" 1	Ann Stone	Leave to withdraw.
" 1	Lucy M. Winslow	Leave to withdraw.
" 8	Richard Dawson	Leave to withdraw.
" 8	Sarah A. Gillard	Leave to withdraw.
" 8	Clark Powers	Leave to withdraw.
" 8	Rosa Zeidenross	Leave to withdraw.
" 11	Annie F. Doherty	Leave to withdraw.
" 11	Michael Donnelly	Leave to withdraw.
" 11	William C. Donovan	Leave to withdraw.

Date of Vote.		Name.	VOTE.
May	11	Mary Dunn	Leave to withdraw.
"	15	Bridget Griffin	Leave to withdraw.
"	15	Margaret Maloney	Leave to withdraw.
"	15	C. F. Richards	Leave to withdraw.
"	18	Henry B. Blackwell	Leave to withdraw.
"	18	Ansel T. Ricker	Leave to withdraw.
"	18	Marian Turner	Leave to withdraw.
"	22	James T. Brady	Leave to withdraw.
"	22	Emma J. Bucknam	Leave to withdraw.
"	22	Maria Holland	Leave to withdraw.
"	25	John J. Burke	Leave to withdraw.
"	25	Florence B. Viaux	Leave to withdraw.
"	29	L. F. Abbott	Leave to withdraw.
"	29	Herbert L. Berry	Leave to withdraw.
"	29	Maria Corkery	Leave to withdraw.
"	29	Michael J. Maloney	Leave to withdraw.
"	29	Stephen P. Weld	Leave to withdraw. }
"	29	Wm. H. and Eliza Hyde	To pay \$2,035.59 } *
"	29	Annie Walsh	To pay \$16.04 }

* Recommended by Law Department.

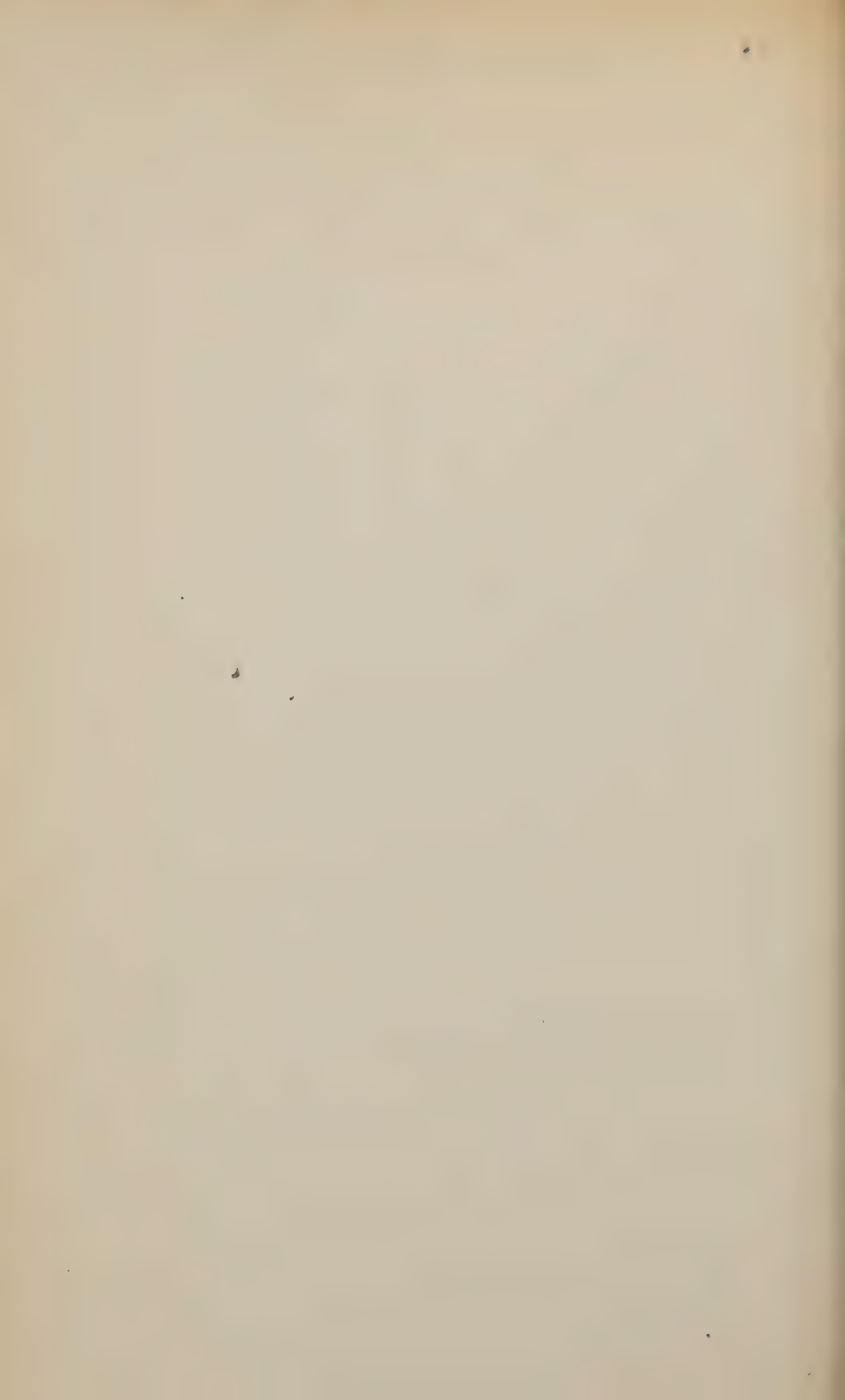
For the Committee,

JOHN H. LEE,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 5, 1894.

Ordered to be printed. Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,
Chairman.





REPORT
OF
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC GROUNDS DEPARTMENT
RELATIVE TO
PAYMENT OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS DURING JUNE, JULY, AUGUST,
AND SEPTEMBER, 1893.

CITY OF BOSTON.
IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 7, 1894.

The Committee on Public Grounds Department, to whom was referred the order concerning the payment of employees in the Public Grounds Department who worked Saturday afternoons during June, July, August, and September, 1893, having considered the subject, respectfully report no further action necessary, in accordance with the report of the Superintendent of Public Grounds herewith submitted.

For the Committee,

M. W. COLLINS.

CITY OF BOSTON.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS,
CITY GREENHOUSES, EAST CHESTER PARK, April 12, 1894.

Ald. ALPHEUS SANFORD, *Chairman of Committee on Public Grounds Department:*

DEAR SIR: In reply to the Committee on Public Grounds in reference to the order of the Common Council, dated March 22, 1894, "That the Superintendent of Public Grounds, through His Honor the Mayor, be requested to pay the em-

ployees in his department in 1893 who were required to work on the Saturday afternoons of June, July, August, and September, or report to this Council his reasons for not so doing," I beg to say, that the Public Grounds Department was not authorized to pay its employees extra for employment on Saturday afternoons during these months. On May 19, 1893, I received a request from the Mayor "to allow, in part compensation for their services, all employees of the city whose services can be dispensed with a half-holiday without loss of pay on Saturdays, beginning with Saturday June 3, 1893, and ending with Saturday September 30, 1893," but as Saturday is the most important and busiest day of the week in this department during these months, it was impossible to dispense with the services of a single employee, and no provision was made for paying them for *services not rendered*. I remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. DOOGUE,
Superintendent.

CITY OF BOSTON.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS,
CITY GREENHOUSES, EAST CHESTER PARK, April 17, 1894.

Ald. ALPHEUS SANFORD, *Chairman of Committee on Public Grounds Department:*

DEAR SIR: In addition to my communication of April 12, I wish to state that the total I was allowed to expend for last year's appropriation was \$82,582.09, and of this sum almost 62 per cent. was expended on labor.

I would also say that during the months of June, July, August, and September I paid \$1,594.41 for extra labor to the men who worked over nine hours per day, or six days per week and holidays. I remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. DOOGUE,
Superintendent.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 7, 1894.

Assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

SUBMITTING ORDER FOR

MUNICIPAL LOAN TO THE AMOUNT OF
\$1,076,000.

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 25, 1894.

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have had referred to them during the present year a number of requests and orders calling for appropriations for various municipal purposes, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of five million dollars. The amount which the city is authorized to borrow at the present time under the limit prescribed by law is \$1,076,000. The committee have considered carefully the various matters which have been referred to them, and have prepared an order which includes, according to their judgment, the most important matters, and those which should receive the earliest attention, and they have also provided as liberal amount for street improvements as the limit would allow. The committee accordingly submit herewith the accompanying order for adoption by the City Council.

For the Committee,

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be hereby directed to issue, at his discretion, and sell, either coupon bonds or registered certificates of indebtedness of the city of Boston, for the sum of one million and seventy-six thousand dollars; said bonds or registered certificates of indebtedness to be made payable at the office of the City Treasurer, Boston, twenty years from the date of the same, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the money received from the sale thereof, to the amount of one million and seventy-six thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz. :

CITY HOSPITAL:

New buildings	\$65,000
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FERRY DEPARTMENT:

New drop	10,000
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FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Engine House No 27, remodelling	5,000
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LIBRARY DEPARTMENT:

Old West Church, purchase of	55,000
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MARKET DEPARTMENT:

Drainage of Faneuil Hall and Quincy	
Market houses	10,000

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT:

New Lunatic Hospital	50,000
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SCHOOL-HOUSES:

Mechanic Arts High School,	
furnishing	\$25,000
Mather Primary school-house,	
South Boston	90,000
Primary school-house, Field's	
Corner, site and building	50,000
Primary school-house, Genesee	
st.	65,000
Primary school-house, Walpole	
st.	50,000
Primary school-house, Aber-	
deen District, site	6,000
	286,000

STREET DEPARTMENT:

Boylston-st. bridge, railing,	\$1,300
Chelsea-st. bridge, rebuilding,	30,000
Gold-st. bridge	15,000

Carried forward,

\$46,300	\$481,000

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$46,300	\$481,000
Street Improvements :		
Wards 1 and 2 .	\$10,000	
3, 4, and 5, .	20,000	
7 and 8 .	20,000	
9 and 10 .	20,000	
17 and 18 .	15,000	
19 and 22 .	15,000	
20 and 21 .	20,000	
23 and 25 .	30,000	
Ashmont st. . .	3,000	
Boylston st., Berkeley		
to Clarendon, as-		
phalting . . .	7,500	
Charles st. culverts, .	1,500	
Charter st. . . .	4,800	
Cottage st. . . .	2,000	
Dartmouth st., Boyls-		
ton st., to Com-		
monwealth ave. .	6,200	
Fay st., asphalt-		
ing	2,500	
Henchman st. . . .	3,000	
King st.	4,000	
Loring st.	2,000	
Lyndhurst st. . . .	4,000	
Melrose st.	7,500	
Mercer st. from Eighth		
to Ninth sts. . .	3,000	
Millett st.	2,500	
Oak st. from Harri-		
son ave. to Wash-		
ington st.	6,000	
Park st.	3,000	
Second st., from I		
to L st.	8,000	
Spencer st.	5,000	
Thetford st.	2,500	
Tremlet st.	2,500	
Utica st. from Kneel-		
and to Beach . . .	4,000	
Unity st., asphalt-		
ing	2,200	
Willis st.	2,000	
		285,000
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$766,000

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$766,000
STREET LAYING-OUT DEPARTMENT:	
Extension of Columbus avenue and widening of Tremont, Pyncheon, Davenport, Benton, Burke, Coventry, Cunard, Sarsfield, and Walpole streets, 300,000	
Small widenings	10,000
	310,000
Total	<u>\$1,076,000</u>

Ordered, That any premium obtained by the said City Treasurer in the negotiation or sale of said bonds shall be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds for the redemption of the debt hereby created.



MAYOR'S MESSAGE

RETURNING WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL CERTAIN
ORDERS FOR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
MACADAMIZING ON EAST BROOKLINE, WEST
CANTON, IVANHOE, AND MADISON STREETS.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,

June 19, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval two orders, one transferring \$7,000 from the appropriation for Street Improvements, Wards 17 and 18, to special appropriations for "macadamizing" certain streets in those wards, and the other transferring \$3,000 from the appropriation for Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9, to an appropriation for "macadamizing" Madison street, Ward 19.

These transfers are open to two objections: first, that the work contemplated and called "macadamizing" seems really in these instances to be nothing more or less than repairs; and, second, because in my opinion it is useless for the city to spend any considerable sums of money in macadamizing the residential streets of the city. Such streets should be surfaced with some more permanent form of pavement; and although, of course, the money will not go as far, yet the results of the expenditure to the public will be much more valuable.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

STREET DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 13, 1894.

HON. N. MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The transfers passed on Monday by the Board of Aldermen in Wards 17 and 18 would seriously interfere with arrangements already made by this department to pave with granite blocks Dartmouth street from Tremont street to Boylston street. Dartmouth street has become a main thoroughfare, and the old macadam pavement, which is badly worn out, should be removed, and granite blocks substituted. The streets mentioned in the order are at present in fair condition, and there is no special reason why large sums of money should be expended on these streets.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. CARTER,
Supt. of Streets.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 21, 1894.

Assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

REGARDING THE

ACCEPTANCE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLA-
TURE OVER A VETO BY THE MAYOR.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,

May 26, 1894.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: My opinion is requested in answer to the following question: Whether an act passed by the Legislature containing a clause that the same shall take effect when accepted by the Mayor and City Council of Boston can be passed by the City Council over the veto of the Mayor.

I understand that your honorable body means by this to inquire whether the phrase "Mayor and City Council" has any different meaning than the phrase "City Council." When an act is passed to go into effect when accepted by the city of Boston, or when accepted by the City Council of Boston, it means that the act shall take effect when accepted by the City Council in the usual manner, that is, by concurrent vote of both branches, signed by the Mayor, or else by an order passed over the Mayor's veto.

If the phrase "Mayor and City Council," which is a new and unusual one, means only this, I do not see why the word "Mayor" should be inserted in an act. The phrase being a novel one, and not having received judicial interpretation, much light would be thrown upon the interpretation

of such an act by the report of the committee reporting the act, and by the proceedings of the Legislature that passed it. If it appeared by the proceedings that the word "Mayor" was inserted advisedly in order to give the Mayor an absolute veto power, that is, to provide that the act should not take effect unless he signed it after the City Council had accepted it, then this intention of the Legislature so expressed would, in my opinion, lead a court to construe the act as requiring the signature of the Mayor to the acceptance of the act.

The question not being asked in regard to some specific act, I cannot answer a general question of this kind more positively than I have done.

Yours truly,

THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 21, 1894.

Placed on file, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.



MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR

IN RELATION TO

MEMORIAL TABLET TO WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, June 28, 1894.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the City Registrar, in accordance with the request contained in an order passed by your honorable body on June 21, submitting a draft of a memorial tablet to be placed on the building occupying the site of the residence of Wendell Phillips, on Essex street, together with an estimate of the expense of providing the same.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 21, 1894.

Ordered, That the City Registrar, through His Honor the Mayor, be requested to report to the Common Council at its next meeting the draft of a Memorial Tablet to be placed on the building occupying the site of the residence of Wendell Phillips, on Essex street, together with an estimate of the expense of providing the same.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 21, 1894.

Passed.

A true copy.

Attest:

JOSEPH O'KANE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

OLD COURT HOUSE, COURT SQUARE,
BOSTON, June 25, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of Boston:

SIR: In accordance with the above vote, I beg leave to report the draft of an inscription for a marble tablet.

On inquiry it appears that a tablet, four feet by six feet, with incised letters two inches tall, will cost not over one hundred and fifty dollars.

By the kindness of Messrs. Lee & Shepard, the publishers of a "Life of Wendell Phillips," I am able to present a good representation of his Essex-street house, as it appeared prior to its demolition.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,
City Registrar.

HERE

WENDELL PHILLIPS RESIDED DURING FORTY YEARS,
DEVOTED BY HIM TO EFFORTS TO SECURE
THE ABOLITION OF AFRICAN SLAVERY IN THIS COUNTRY.

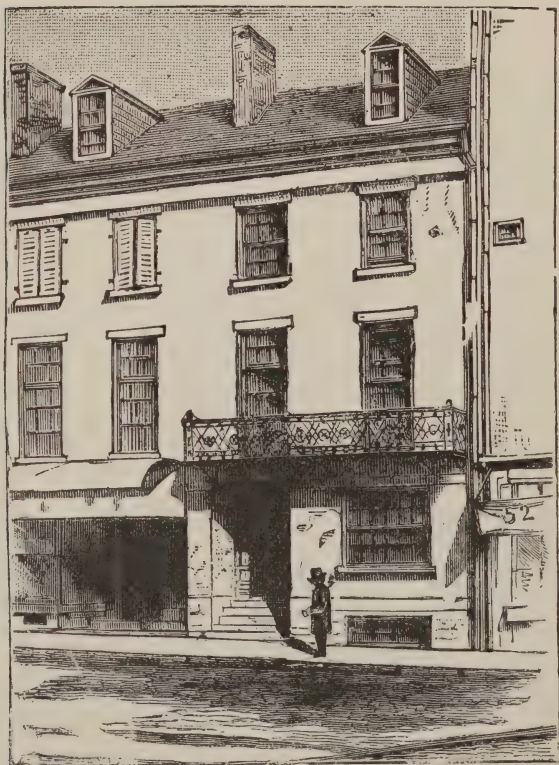
THE CHARMS OF HOME, THE ENJOYMENT OF WEALTH AND LEARNING,
EVEN THE KINDLY RECOGNITION OF HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS,
WERE BY HIM ACCOUNTED AS NAUGHT COMPARED WITH DUTY.

HE LIVED TO SEE JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT, FREEDOM UNIVERSAL,
AND TO RECEIVE THE TARDY PRAISES OF HIS FORMER OPPONENTS.
THE BLESSINGS OF THE POOR, THE FRIENDLESS, AND THE OPPRESSED ENRICHED HIM.

IN BOSTON

HE WAS BORN 29 NOVEMBER, 1811, AND DIED 2 FEBRUARY, 1884.

This Tablet was Erected in 1894, by Order of the City Council of Boston.



HOME OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESSEX STREET.



WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

NINETIETH LOCATION.

REVOCATION OF LOCATIONS IN CERTAIN
STREETS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 19, 1894.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of Amos L. Towle and others asking for the removal of the unused tracks of the West End Street Railway Company, respectfully report that they have heard the petitioners and the representatives of the company relative to the subject, and recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the committee,

CHARLES E. FOLSOM,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the West End Street Railway Company be hereby directed to remove, within sixty days from the date of the passage of this order, their tracks in the following-named streets :

Franklin street from Congress to Broad, Bowker street from Chardon to Sudbury, Fleet street from Hanover to Commercial, Milk street from Post Office square to Oliver, Oliver street from Milk to High, High street from Oliver across Fort Hill square to where overhead wires begin, Broad street

from Franklin street to end of wire near High street, and the tracks and wires in Division and Foundry streets from Dorchester avenue to West Fourth street; and the said company is hereby required to restore the surface of said streets to such a condition as the Superintendent of Streets shall approve.

Passed. Approved by the Mayor, June 21, 1894.

A true copy.

Attest :

JOHN T. PRIEST,
Assistant City Clerk.



MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF THE
CITY TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, July 2, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the month of June, 1894, and for five months of the financial year 1894-95, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1894, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, June 1, 1894 \$3,419,644 07

RECEIPTS IN JUNE, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector \$165,545 06

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Funds :

For Payment of Debt . . . 936,500 00

City Loans :

Laying Out and Construction of Highways, 4 % . . . 200,000 00

Cochituate Water Loans :

Additional Supply of Water, 4 % 5,775 00

Temporary Loan, 1894-95, anticipation of Taxes, 2 % . . . 250,000 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . . . 6,016 05

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . . . 738 63

Tax Titles, etc. 42 00

1,564,616 74

On account of the County of Suffolk :

City Collector 12,830 83

\$4,997,091 64

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 3

PAYMENTS IN JUNE, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$335,837 44
Pay-roll Drafts	854,556 06
Special Drafts	†601,156 86

\$1,791,550 36

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Liquor License Revenue	262,129 00
Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :	
Revenue collected in May	6,052 95
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund	2,900 00
Residue Tax Sales, etc.	2,663 72
Old Claims, City account	2,170 97
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894	2,000 00
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	928 42
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	625 87
Gibson School Fund	425 00
Public Library Trust Fund	350 00
Taxes refunded	126 72
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	100 00
Park Betterments refunded	38 70
Mystic Water-rates refunded	2 00

\$2,072,063 71

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :

Allowed by Auditor of the

County of Suffolk	‡\$62,133 05
Mayor's Special Draft	9,000 00
Bail refunded	150 00

71,283 05

\$2,143,346 76

* Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office for June	\$336,123 24
Less not paid	1,538 71
	\$334,584 53
Add paid on outstanding requisitions for current year	1,252 91
	\$335,837 44

† Includes interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$113,229 75
On Cochituate Water Debt	1,690 00
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	1,140 00
	\$116,059 75

‡ Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office for June	\$62,163 83
Less not paid	297 32
	\$61,866 51

Add paid on Outstanding Requisitions for the Current Year	266 54
	\$62,133 05

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, June 1, 1894	.	.	.	.	\$3,419,644 07
Receipts in June, 1894	.	.	.	.	1,577,447 57
Payments in June, 1894	.	.	.	.	\$4,997,091 64
Balance, June 30, 1894	.	.	.	.	2,143,346 76
					<u>\$2,853,744 88</u>

STATEMENT

For five months of the Financial Year 1894-95, beginning February 1, 1894, ending January 31, 1895.

Balance on hand February 1, 1894, from the financial year 1893-94	.	.	.	.	\$2,973,683 57
---	---	---	---	---	----------------

RECEIPTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector . . . \$3,372,839 96

Temporary Loan, 1894-95, anticipation of Taxes,

3 % . . . \$1,750,000 00

2½ % . . . 1,500,000 00

2 % . . . 750,000 00

————— 4,000,000 00

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

For redemption of Debt . . . 1,121,889 64

City Loans :

Laying Out and Construction of Highways, 4%, \$200,000

"Various Municipal Purposes," 4% . . . 61,500

————— 261,500 00

Cochituate Water Loans :

Additional Supply of Water,

4 % 11,775 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . . . 30,028 57

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with

Cashier, parties unpaid . . . 4,655 61

Tax Titles, etc. 97 71

. Carried forward,

\$8,802,786 49 \$2,973,683 57

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$8,802,786 49	\$2,973,683 57
On account of the County of Suffolk:		
City Collector . .	\$87,546 18	
Collateral Inheritance Tax . .	10,306 93	
Pay-roll Tailings . .	15 90	
	97,869 01	
		8,900,655 50
		\$11,874,339 07

PAYMENTS.

On account of the City of Boston :		
On Mayor's Drafts, —		
General Drafts	*\$1,756,835 00	
Pay-roll Drafts	3,748,528 68	
Special Drafts	†2,718,835 14	
		†\$8,224,199 12

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :		
Corporation Tax	\$4,710 74	
National Bank Tax	1,291 34	
Liquor License Revenue	263,631 00	
		269,633 08
Temporary Loan, 1893-94		92,850 00
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894,		14,000 00

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :		
Revenue collected		13,289 54
City Hospital, Trust Fund		5,000 00
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters		4,147 69
Old Claims, City Account		3,439 58
Residue Tax Sales, ...		3,377 73
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund		2,900 00

Carried forward, \$8,632,836 74

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office from February 1 . .	\$1,761,303 37
Less not paid	4,468 37
	\$1,756,835 00

† Includes Interest paid, as follows :	
On City Debt	\$417,815 01
On Cochituate Water Debt	345,795 24
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	9,784 00
On Mystic Water Debt	2,550 00
	\$775,944 25

† Includes Debt paid, as follows :	
City Debt	\$83,389 64
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00
	\$185,389 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$8,632.836	74
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	2,045	54
Taxes refunded	845	22
Gibson School Fund	425	00
Tax Titles, etc.	403	93
Public Library Trust Funds	350	00
Dorchester South Cemetery Trust Fund	300	00
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	300	00
Park Betterments refunded	265	50
Mystic Water-rates refunded	63	50
Tuition of Non-residents refunded	24	23
	\$8,637,859	66

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk:

Allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	*\$308,585	72
Mayor's Special Drafts, Commonwealth of Massachusetts:	†62,991	42
Collateral Inheritance Tax	10,306	93
County Fines to Com- plainant	480	40
Pay-roll Tailings	211	06
Bail Refunded	150	00
Bounty for destruction of seals	6	00
Old claims	3	00
	382,734	53
	\$9,020,594	19

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, February 1, 1894	\$2,973,683	57
Receipts	8,900,655	50
	\$11,874,339	07
Payments	9,020,594	19
Balance, June 30, 1894	\$2,853,744	88

* Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office from
February 1 \$308,895 44
Less not paid 309 72

\$308,585 72

† Includes Interest paid on County Debt \$53,991 42

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 7

Balance, June 30, 1894, per preceding statement, as follows :

Atlas National Bank	\$490,634 80	
Globe National Bank	104,790 95	
Howard National Bank	86,375 53	
Market National Bank	90,709 41	
National Bank of Redemption, ...	104,052 33	
National Bank of the Republic, ...	149,396 33	
National Revere Bank	251,338 26	
Second National Bank, general account	39,780 51	
Second National Bank, special account	330,522 47	
State National Bank	746,569 01	
National Security Bank, Pay- roll Tailings account	9,681 58	
Central National Bank	50,921 89	
National Security Bank	25,323 00	
		\$2,480,096 07
Cash and cash vouchers in office, includ- ing advances made on July Drafts, duly certified by the City Auditor, and ap- proved by the Mayor and County Auditor,		373,648 81
		<u>\$2,853,744 88</u>

The above balance is held for the following purposes :

For General Appropriations	\$2,254,401 40
“ Special Appropriations, money derived from loans	182,525 26
“ Special and Trust Accounts	416,818 22
	<u>\$2,853,744 88</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1894-95.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, July 2, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1894-95, as shown in the books in his office, July 1, 1894, including the July draft, — being six months' drafts, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1893-94 the amounts drawn July 1, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, June 30, 1894.

The July draft comprises special payments and weekly pay-rolls during the month of June, and pay-rolls and bills payable July 1, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
April 19th Celebration	..	..	..	\$700 00	\$700 00	..	\$698 85	\$1 15	
Architect Department.	..	..	..	21,000 00	21,000 00	\$1,039 95	9,586 31	11,413 69	
Assessing Department.	..	..	..	140,000 00	140,000 00	30,322 85	58,632 72	81,367 28	
Auditing Department.	..	..	..	28,700 00	28,700 00	2,336 84	14,354 84	14,345 16	
Board of Aldermen:	..	..	..	18,000 00	18,000 00	1,500 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	
Salaries of Board.	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,505 48	693 06	5,504 83	63	
Contingent Expenses.	..	\$5 46	..	57,000 00	186,131 18	16,093 31	101,529 09	84,602 09	
Soldiers' Relief.	..	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	3,255 87	21,239 04	48,700 96	
City Clerk Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
City Council:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Contingent Fund, Joint Committees.	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	635 00	3,224 75	2,275 25	
Incidental Expenses.	..	..	..	30,000 00	30,000 00	3,304 24	24,364 52	5,635 48	
City Debt Requirements:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
City Debt.	..	..	..	1,178,672 00	1,178,672 00	..	..	1,178,672 00	
Interest.	..	..	..	1,450,000 00	1,544,173 65	113,229 75	..	1,126,358 64	
City Loans, Redemption of.	..	..	..	..	1,121,889 64	..	1,121,889 64	..	
Payments to Date.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of City Debt Proper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt.	..	1,121,889 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cost of Redemption of Matured Bonds.	..	..	..	..	..	936,500 00	..	..	
City Messenger Department.	..	..	..	26,730 00	26,730 00	2,372 02	11,945 33	14,784 67	
Clerk of Committees Department.	..	..	..	12,200 00	12,200 00	1,028 98	6,092 04	6,107 96	
Collecting Department.	..	..	..	88,500 00	88,500 00	6,596 64	44,249 48	44,250 52	
Carried forward.	\$223,304 83	\$1,121,895 10	..	\$3,132,502 00	\$4,477,701 93	\$1,118,908 51	\$1,850,186 45	\$2,627,515 48	

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$223,304 83	\$1,121,895 10		\$3,132,502 00	\$4,477,701 93	\$1,118,908 51	\$1,850,136 45	\$2,627,515 48	
Common Council:									
Clerk's expenses				4,600 00	4,600 00	392 15	2,245 46	2,354 54	
Contingent expenses				5,800 00	5,800 00	1,399 50	5,343 94	456 06	
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									\$50,000 00
Damages by Dogs, etc.		275 50			275 50	19 00	275 50		
Engineering Department				36,300 00	36,300 00	4,224 21	18,179 44	18,120 56	
Ferry Department:									
Department Expenses				214,000 00	214,000 00	19,052 00	94,314 18	119,685 82	
Ferry boat "East Boston," remodeling			\$500 00		500 00		174 50	325 50	6,500 00
Rebuilding one drop									10,000 00
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses				1,035,000 00	1,035,000 00	97,448 56	448,669 02	586,330 98	
Leave of absence				15,000 00	15,000 00			15,000 00	
Fire-boat No. 2									
Franklin Trades School Fund	329,300 48	3,021 99			332,322 47		1,800 00	330,522 47	50,000 00
Health Department		25,241 50		142,000 00	167,241 50	16,685 80	86,810 26	80,431 24	
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses				280,000 00	260,000 00	22,787 76	134,082 24	125,917 76	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
New Buildings, City Hospital, Improved Sewerage	112,746 18				112,746 18	21,656 00	141,769 38	(\$20,023.30 to be provided for)	655,000 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:	15,344 10				15,344 10	5,988 39	25,043 22	(\$9,690.12 to be provided for)	50,000 00
Department Expenses				68,500 00	68,500 00	5,303 50	32,895 88	35,604 12	
Board of Appeal				2,000 00	2,000 00	130 00	325 00	1,675 00	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department				12,500 00	12,500 00	1,028 13	6,449 83	6,050 17	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$684,695 50	\$1,150,434 09	\$500 00	\$4,928,202 00	\$6,763,831 68	\$1,314,973 51	\$2,848,564 30	\$3,953,989 70	\$821,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>									
Inspection of Provisions Department	\$684,695 59	\$1,150,434 09	\$500 00	\$4,928,202 00	\$6,765,831 68	\$1,314,973 51	\$2,848,504 80	\$3,953,989 70	\$821,500 00
Lamp Department				3,225 00	3,225 00	276 65	1,607 01	1,617 99	
Law Department				582,500 00	582,500 00	48,419 49	272,251 45	310,248 55	
Laying out and construction of Highways				31,000 00	31,000 00	2,965 83	15,760 17	15,239 83	
Payments to date.	162,208 58		200,000 00		362,208 58		240,800 65	121,407 93	1,300,000 00
Board of Survey, \$30,897.03						10,146 13			
Sewer Construction						44,227 91			
Street Construction, 5,760.79						3,865 56			
Land Damages						312 50			
Interest on Debt		21,038 06			21,038 06	1,140 00	9,784 00	11,254 06	
Library Department:									
Department Expenses	6,708 90	3,541 10		155,000 00	165,250 00	12,658 15	70,308 50	94,941 50	
Branch Library, West End	4,944 00				4,944 00			4,944 00	
Market Department				12,450 00	12,450 00	987 46	6,291 57	6,158 43	
Mayor				33,000 00	33,000 00	2,805 48	14,576 74	18,423 26	
Mount Hope Cemetery Department		10,715 53		10,000 00	20,715 53	5,081 21	16,249 82	4,465 71	
Overseeing of the Poor Department				110,000 00	110,000 00	8,889 96	71,298 73	38,701 27	
Park Department:				112,000 00	112,000 00	9,864 98	41,283 73	70,716 27	
Department Expenses							709,622 44	(\$680,069.96 to be provided for.)	2,500,000 00
Public Parks	29,552 48				29,552 48				
Payments to date:									
Land						147,673 43			
Construction, 386,114.34						111,622 92			
Public Parks, Charlestown								101,661 96	
Public Park Lands						131 75		131 75	
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7						16,406 83	40,485 70	(\$40,485.70 to be provided for.)	350,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton									25,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$989,903 26	\$1,185,728 78	\$200,500 00	\$5,977,377 00	\$8,353,509 04	\$1,741,798 00	\$4,358,884 81	\$4,753,902 21	\$4,996,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
Phillips Street Fund, Income	\$989,903 26	\$1,185,728 78	\$200,500 00	\$5,977,377 00	\$8,353,509 04	\$1,741,798 00	\$4,358,884 81	\$4,753,902 21	\$4,996,500 00
Police Department	7,561 46				7,561 46			7,561 46	
Department Expenses									
Police Charitable Fund, Income				1,290,000 00	1,290,000 00	123,956 11	567,584 79	722,415 21	
Printing Department	2,942 78	3,817 00			6,789 78	770 00	4,580 00	2,179 78	
Public Buildings Department		3,689 20		45,000 00	48,689 20	4,533 21	25,589 16	23,100 04	
Public Buildings, Schools									
City Building, Dorchester st., cor. Fourth street				147,200 00	147,200 00	14,337 79	75,172 94	72,027 06	
Engine-house, Ashmont	12,000 00			190,000 00	190,000 00	11,999 05	75,556 97	114,443 03	
Engine-house and site, North End	6,319 87				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Engine-house No. 7*					6,319 87			56 49	
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston	35,000 00				35,000 00			35,000 00	
Fire Department, Headquarters, etc.	317 70				317 70			317 70	
Fire Department, Hospital for horses*	55,164 36				55,164 36	1,128 11	29,548 53	25,615 83	10,000 00
Ladder-house No. 1	22,956 90				22,956 90				
Library Building, Dartmouth street	312,286 48				312,286 48	39,923 44	5,514 00	17,442 90	
Police-station house 13, land and addition to	7,434 09				7,434 09		136,693 43	175,393 05	300,000 00
Ward-room, Ward 2, enlargement of	35 00						7,431 03	3 06	
Ward-room, Ward 25					35 00		33 31	1 69	
Public Celebrations				1,500 00	1,500 00			1,500 00	
Public Grounds Department:		397 41		27,600 00	27,997 41	5,433 40	14,033 40	13,964 01	
Department Expenses				90,000 00	90,000 00	18,570 42	52,875 15	37,124 85	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,451,921 90	\$1,193,652 39	\$200,500 00	\$7,768,377 00	\$10,614,731 29	\$1,962,469 53	\$5,359,760 90	\$6,014,248 37	\$5,306,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>									
City nursery and greenhouses,	\$1,451,921 90	\$1,193,632 39	\$200,500 00	\$7,708,677 00	\$10,614,731 29	\$1,962,469 53	\$5,359,760 90	\$6,014,248 37	\$5,306,500 00
Concreting walks, Common	2,997 76				2,997 76		210 34	2,787 42	25,000 00
Tudor Bequest	4,000 00				4,000 00	2,054 11	3,914 31	85 69	
Public Institutions Department:	296 84				296 84			296 84	
Department Expenses									
Barn Long Island	1,312 99			610,000 00	610,000 00	42,301 95	303,738 24	306,951 76	
New Buildings, Austin Farm, furnishing					1,312 99			1,312 99	
New Buildings, Long Island	13,858 73		22,950 00	6,000 00	6,000 00			6,000 00	
New Lunatic Hospital	49,819 34				36,808 73	10,253 33	30,235 53	6,573 20	57,050 00
Parental School for Boys	47,950 53				49,819 34	23,783 50	99,287 06	(\$49,467.72 to be provided for.)	60,000 00
Registration of Voters Department					47,950 53	25 00	11,249 10	36,701 43	
Registry Department				45,000 00	45,000 00	4,603 26	13,207 05	31,792 95	
Reserved Fund				33,000 00	33,000 00	3,001 03	16,907 83	16,092 17	
School Committee:				6,981 00	6,981 00			6,981 00	
Department expenses		1,181 12		1,840,000 00	1,841,181 12	277,446 72	1,045,052 76	796,128 36	
Gibson School Fund, Income,	1,881 91	818 75			2,700 66	89 01	537 40	2,163 26	9,000 00
Agassiz School-house, etc.	1,627 75				1,627 75		2,146 91	(\$518.16 to be provided for.)	
Agassiz School-house, furnishing								87	
Austin Primary School-house	8,000 00				8,000 00		7,999 13	21,474 54	5,000 00
Brighton High School-house, site and building	32,894 54				32,894 54	2,235 50	11,420 00	67,147 15	50,000 00
Cushman School-house, enlargement*	67,147 15				67,147 15				
Dorchester High School-house, land	12,000 00				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Frothingham School-house, wall	3,987 50				3,987 50	450 00	2,690 00	1,297 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,699,696 94	\$1,195,632 26	\$223,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,428,437 20	\$2,328,742 94	\$6,908,356 56	\$7,329,345 50	\$5,512,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,699,696 94	\$1,195,632 26	\$223,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,428,437 20	\$2,328,742 94	\$6,908,356 56	\$7,329,345 50	\$5,512,550 00
Grammar School-house, Bowdoin District, site and building						20,000 00	20,000 00	(\$20,000 to be provided for.)	130,000 00
Grammar School-house, Gibson District	29,924 23				29,924 23		12,400 72	17,523 51	70,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton	27 31				27 31			27 31	
Grammar School-house, Sloughton District, building, Grammar School-house, Sloughton District, site									90,000 00
Hancock School-house, Enlargement of yard									15,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, furnishing	17,307 61				17,307 61	307 44	9,834 44	7,478 17	38,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, tools, etc.	3,783 19				3,783 19	2,285 44	2,285 44	1,497 75	
Primary School-house, Canterbury and Sharon streets, Primary School-house, Dillaway District, furnishing	4,000 00				4,000 00		4,000 00	4,659 54	30,000 00
Primary School-house, Emerson District	9,984 29				9,984 29	5,000 00	5,324 75		
Primary School-house, Eustis street, new building	1,887 63				1,887 63		1,887 63		
Primary School-house, Genee Street	272 89				272 89		243 00	29 89	20,000 00
Primary School-house, Mor-ton Street	19,981 50				19,981 50		10,863 83	9,117 67	22,500 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street									15,000 00
	5,982 66				5,982 66				27,500 00
	27,481 25				27,481 25	12,000 00	12,100 02	15,381 23	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,820,329 50	\$1,195,632 26	\$223,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,549,069 76	\$2,368,835 82	\$6,987,429 75	\$7,390,904 87	\$5,968,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,820,329 50	\$1,195,632 26	\$223,450 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,549,069 76	\$2,388,335 82	\$6,987,429 75	\$7,390,904 87	\$5,968,550 00
Primary School-house, North of Broadway	19,982 15				19,982 15	4,750 00	14,065 75	5,916 40	13,000 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.	5,969 06				5,969 06	1,100 00	6,660 18	(\$691.12 to be provided for.)	9,000 00
Sales of School Property,* Wise Building, Sanitary Improvements				500 00	500 00			500 00	
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department				19,950 00	19,950 00	1,600 50	7,850 52	12,099 48	
Slaking Funds Department				2,500 00	2,500 00	185 98	1,279 69	1,220 31	
Statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut	12,789 80				12,789 80			12,789 80	
Street Department: Central Office				20,000 00	20,000 00	1,817 21	10,465 98	9,534 02	
Bridge Division				125,000 00	125,000 00	12,692 00	51,835 46	73,164 54	
Cambridge Bridges Division, Paving Division				12,000 00	12,000 00	771 67	5,029 22	6,970 78	
Sanitary Division		1,308 82		800,308 32	801,308 32	58,711 13	283,019 89	508,288 43	
Sewer Division				450,000 00	450,000 00	43,666 98	198,989 83	251,010 17	
Street Cleaning Division				320,000 00	320,000 00	23,807 91	117,596 37	202,403 63	
Watering Division		237 00		273,237 00	273,237 00	25,869 90	125,253 75	147,983 25	
Abolishment of Grade Crossings				100,000 00	100,000 00	13,529 23	28,978 20	71,021 80	
Allison Bridge	4,508 23					5,665 91	13,189 61	(\$13,189.61 to be provided for.)	
Berwick Park, Footbridge	6,000 00				4,508 23		4,508 23		
Doylston-street Bridge	1,432 82				6,000 00	7 00	7 00	5,993 00	
Bridge Improvements, Wards 12 and 13					1,432 82			1,432 82	
Broadway Bridge	501 77				501 77	292 70	292 70	209 07	
Charlestown Bridge	499 37				499 37		499 37		
Rebuilding Bridges to Watertown									750,000 00
Baker St., Ward 23	7,028 67				7,028 67		10 31	7,016 36	
Bellflower St.	1,350 40				1,350 40	516 20	516 20	884 20	
.	3,000 00				3,000 00			3,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,883,389 77	\$1,197,177 58	\$223,450 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$15,736,625 35	\$2,563,350 14	\$7,867,478 01	\$8,712,292 93	\$6,740,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,883,389 77	\$1,197,177 58	\$223,450 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$15,736,625 35	\$2,563,350 14	\$7,867,478 01	\$8,712,292 43	\$6,740,550 00
Blue Hill Ave., Faving	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	2,907 15	14,752 47	10,247 53	
Blakeville St.	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	770 40	1,500 00		
Burney St., Ward 22 *	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	926 30	2,000 00		
Bushnell St.	54,815 55	.....	.....	.....	54,815 55	47,516 70	141,119 49	(\$86,393.04 to be provided for.)	247,000 00
Commonwealth Ave.	14,700 00	.....	.....	.....	14,700 00	.....	558 00	14,142 00	
Congress and L Sts.	568 75	.....	.....	.....	568 75	.....	568 75		
Cranston St., Ward 23	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....	7,500 00	
Day St., Ward 22 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Bennet St., Asphalting *	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	212 75	212 75	1,787 25	
Mill St.	1,273 05	.....	.....	.....	1,273 05	.....	.....	1,273 05	
Montview St., Ward 23 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mt. Vernon St., Ward 24, Grade Damages	1,825 00	.....	.....	.....	1,825 00	.....	1,825 00	.....	
Newport St.	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	730 91	1,898 12	601 88	
Preston St.	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 1 . . . . .	.....	.....	12,200 00	.....	12,200 00	2,112 75	4,267 19	7,932 81	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 2	3,635 75	.....	13,500 00	.....	17,135 75	6,949 75	11,327 20	5,858 55	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 3	1,115 98	.....	.....	.....	1,115 98	.....	1,115 98	.....	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 4	4,037 43	.....	.....	.....	4,037 43	6,723 01	8,545 37	(\$4,507 94 to be provided for.)	11,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 5	537 82	.....	.....	.....	537 82	.....	537 82	.....	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 6	3,453 44	.....	10,550 00	.....	14,003 44	867 29	4,493 29	9,510 15	23,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 7	3,346 29	.....	.....	.....	3,346 29	.....	3,346 29	.....	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 8	5,169 29	.....	.....	.....	5,169 29	.....	.....	5,169 29	5,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,022,918 12	\$1,197,177 58	\$259,700 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$15,912,403 70	\$2,633,067 15	\$8,065,045 73	\$8,781,315 44	\$7,026,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,022,918 12	\$1,197,177 58	\$259,700 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$15,912,403 70	\$2,633,067 15	\$8,065,045 73	\$8,781,315 44	\$7,028,550 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9	3,513 88				3,513 88	15,496 28	29,499 58	(\$25,985.70 to be provided for.)	29,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 11	267 04				267 04	3,596 02	8,551 22	(\$3,284.18 to be provided for.)	15,000 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 12	1,890 69				1,890 69		1,890 69		
Street Improvements, Ward 6, ...	13,000 00				13,000 00	2,393 76	2,393 76	10,606 24	
Street Improvements, Ward 7, ...	18,668 54				18,668 54	81 20	81 20	18,587 34	
Street Improvements, Ward 8, ...	13,000 00				13,000 00	3,805 16	9,310 91	3,689 09	
Street Improvements, Ward 9, ...	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
Street Improvements, Ward 10, ...	5,000 00				5,000 00	477 32	477 32	4,522 68	
Street Improvements, Ward 12, ...	3,900 00				3,900 00			111 89	
Street Improvements, Ward 14, ...	14,500 00				14,500 00	1,518 17	1,518 17	12,981 83	
Street Improvements, Ward 15, ...	11,500 00				11,500 00	4,007 86	6,673 16	4,826 84	
17 and 18	15,000 00				15,000 00	547 40	547 40	14,452 60	
Street Improvements, Ward 25, ...	418 01				418 01			418 01	
Thetford St. Tunnel, Franklin Street, Brighton	3,000 00				3,000 00	822 15	822 15	2,177 85	
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St.						27 20	27 20	(\$27.20 to be provided for.)	10,000 00
Van Rensselaer place, Paving, ...	7,000 00				7,000 00	1,826 66	1,978 46	5,021 54	
Whiting St., Ward 21	450 00				450 00			450 00	
Sewer bet. Rosindale and West Roxbury	3,900 00				3,900 00	115 00	2,135 00	1,765 00	
Sewer Outlets, East Boston	280 00				280 00		280 00		
Sewers, Brighton			1,800 00		1,800 00		1,800 00		
Sewers, South Boston	2,486 47				2,486 47			2,486 47	
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.	2,348 05				2,348 05	12 50	115 06	2,232 99	
Stony Brook Damages	591 29				591 29		162 85	428 44	
	5,433 48				5,433 48			5,433 48	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$1,197,177 58	\$261,500 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,045,351 15	\$2,667,793 83	\$8,133,871 75	\$8,879,733 95	\$7,080,550 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$2,154,065 57	\$1,197,177 58	\$261,500 00	\$12,452,608 00	\$16,045,351 15	\$2,667,793 83	\$8,133,371 75	\$8,379,733 95	\$7,080,550 00
Street, Laying-out Department	20,178 91			17,500 00	37,678 91	1,762 92	20,127 95	17,550 96	4,450 00
Arklow Street									5,500 00
Bumstead lane, widening and extending	21,640 00				21,640 00		21,640 00		
Bunker Hill Street, between Tufts and Moulton Streets	16,000 00				16,000 00	4,300 00	4,300 00	11,700 00	10,000 00
Chambers Street, Ashland St. to Livingston Street	16,557 57				16,557 57		3,388 00	13,169 57	
Essex and Lincoln Streets	182,617 46				182,617 46	5,920 00	11,408 00	171,209 46	
Ham's Court Extension	8,500 00				8,500 00			8,500 00	
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets	71,500 00				71,500 00	29,420 00	176,120 00	\$104,630 00 to be provided for.)	200,000 00
Harvard Street	2,421 00				2,421 00		560 00	1,861 00	
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,200 00	
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing	2,631 98				2,631 98	110 06	1,091 73	1,540 25	
Ruth Street Extension	7,600 00				7,600 00	1,156 61	2,311 62	5,288 38	
Talbot Avenue	34,372 00				34,372 00	2,718 00	5,320 13	29,051 87	
Washington Street, Ward 25, Subway	20,000 00				20,000 00	617 27	21,114 71	\$1,114.71 to be provided for.)	38,000 00
Surveying Department						2,243 22	4,307 42	\$1,307.42 to be provided for.)	
Treasury Department						3,214 12	19,005 24	15,994 76	
Water Works						3,040 34	18,478 18	20,771 82	
Cochituate Water-Works 1	1,001,588 20				1,001,588 20	38,913 30	768,091 38	233,496 82	
Additional Supply of Water, Extension of Mains, etc.	35,741 84		11,775 00		47,522 84	18,116 39	89,947 45	\$42,424.61 to be provided for.)	2,494,225 00
High Service	48,524 89					35,826 63	102,695 38	\$102,695.38 to be provided for.)	
Protection of Water Supply	30,000 00				48,524 89	967 03	26,754 75	21,770 14	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$2,075,557 22	\$2,198,765 78	\$273,275 00	\$12,524,358 00	\$17,669,956 00	\$2,816,119 72	\$9,450,533 60	\$9,462,838 98	\$9,832,725 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

1 COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.					2 MYSTIC WATER-WORKS.				
	Appropriations for 1894-95.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.		Appropriations for 1894-95.	July Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.
Income Department . .	\$50,620 00	\$5,227 45	\$25,402 29	\$25,217 71	Income Department . .	\$13,430 00	\$1,026 46	\$5,273 18	\$8,156 82
Supply Department . .	390,000 00	31,067 43	165,408 31	224,591 69	Supply Department . .	128,000 00	15,075 59	60,206 85	67,793 15
Interest	839,117 00	1,690 00	345,795 24	493,321 76	Interest	2,550 00		2,550 00	
Sinking-Fund	229,380 00		229,380 00						
Extension of Mains, etc.	250,000 00	35,826 63	102,695 38	147,304 62					
						\$143,980 00	\$16,102 05	\$68,030 03	\$75,949 97
	\$1,759,117 00	\$73,811 51	\$863,681 22	\$890,435 78					
Refunded		\$928 42	\$2,105 54		Proportions paid under contracts			\$116,278 06	
					Refunded		\$2 00	63 50	
		\$74,739 93	\$870,786 76				\$16,104 05	\$184,371 59	

* All transferred.

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	476,275 00
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	\$56,307,910 15
	2,754,989 43
Gross debt, June 30, 1894	\$53,552,920 72
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	\$21,700,894 82
Receipts during 1894	922,865 95
	\$22,623,760 77
Payments during 1894	2,754,989 43
	\$19,868,771 34
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:	
Bonds	\$3,587 00
Betterments, etc.	227,096 77
Street construction assess- ments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	15,747 65
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	141,226 94
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	127,176 47
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	1,153 49
	515,988 32
Total redemption means, June 30, 1894	20,384,759 66
Net debt, June 30, 1894	\$33,168,161 06
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	\$55,831,635 15
Gross debt, June 30, 1894	53,552,920 72
Decrease	\$2,278,714 43
Net debt, December 31, 1893	\$33,720,111 93
Net debt, June 30, 1894	33,168,161 06
Decrease	\$551,950 87
City debt	\$32,826,871 74
County debt	3,659,000 00
Cochituate water debt	17,067,048 98
	\$53,552,920 72

BORROWING CAPACITY.

June 30, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$53,552,920 72	
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit) . . .	\$9,850,000 00		
Cochituate Water Debt, County Debt (Outside of limit)	17,067,048 98		
	2,881,000 00		
		29,798,048 98	
			\$23,754,871 74
Sinking-Funds	\$19,868,771 34		
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$8,151,227 18		
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	478,945 53		
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	561,288 40		
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	209,132 68		
		9,400,593 79	
			10,468,177 55
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		\$13,286,694 19	
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24	
Debt as above		13,286,694 19	
Right to borrow, under Chap 178, Acts of 1885, June 30, 1894		\$3,714,831 05	
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		3,738,500 00	
In excess		\$23,668 95	
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, June 30, 1894, estimated		\$4,815,352 00	
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		3,738,500 00	
		\$1,076,852 00	

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

June 30, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		\$1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,494,225 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7	¹ \$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,288,500 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Dec. 30, 1893 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		300,000 00
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Public Parks	500,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	New Buildings, City Hospital	300,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Schools	250,000 00	
Feb. 12, 1894 . . .	Charlestown Bridge	750,000 00	
April 13, 1894 . . .	Improved Sewerage	50,000 00	
June 8, 1894 . . .	Public Parks		1,000,000 00
June 25, 1894 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		1,000,000 00
		<u>\$3,738,500 00</u>	<u>\$6,094,225 00</u>
Inside Debt Limit	\$3,738,500 00		
Outside Debt Limit	6,094,225 00		
		<u>\$9,832,725 00</u>	

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



CITY COLLECTOR'S
MONTHLY STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

JUNE, 1894.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, July 2, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts in this department on account of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the month ending June 30, 1894, and the several accounts to which said receipts have been credited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

	Receipts in June, 1894.		Total Receipts for five months ending June 30, 1894.	
REVENUE TO BE CREDITED TO:				
APPROPRIATIONS.				
Board of Aldermen			\$5 46	
Cemeteries:				
Mount Hope Cemetery	\$1,495 50		10,715 53	
Cochituate Water-Works	12,266 33		1,001,588 20	
Franklin Trades School Fund			514 42	
Gibson School Fund Income	31 25		818 75	
Health Department:				
Evergreen Cemetery	181 50		241 50	
Library Department			3,541 10	
Mystic Water-Works	4,431 65		324,101 53	
Police Charitable Fund Income			3,817 00	
Printing Department	864 00		3,689 20	
Public Celebrations	397 41		397 41	
Street Department:				
Paving Division	121 35		1,308 32	
Street Cleaning Division			237 00	
School Committee:				
School Expenses, School Com- mittee			1,181 12	
		\$19,788 99		\$1,352,156 54
SINKING-FUNDS.				
Essex and Lincoln streets	\$86 00		\$86 00	
Harrison avenue	23 50		23 50	
Park Department			2,845 48	
Parkway, Dorchester	180 00		180 00	
Parkway, Old Harbor			871 24	
Parkway, Muddy River			4,200 92	
Parkway, West Roxbury	29 15		29 15	
Public Lands	822 50		2,187 50	
Small-Pox Hospital			75 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,141 15	\$19,788 99	\$10,498 79	\$1,352,156 54

	Receipts in June, 1894.		Total Receipts for five months ending June 30, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,141 15	\$19,788 99	\$10,498 79	\$1,352,156 54
Sewer, Ward 23, Washington street, etc.			55 51	
Sewer, Westville, Freeman, and Charles streets	30 06		30 06	
Sewer, Roslindale, W. Roxbury,	57 10		57 10	
Street Department:				
Paving Division			4,354 73	
Interest on Paving Division			17 59	
Laying out and Construction of Highways:				
Sidewalk Assessments	1,113 99		3,274 66	
Sewer Assessments	1,876 22		15,363 75	
Interest on Sidewalk Assess- ments	83 42		231 76	
Interest on Sewer Assessments,	57 96		721 22	
Construction of Batavia Street,	85 00		517 42	
Interest on Construction of Batavia Street	4 27		20 72	
		4,449 17		35,143 31
TRUST FUNDS.				
City Hospital Trust Fund			\$5,000 00	
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund, ...			100 00	
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund,	\$270 00		2,740 00	
		270 00		7,840 00
GENERAL REVENUE.				
City Clerk Department	\$1,274 00		\$3,167 00	
City Messenger Department			9 35	
Collecting Department, fees and charges	997 80		5,045 67	
Common Council:				
Incidentals			21 91	
Engineering Department	2 35		2 35	
Ferry Department	14,015 00		61,780 00	
Fire Department	762 32		1,000 56	
Hay Scales	15 65		120 65	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$17,067 12	\$24,508 16	\$71,147 49	\$1,395,139 85

	Receipts in June, 1894.		Total Receipts for five months ending June 30, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$17,067 12	\$24,508 16	\$71,147 49	\$1,395,139 85
Health Department:				
Quarantine	847 00		3,646 90	
Hospital Department	1,772 50		15,254 73	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar, ...			161 00	
Lamp Department			17 50	
Liquor Licenses	2,864 00		1,057,401 00	
Market Department	60 33		252 24	
Northampton-street District			50 00	
Overseeing of the Poor	228 17		3,885 69	
Park Department	466 77		1,273 70	
Pedlers	625 00		2,375 00	
Police Department	122 00		1,217 76	
Public Buildings			148 75	
Public Buildings — Schools			25 00	
Public Institutions:				
Almshouse, Charlestown	42 86		53 62	
House of Industry	4,071 45		13,713 99	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island	11 20		110 48	
Home for Paupers, Long Island	402 57		1,189 71	
Lunatic Hospital	601 05		4,834 18	
Marcella-Street Home	185 72		732 21	
Pauper Expenses			918 40	
Registration of Voters Depart- ment			6 66	
Rents	1,467 25		27,563 05	
Sale of City Property	6,400 00		6,500 00	
Sealing of Weights and Meas- ures	218 77		1,646 71	
School Committee:				
School Instructors:				
Tuition	27 61		8,737 65	
Dog Licenses	9,744 60		10,757 40	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$47,225 97	\$24,508 16	\$1,233,620 82	\$1,395,139 85

	Receipts in June, 1894.		Total Receipts for five months ending June 30, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$47,225 97	\$24,508 16	\$1,233,620 82	\$1,395,139 85
Income			294 00	
Stony Brook Improvement			56 00	
Street Department:				
Bridge Division	25 00		575 00	
Paving Division:				
Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	139 29		4,020 40	
Miscellaneous			94 00	
Interest on Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	3 61		25 87	
Sanitary Division	4,995 41		15,145 38	
Sewer Division:				
Miscellaneous	998 79		2,015 35	
Assessments			1,317 85	
Interest on Sewer Assess- ments	113 71		286 11	
Improved Sewerage			5,750 00	
Street-Cleaning Division	88 50		981 93	
Taxes 1893	84,202 98		654,734 13	
Taxes 1892	1,177 37		3,177 33	
Taxes 1891	27 00		71 02	
Taxes 1890 and older	14 00		158 63	
Corporation Tax 1893			44,270 63	
Interest on Taxes	3,427 94		17,171 68	
		142,439 57		1,983,766 13
County of Suffolk:				
Fines, Fees, and Costs	\$11,831 07		\$73,336 26	
House of Correction:				
Labor, Sale of Material, etc., ...	1,101 28		15,320 69	
Naturalization			7 00	
Peddlers	60 00		428 00	
		12,992 35		89,691 95
Total amount received and paid to City Treasurer		\$179,940 08		\$3,467,997 93



WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

NINETY-FIRST LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 25, 1894.

The Committee on Streets and Sewers, to whom was referred the petition of the West End Street Railway Company for leave to construct, maintain, and use double tracks on Lexington street, Shelby street, and Eagle street, also to establish and maintain the overhead electric system of motive power in operating its cars in said streets, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

JACOB FOTTLER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted the West End Street Railway Company to lay down tracks in the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down, maintain, and use double tracks in Lexington street, East Boston, from the point on said street where tracks now end to Eagle street; also double tracks from the tracks on Chelsea street through Shelby street to Eagle street; and on said Eagle street, with curves into proposed new car-house on said street, with all necessary curves, sidings, switches, connections, and cross-overs, said tracks and turn-outs being shown by red lines on a plan

made by A. L. Plimpton, dated May 21, 1894, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying the same, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of streets, and shall be approved by him. Also upon condition that said West End Street Railway Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the city clerk within thirty days from the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Ordered, That the consent of the Board of Aldermen be hereby granted to the West End Street Railway Company, to establish and maintain the electric system of motive power in the operation of its cars in the city of Boston by the overhead system, so called, as follows:

On Lexington street, East Boston, from the point on said street where the system now ends to Eagle street; from Chelsea street, on Shelby street to Eagle street, and on said Eagle street to and connecting with the proposed new car-house on the northerly side of said Eagle street.

And permission is hereby granted to the said West End Street Railway Company, to erect, maintain, and use such wires and iron poles, of the height of not less than twenty feet, at the places indicated by red circles or dots on the plans filed in the office of the Superintendent of Streets, dated May 21, 1894, as may be necessary to establish and maintain said overhead electric system of motive power.

The rights herein granted are upon condition that the whole work of constructing the same, and the kind and quality of material used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, and be approved by him.

Also, upon condition that nothing herein contained shall be deemed a limitation or waiver of any rights now possessed or that may hereafter be conferred on the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, to make rules and regulations pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the electric system, and the running of electric cars in the city of Boston.

Also, upon condition that said railway company shall accept this order and agree to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file such acceptance and agreement with the city clerk within thirty days from the passage thereof; otherwise it shall be null and void.

The work of locating said tracks and constructing said overhead system to be completed within ninety days from the date of the passage of this order.

Passed. Approved by the Mayor, June 27, 1894.

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GAS AND
ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMISSIONERS

SUSTAINING

APPEAL OF EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON, FROM AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN GRANTING LEAVE TO DURRELL, FITZ, & AINSLEY TO LAY WIRES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACROSS ESSEX STREET, BOSTON.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, June 19, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication received to-day from the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners sustaining the appeal of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company from the order of your Honorable Board approved February 19, 1894, granting permission to Durrell, Fitz, & Ainsley to supply a building across the street from their premises with electricity for lighting purposes.

I need not say that I dissent totally from the principle of this decision. To prevent the owner or lessee of an estate having surplus power at his disposal from selling the same,

either in the form of light, heat, or power, to occupants of neighboring estates, upon the ground that "it is the policy of the Commonwealth to give to the community in the purchase of its light the same advantages by State regulation and supervision which is given by competition in the sale of other commodities," seems to me to be an entire misapplication of the statute vesting in the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners an appeal from the orders of the Board of Aldermen. An argument which might be effective if addressed to the request of a new corporation seeking numerous locations in the streets for the purpose of general competition seems wholly inapplicable to the petition of an owner or occupant of real estate to distribute surplus power among his immediate neighbors.

I have never understood that it was the object of the legislation establishing the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to create absolute monopolies which could only be broken down upon proof of "inefficient service" or "unreasonable rates." A lower price offered in a particular case should generally, it seems to me, be a sufficient justification for a permit to do the business; and in the case in question, where it was simply proposed to use an existing conduit under a street, without disturbing its surface, I am wholly unable to see the justice of compelling the firm of Wheeler, Blodgett, & Co. to buy their light from the appellant corporation.

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
BOARD OF GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMISSIONERS,
BOSTON, June 16, 1894.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, City Hall, Boston,
Mass.:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the decision of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners in the matter of the appeal of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston from an order of the Mayor and Aldermen, granting permission to O. H. Durrell and others to lay electric wires through a conduit on Essex street, Boston.

Very respectfully,

J. T. LEARY,
Clerk.

BOARD OF GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMISSIONERS,
BOSTON, June 13, 1894.

In the matter of the appeal of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston from an order of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, granting permission to O. H. Durrell and others to lay electric wires through a conduit on Essex street, Boston,

Voted, That the said appeal of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company be sustained, and the said decision of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston be reversed and annulled.

A true copy.

Attest :

J. T. LEARY,
Clerk of the Board.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
BOARD OF GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMISSIONERS,
BOSTON, June 13, 1894.

Appeal of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, from an order of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston, in favor of O. H. Durrell et al.

The order appealed from, passed February 19, 1894, was as follows: "Ordered, That permission be hereby granted to Durrell, Fitz, & Ainsley to connect their building on the south-east corner of Essex and Kingston streets, and the building of Wheeler, Blodgett, & Co., on the north-east corner of Essex and Kingston streets, with electric wires, through a duct now located under the said Essex street, for the purpose of supplying Wheeler, Blodgett, & Co. with electricity for lighting purposes."

The copartnership of Durrell, Fitz, & Ainsley are tenants for a term of years of the building on the south-east corner of Essex and Kingston, in Boston. This property is owned in fee by the Boston Real Estate Trust, an association formed under a "Trust agreement," with a capital of five millions of dollars, to own and lease real estate in the city of Boston, and owning more than twenty different estates in that city. On the opposite side of Essex street is the Lawrence building, belonging to the trustees under the will of Sarah E. Lawrence. In the basement of the building leased by the appellees, the Boston Real Estate Trust constructed a steam plant used for heat, power, and for running the dynamo of the electric-light plant.

The appellees operate under their lease this heat, power, and electric-light plant, and have been selling heat, power,

and light to the other occupants of the building in which they conduct their large dry-goods business. The appellees, having a surplus of heat and power, desired to sell the same to Wheeler, Blodgett, & Co., tenants of the building owned by the Lawrence estate, and also, after the fire of 1893, in rebuilding, made arrangements with their landlord to construct the electric-light plant so that it should be large enough to supply the Lawrence building. On July 3, 1893, the Lawrence estate petitioned the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston for permission to lay a tube or pipe across Essex street from their estate to the estate of the Boston Real Estate Trust, and for permission to place steam-pipes in the same for the purpose of supplying heat and power to their building.

This petition was granted on August 15, 1893, and a permit to open the street was issued. When the trench was opened, in addition to the pipe named in the petition, a second pipe was laid therein by the appellees, for the purpose of running the electric-light wires involved in this appeal. Subsequently, the aldermen passed the order appealed against, which permitted electric wires to be carried through the second pipe to connect the two buildings.

Attorney-General *vs.* Walworth Light and Power Company, 157 Mass. 86, Holmes, J., considering the statute under which this appeal is taken, said, "The Legislature may think that a business like that of transmitting electricity through the streets of a city necessarily must be transacted by a regulated monopoly, and that a free competition between as many companies and persons as may be minded to put up wires and to try their luck is impracticable. Without wasting time upon useless generalities about the construction of statutes, it is enough to say that the statute before us had that consideration in view and must be construed accordingly."

As between corporations and individuals, it seems to be a wise policy to intrust the lighting of towns and cities, so far as said lighting involves the enjoyment of a public franchise, to perpetual bodies, subject to State supervision and regulation, and capable of continuous ownership, since the community as a whole is more safely and more economically served by such bodies.

The Legislature has, in the passage of this statute, indicated that the policy of the Commonwealth is to give to the community, in the purchase of its lights, the same advantages, by State regulation and supervision, which is given by competition in the sale of other commodities. The large lighting companies, holding valuable franchises, are com-

pelled to submit to the orders of this Board in regard to the quality and price of their light. The large company is required to satisfy all reasonable demands for extension, and in fact to furnish the whole community with light.

It is clear that, if isolated plants are permitted to exercise public franchises over limited areas in the city, the burden to each consumer of maintaining the general company will be enhanced; for such a removal of its customers, as would certainly happen by the multiplication of business like that conducted by the appellees in this case, would of necessity add to the cost of light to the whole community.

These principles have been recognized by the Board in its previous decisions, notably in the appeal of the Boston Electric Company *vs.* A. W. Perry, where it was admitted that Mr. Perry might supply a portion more cheaply than the whole of the territory, while the company could light the whole at a less rate than a part.

When the interests of the community demand it, competitive electric-lighting companies can be admitted by vote of the municipality, confirmed after appeal by this Board. If it were shown that a corporation rendered inefficient service or charged unreasonable rates, or defied legal restraint, these circumstances might be conclusive in favor of such appeal. None of these conditions, however, were claimed to exist in this case. If the appeal were dismissed in this case, there would be no reason for allowing any appeals entered against the exercise of the public franchise of using the streets to light a circumscribed territory, by any owner of an electric-light plant.

The multiplication of plants, exercising public franchises, and each lighting a limited area of the public territory, which would necessarily follow such a decision, would, in the first place, lead to great confusion, and, in the second place, would be detrimental to the general consumer, who must always be dependent upon the large general company, and for whom the company must maintain a sufficient plant and lines.

For the above reasons the appeal in the above case is sustained.

For the Board,

JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT,
Chairman.



CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OPINION

ON THE RIGHT OF THE

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH, AND LYNN
RAILROAD COMPANY

TO

OBSTRUCT BUTLER AND AUSTIN AVENUES.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL,
June 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN : I am asked for my opinion in reply to the following : " Ordered, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to give his opinion to this Board as to the right of the Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn Railroad Company to obstruct public travel on Butler and Austin avenues in the East Boston district by placing obstructions thereon." Butler and Austin avenues are private streets, and as such the city of Boston has no control over them, and has no power to remove obstructions from them, or to inquire into the legality of such obstructions. If these avenues have been open to public travel for so long a time that the railroad

company cannot lawfully obstruct passage on them over its location, then the remedy of the abutters is to apply to the Railroad Commissioners or to the courts.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 2, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OPINION

ON LEGALITY OF

APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
June 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN : My opinion is requested on the following question : Has the City Council the right to determine that a Board of Visitors, to consist of citizens of Boston, may be appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, to visit the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Public Institutions, and to hold office for a term not exceeding three years, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment? By Chapter 245 of the Acts of 1889 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act to establish the Commissioners of Public Institutions, and to place in their charge the public institutions of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk. The said Board of Commissioners by section 2 of said act were to have the charge and control of all the public institutions of the city of Boston and of the county of Suffolk, which were then under the charge and control of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions. By Chapter 418 of the Acts of 1890 it was provided that all officers except election officers, officers having sole or joint charge of a department, and members of boards

created by statute should hold office for terms of one year beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment. If the contemplated Board of Visitors are officers, then they are not officers created by statute or officers having sole or joint charge of the department, and cannot be appointed to hold office for a term not exceeding three years. In my opinion the City Council has not the right to determine that a Board of Visitors to consist of citizens of Boston may be appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, to visit the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Public Institutions and hold office for a term not exceeding three years, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment.

I am asked for my opinion on the following order: Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to appoint, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, a Board of Visitors, who shall be citizens of Boston, to consist of at least five persons, of whom a portion shall be women, whose term of office shall expire on May 1, 1895, who shall be empowered to visit the institutions of the city of Boston in charge of the Commissioners of Public Institutions, and make such suggestions and recommendations to the Mayor relative to the care and management of the institutions as they may deem advisable, and not to exercise any executive powers, and serve without compensation, said board to submit a report of their doings and recommendations to the Mayor and City Council before the expiration of their term of office. This order is merely a request to the Mayor, and is not in form an ordinance creating an office. I can see no legal objection to it, except that it is a request to the executive, and when passed would not be binding upon any one, it not being legislation concerning a subject over which the City Council has jurisdiction.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,

Corporation Counsel.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 2, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,

City Clerk.



EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Joint Rules of the City Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund, Joint Committees, on the July, 1894, Draft.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

THE QUINCY.

Committee on Architect Department:

May 11. Refreshments, T. J. Sullivan	\$1 00	
June 1. Ref., Miller	1 00	
	—	\$2 00

April Nineteenth Celebration:

Apr. 17. Ref., Fisher	1 00	
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City Messenger Department:

May 29. Ref., Reed, Hall, McMackin	3 00	
--	------	--

Fire Department:

May 22. Ref., Costello	\$1 00	
May 25. Ref., Donovan	1 00	
May 29. Ref., Wholey	1 00	
	—	3 00

Finance:

May 22, June 6. Ref., Boyle	\$2 00	
May 22. Ref., Briggs	1 00	
	—	3 00

Carried forward,

\$12 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$12 00
Gaston Eulogy :		
Apr. 25. Ref., Smith	\$1 00	
May 25, June 6. Ref., Whelton	2 00	
June 4. Ref., J. B. Collins	1 00	
		4 00
Health Department :		
Apr. 18, June 8. Ref., Bradley	\$2 00	
May 18, 25, June 1, 8. Ref., Gormley . .	4 00	
May 4. Ref., Andrews	1 00	
		7 00
Inspection of Provisions Department :		
May 19. Ref., Fields		1 00
Inspection of Buildings Department :		
Apr. 26, 27, 28, 30, May 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16, 23, 28, June 6. Ref., McMackin . .	\$15 00	
May 4, 5. Ref., Reinhart	2 00	
May 16, 18, 23, 25, June 6. Ref., King . .	5 00	
May 16, 23, 28, 29, June 5. Ref., O'Hara .	5 00	
		27 00
June Seventeenth Celebration :		
May 18. Ref., Tague, Donovan		2 00
July Fourth Celebration :		
May 11. Ref., Browne, Reinhart, Allston, King .		4 00
Legislative Matters :		
Mar. 21, 24. Ref., Coleman	\$2 00	
Apr. 27. Ref., Ruffin	1 00	
		3 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department :		
Apr. 3. Ref., Connorton, Ruffin		2 00
Ordinances :		
May 16, June 1. Ref., Reidy	\$2 00	
June 1. Ref., Whelton	1 00	
		3 00
Public Lands :		
Jan. 30, Feb. 24, 27, Mar. 13, Apr. 20, May 19. Ref., King	\$6 00	
Feb. 10, 14. Ref., Keenan	2 00	
Feb. 19, 21, Mar. 28, Apr. 10, 14, 17, 27, May 9, 15, 23. Ref., Rourke	10 00	
May 14. Ref., Briggs	1 00	
		19 00
Police Department :		
May 18, 25, June 1, 8. Ref., Griffin . . .	\$4 00	
May 18, 25, June 1, 8, 15. Ref., Carroll . .	5 00	
June 8. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
		10 00
Public Institutions Department :		
Mar. 13. Ref., Wise	\$1 00	
Apr. 13, 20, May 4. Ref., Smith	3 00	
May 25. Ref., Fields	1 00	
June 1. Ref., Battis	1 00	
June 8. Ref., O'Hara	1 00	
		7 00
Printing Department :		
Apr. 13, May 18, June 1. Ref., Connor . .	\$3 00	
Apr. 27, May 4, 11, 18, 25, June 1, Ref., Coleman	6 00	
May 18. Ref., Boyle	1 00	
		10 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$111 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$111 00	
Public Grounds Department:			
Apr. 17, 24, May 1. Ref., Andrews	\$3 00		
May 29, June 12. Ref., Carroll	2 00		
June 12. Ref., McCarthy	1 00		
		6 00	
Reopening of Navy Yard:			
June 11. Ref., Rourke		1 00	
Schools and School-houses:			
May 11, 12. Ref., Crowley	\$2 00		
May 25, 29. Ref., Mahoney	2 00		
		4 00	
Statues:			
May 2. Ref., Coleman		1 00	
Street Laying-Out Department:			
Mar. 24. Ref., Bradley		1 00	
Unused Tracks:			
May 21, June 4. Ref., O'Hara	\$2 00		
May 28. Ref., Reidy, Battis	2 00		
May 21. Ref., Connor	1 00		
		5 00	
Veterans in Street Department:			
May 25. Ref., Browne		1 00	
Water-Supply Department:			
Apr. 24, May 1, 15, 22, 29, June 5. Ref., Coleman . .		6 00	
			\$136 00
JOHN A. CONWAY.			
Architect Department:			
Apr. 17. Carriage, Shaw	\$7 00		
Claims:			
May 15. Carriage, Callahan, Patterson		7 00	
Ferry Department:			
May 12. Carriage, Jones, Riddle, Hayes . .	\$7 00		
May 14. Carriage, Gormley, Andrews, Bradley	7 00		
June 11. Carriage, Gormley, Bradley, Eagar	7 00		
		21 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:			
May 19. Carriage, O'Hara, Berwin, King . .	\$7 00		
May 24. Carriage, Reinhart, O'Hara, King, . .	7 00		
June 6. Carriage, O'Hara, King, McMackin, . .	7 00		
June 7. Carriage, Reinhart, O'Hara, King, . .	7 00		
June 8. Carriage, Reinhart, Berwin	7 00		
June 14. Carriage, Reinhart, O'Hara	7 00		
		42 00	
Ordinances:			
June 8. Carriage, Rourke		7 00	
Public Grounds Department:			
June 12. Carriage, Andrews, Wise		7 00	
Reopening Navy Yard:			
June 9. Carriage, Rourke, Donovan		7 00	
Stony Brook:			
Apr. 11. Carriage, Riddle		7 00	
			105 00
WM. F. HARRINGTON & Co.			
Inspection of Buildings Department:			
Apr. 26. Carriage, O'Hara, Berwin, McMackin	\$7 00		
May 25. Carriage, Prescho, O'Hara	7 00		
May 26. Carriage, O'Hara, King, McMackin, . .	7 00		
		\$21 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$21 00	\$241 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$21 00	\$241 00
Unused Tracks :		
June 4. Carriage, O'Hara	7 00	
		28 00

JOHN ELMS.

Abolition of Grade Crossings :

May 7. Carriage, Battis, Mitchell, Rourke,	\$7 00	
May 22. Carriage, Battis, Mitchell, Rourke,	7 00	
		\$14 00

Schools and School-houses :

May 31. Carriage, Battis, Crowley	7 00	
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Unused Tracks :

May 22. Carriage, Battis, Presho	7 00	
		28 00

T. J. SULLIVAN.

Inspection of Buildings Department :

Apr. 16. Carriage, O'Hara, McMackin, King	\$7 00	
Apr. 27. Carriage, McMackin, King, Reinhart	7 00	
June 5. Carriage, McMackin, King, Reinhart	7 00	
		\$21 00

Park Department :

May 11. Carriage, Carroll, Callahan, Hayes	7 00	
		28 00

JAMES CLAIR & Co.

Disposing of Offal :

May 25. Ref., Reinhart	\$1 00	
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Inspection of Buildings Department :

May 18, 19, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20. Ref., Reinhart	22 00	
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Public Lands :

May 2. Ref., Keenan	1 00	
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Schools and School-houses :

May 18. Ref., Wholey	1 00	
		25 00

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Architect Department :

May 18. Ref., Kelly	\$1 00	
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Claims :

May 15, 18. Ref., Norris	2 00	
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City Messenger Department :

May 29. Ref., Baldwin	1 00	
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Disposing of Offal :

May 21. Ref., Norris	1 00	
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Finance :

May 22. Ref., Norris	1 00	
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Fire Department :

May 15, 22, 25, June 12. Ref., Eagar	4 00	
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Hospital Department :

May 11, 29. Ref., Reynolds	2 00	
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Health Department :

May 18, June 1. Ref., Eagar	2 00	
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Inspection of Provisions Department :

May 19. Ref., Bartlett	1 00	
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Park Department :

May 16. Ref., Eagar	1 00	
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Carried forward,

\$16 00	\$350 00
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$16 00	\$350 00
Public Grounds Department:		
May 29. Ref., McCarthy	1 00	
Police Department:		
May 18, June 1. Ref., Reynolds	2 00	
Unused Tracks:		
May 21. Ref., Fisher	1 00	
Ward-room, Ward 22:		
May 25, 26. Ref., Reynolds	2 00	
		22 00

EDWIN R. WEBSTER.

Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
May 17. Carriage, Battis, Mitchell	\$7 00	
June 14. Carriage, Battis, Rourke, Tague, ...	7 00	
		\$14 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
Mar. 24. Carriage, Battis, Connorton	7 00	
		21 00

BRIGHAM'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

Fire Department:		
Apr. 28, May 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 22, 25, 29.		
Ref., Sears	\$13 00	
July Fourth Celebration:		
May 11. Ref., Sears	1 00	
Health Department:		
May 18, 25. Ref., Andrews	2 00	
Public Grounds Department:		
May 29. Ref., Andrews	1 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
May 25. Ref., Crowley	1 00	
		18 00

C. J. MAHONEY.

Inspection of Buildings Department:		
May 21. Carriage, Reinhart, King, McMackin	\$7 00	
Schools and School-houses:		
May 26. Carriage, Wholey, Shaw, Mahoney	7 00	
		14 00

CHARLES S. BROWN CO.

Finance:		
May 11. Carriage, Witt, Cochran, Mooney	\$7 00	
Public Grounds Department:		
June 12. Carriage, Carroll, Sullivan, Rourke, Brawley	7 00	
		14 00

M. HERLIHY & SON.

Health Department:		
May 25. Carriage, Wise	\$7 00	
Public Grounds Department:		
June 15. Carriage, Wise	7 00	
		14 00

P. CLARK & SONS.

Reopening Navy Yard:		
May 22. Carriage, Donovan, Cochran	\$7 00	
June 5. Carriage, Donovan, Rourke	7 00	
		14 00

Carried forward,

\$467 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$467 00
GREENWOOD BROS.	
Fire Department:	
June 15. Carriage, Sears	7 00
T. F. CALLAHAN.	
Architect Department:	
May 24. Carriage, Miller, Sullivan	7 00
HAZEN & QUINLAN.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
June 15. Carriage, O'Hara, Reinhart, King	7 00
F. L. BLANCHARD.	
Public Lands:	
June 2. Carriage, King, Rourke	7 00
JAMES F. ORMOND.	
Ward-room, Ward 22:	
May 26. Carriage, Shaw, Davis, Griffin, Reynolds	7 00
J. A. TURNBULL.	
Abolition of Grade Crossings:	
May 24. Carriage, Tague, Rourke	7 00
M. J. KELLY.	
Street Department:	
June 5. Carriage, Kelly, Fields	7 00
MCQUEENEY BROS.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
June 1. Carriage, McMackin, King, Reinhart	7 00
J. A. ROGERS.	
Abolition of Grade Crossings:	
May 26. Carriage, Rourke, Tague	7 00
AUGUSTINE P. TURNBULL.	
Abolition of Grade Crossings:	
May 5. Carriage, Tague, Donovan, Rourke	7 00
T. CASHMAN.	
Architect Department:	
Apr. 6. Carriage, Miller	7 00
C. P. LINNEHAN.	
Claims:	
June 15. Carriage, Callahan	7 00
CHARLES W. MULLEN.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
May 18. Carriage, King, McMackin, Reinhart	7 00
JAMES F. BARRY.	
Abolition of Grade Crossings:	
May 12. Carriage, Rourke	7 00
JOHN J. BROWN.	
Inspection of Provisions Department:	
May 28. Carriage, Baldwin, Fields	7 00
WM. T. DAVERN.	
Health Department:	
May 25. Carriage, Gormley, Andrews	7 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$579 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

7

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$579 00
RICHARD KELLY.	
Fire Department:	
June 16. Carriage, Eagar	7 00
N. Y. BRINTNALL.	
Schools and School-houses:	
May 25. Carriage, Gormley, Wholey, Battis	7 00
M. BARRY.	
Fire Department:	
June 16. Carriage, Wholey	7 00
GEO. E. READE.	
New Bridge to Charlestown:	
June 20. Carriage, Miller, Collins	5 00
BERNARD SMITH.	
Public Grounds Department:	
June 12. Carriage, Hallstram, Bryant	5 00
RICHARD BAXTER.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
June 15. Reinhart, Berwin	5 00
J. A. HENDRIE & BROS.	
Claims:	
May 28, 29. Ref., Patterson	\$2 00
Water-Supply Department:	
May 29, June 19. Ref., Robinson	2 00
	4 00
HENRY & BOLES.	
Market Department:	
Mar. 24. Ref., Desmond	\$1 00
Police Department:	
Mar. 16, 23. Ref., Desmond	2 00
	3 00
MRS. A. ATKINSON.	
Architect Department:	
May 25, June 8. Ref., Miller	\$2 00
June Seventeenth Celebration:	
May 18. Ref., Connorton	1 00
	3 00
PARK HOUSE.	
Contingent Expenses:	
May 24. Ref., Riddle	\$1 00
Finance:	
May 29. Ref., Everett	1 00
Health Department.	
May 15. Ref., Gormley	1 00
	3 00
R. A. STRANAHAN.	
Public Lands:	
Feb. 8, Mar. 7. Ref., Briggs	2 00
THE MOULTON.	
Public Lands:	
Mar. 14, 21. Ref., Briggs	2 00
BOYLSTON CAFÉ CO.	
Public Lands:	
Feb. 2. Ref., King	1 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$633 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$633 00
SILVER GRILL CAFÉ Co.		
July Fourth Celebration:		
May 11.	Ref., Patterson	1 00
J. O. RICKARD & Co.		
Finance:		
May 25.	Ref., Marnell	1 00
		<u>\$635 00</u>

Appropriation, 1894-95	\$5,500 00
Expenditures to July 1, 1894	3,224 75
Balance July 1, 1894	<u>\$2,275 25</u>



OPINION

OF THE

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

ON THE

QUESTIONS AS TO THE ENUMERATION OF VOTERS
IN WARDS OF CITIES, THE APPORTIONMENT
OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES, AND
WHETHER THERE IS A CONSTITUTIONAL PRO-
VISION THAT CITIES MUST ALWAYS CONTAIN
WARDS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representa-
tives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:*

We received on the 22d instant your order, adopted in concurrence, a copy of which is annexed, and we respectfully submit the following opinion:

First. Article XXI. and Article XXII. of the Amendments to the Constitution both provide as follows:

"In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration afore-

said shall determine the apportionment of representatives [or senators] for the periods between the taking of the census." There must, therefore, be an enumeration of the legal voters residing in every ward of a city which is to constitute in the next apportionment the whole or a part of any representative or senatorial district. Such wards must be wards in existence on the first day of May of the year in which the census is taken, and this is the only requirement of these Articles concerning the wards in which a census of the legal voters is to be taken. The Legislature, if it sees fit, can also provide for the enumeration of the legal voters residing in any other defined districts or parts of a city, but these Articles of the Constitution do not require this to be done. Under Stat. 1888, chapter 437, the new wards, if any, which may be created in pursuance of the first section, are undoubtedly the wards intended to be used in making the next apportionment of senators and representatives.

Second. Until the new apportionment is made, the old apportionment must be followed in the election of senators and representatives. These Articles of the Constitution require the apportionment to be made by the Legislature at its first session after the return of the enumeration. In the year 1895 a census must be taken on the first day of May, which is to be returned into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the last day of June. If there is a session of the Legislature begun and held in the year 1895 after the return of this enumeration, it is its duty to make the apportionment, and the apportionment may possibly be completed before the annual election in November of that year. If this happens, then this election must be held under the new apportionment. If there is no such session, then the Legislature at its session to be begun on the first Wednesday of January, 1896, must make the apportionment. The Legislature is to divide the Commonwealth "into forty districts of adjacent territory," each of which shall elect one senator; and "no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor." The Legislature is also to apportion to the several counties of the Commonwealth the representatives to which each county is entitled. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston and the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, unless special commissioners are elected for the purpose, "shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed" to divide each county into representative districts of contiguous territory, "and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city

shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives." A description of these districts "shall be returned by the Board to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices."

Unless, then, the new apportionment is complete before the annual election of the year 1895 is held, it must necessarily be held under the old apportionment. We do not feel called upon to consider whether it may not be possible that an apportionment may be considered as complete for the purpose of electing senators, and yet remain incomplete for the purpose of electing representatives, because the condition of things which might occasion such an inquiry is not likely to arise. The clause that "The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives [or senators] for the periods between the taking of the census" must mean that the apportionment is to be made upon the enumeration, and that the apportionment, after it is made, must determine the representative and senatorial districts and the number of representatives appropriate to each representative district until a new enumeration and an apportionment have been made. The enumeration and the apportionment are parts of one proceeding for distributing among the cities and towns of the Commonwealth in just proportion, every ten years, the senators and representatives to be elected during that period.

Third. These amendments to the Constitution were not passed to regulate the municipal organization of cities. The Constitution as originally framed made no provision for cities. Article II. of the Amendments first authorized the General Court "to erect and constitute municipal or city governments," etc., and "to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the Constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings." When Articles XXI. and XXII. were adopted, every city charter which had been granted contained provisions for dividing the city into wards; and we believe that up to the present time all city charters which have been granted contain similar provisions; and we are not aware of any intention on the part of the Legislature to create cities without wards. These Articles must be construed with reference to the facts existing at the time when they were adopted, and the provisions concerning wards must be held to apply to wards if they exist, not to require that

every city should be divided into wards. The number of legal voters in a city may be such as to make it necessary that it be divided into wards in order properly to constitute the representative or senatorial districts, or the number may be sufficient to constitute only a single representative district or a part of one. The town of Brookline, for example, had in the year 1890 sufficient population to become a city. It at present constitutes one representative district, entitled to one representative, and it is a part of a senatorial district. If it should be made a city, and retain the same population as it had in the year 1890, there is nothing in Articles XXI. and XXII. which requires that it should be divided into wards.

WALBRIDGE A. FIELD,
CHARLES ALLEN,
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR.,
MARCUS P. KNOWLTON,
JAMES M. MORTON,
JOHN LATHROP,
JAMES M. BARKER.

APRIL 28, 1893.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 5, 1893.

Whereas, By resolves dated May 21, 1886, the Legislature obtained the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth upon the proper construction of the Constitution, especially in regard to the meaning and effect of the words "ward of a city;" and

Whereas, Such opinion reversed the action of the Commonwealth as taken in 1865 and in 1875, and compelled the decennial apportionment in 1885 of senators and representatives to be made according to the lines of the wards in cities as they existed, on May 1, 1885, instead of the lines of new wards made after the taking of the decennial State census; and

Whereas, The Legislature by suitable enactments, and more especially by chapter 437 of the Acts of 1888, has undertaken to provide that the various cities of the Commonwealth may, between February 10 and May 1, in the year 1895, make a new division of their respective territories into wards, — but, of course, not by any reference to the

decennial State census which will be taken on the first day of May, 1895; and

Whereas, On the first day of May, 1895, there will be in every city the wards which have been in existence since 1885, which wards will be recognized at the State election in November, 1895, and at any special State election until November, 1896; and

Whereas, the above-cited opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court has set forth that, under the laws in force in 1886 (and which have since been repealed), there was "one system of wards for the purpose of electing councillors, senators, and representatives, and a different system of wards for all other purposes;" but the said court has not decided whether there can be, at the same time, two distinct systems of wards for the purpose of electing councillors, senators, and representatives;

Therefore, It is ordered by the General Court, in each branch thereof, that the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court be required upon the following important questions of law:

First. In case any city, in accordance with the terms of any statute upon the subject, shall have undertaken to make a new division of its territory into wards,—in the State decennial census of 1895, to be taken and returned into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall the enumeration of legal voters residing in each ward of such city be made according to such new division, or according to the ward lines which have been the indivisible parts of councillor, senatorial, and representative districts since 1885, and which will continue until the State elections in November, 1896?

Second. Under the terms of the Constitution, the census is to be taken in 1895, and a new apportionment of senators and representatives is to be made by the General Court at its first session thereafter, viz., in 1896. But by Articles XXI. and XXII. of the Amendments to the Constitution, the enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives and senators "for the periods between the taking of the census." What provision is made for the apportionment and election of members in the year following the census and before the new apportionment?

Third. Does the requirement that the decennial enumeration of legal voters shall specify the number residing in *each ward* in a city establish a constitutional provision that cities must always contain wards? If so, is there any definition establishing what constitutes a ward?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 5, 1893.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk.

SENATE, April 10, 1893.

Adopted, in concurrence.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE,
Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk House of Representatives.



CONTINGENT EXPENSES

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

In accordance with Rule 44 of the Rules of the Common Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund of the Common Council for three months to date.

JAMES H. DODGE,

City Auditor.

May June July
Draft. Draft. Draft.

1894.	THE QUINCY.	
Common Council:		
Jan. 18. Refreshments, Wise	\$1 00	
Jan. 20. Ref., Reidy	1 00	
Jan. 25. Ref., Boyle, Coleman, Rourke, ...	3 00	
Feb. 1. Ref., Roche, Coleman, Bradley	3 00	
Feb. 8. Ref., Bradley, Roche	2 00	
Feb. 15. Ref., Roche, Bradley	2 00	
Mar. 1. Ref., Coleman, Patterson, Roche, Allston, Ruffin, Carroll	6 00	
Mar. 1. Ref., McMackin, McCarthy, Reinhart, Keenan, Leary, Manks	6 00	
Mar. 1. Ref., Bradley, Connorton, Costello, Reidy, Robinson, Donovan	6 00	
Mar. 1. Ref., Gormley, Mahoney, Rourke, Whelton, Tague, Griffin	6 00	
Mar. 1. Ref., O'Hara, King, Miller	3 00	
Mar. 8. Ref., Hall, Donovan, Coleman, Manks, Roche, O'Hara	6 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	<i>\$45 00</i>	

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$45 00			
Mar. 8. Ref., Bradley, Ruffin, Jones, M. W. Collins, Tague, Carroll . . .	6 00			
Mar. 8. Ref., Reinhart, Keenan, Leary, Robinson, Mahoney	5 00			
Mar. 8. Ref., Whelton, King, Rourke,	3 00			
Mar. 15. Ref., Allston, Lynch, Ma- honey, O'Hara, Reidy, Tague . . .	6 00			
Mar. 15. Ref., Ruffin, Carroll, M. W. Collins, Whelton, Robinson	5 00			
Mar. 15. Ref., Rourke, Miller, Hall, Coleman	4 00			
Mar. 15. Ref., Leary, McMackin, Manks, Patterson	4 00			
Mar. 22. Ref., M. W. Collins, Dono- van, Leary, McMackin, Patterson .	5 00			
Mar. 22. Ref., Allston, Gormley, Car- roll, O'Hara, Whelton, Tague . . .	6 00			
Mar. 22. Ref., King, Ruffin, Boyle, Miller	4 00			
Mar. 29. Ref., Connorton, Lynch, Griffin, Gormley, Boyle	5 00			
Mar. 29. Ref., Rourke, Carroll, Whelton, Reinhart, Miller	5 00			
	— \$103 00			
B. & M. R.R. Property:				
Mar. 10. Ref., Smith	\$1 00			
Mar. 17, 24, 31. Ref., Griffin	3 00			
	— 4 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
Feb. 26, Mar. 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20. Ref., M. W. Collins	\$10 00			
Mar. 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 22, 23. Ref., Jones	9 00			
Mar. 13, 20, 22. Ref., Rourke	3 00			
	— 22 00			
Judiciary:				
Feb. 28. Ref., Connorton	\$1 00			
Mar. 3, 7, 10, 13, 21, 27, 30. Ref., Miller	7 00			
Mar. 3, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, 21, 26. Ref., Whelton	9 00			
	— 17 00			
Mather School:				
Feb. 23, Mar. 5, 10 Ref., Robinson .	\$3 00			
Mar. 7. Ref., Browne	1 00			
	— 4 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Feb. 28, Mar. 2, 17, 21, 23, 30. Ref., Gormley	\$6 00			
Mar. 2, 9, 14, 19, 23, 26. Ref., Rourke,	6 00			
Mar. 3, 5, 17, 23, 26, 30. Ref., Lynch,	6 00			
	— 18 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Mar. 12, 16, 17, 21. Ref., Robinson	4 00			
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Feb. 21. Ref., Reidy	1 00			
South Bay:				
Mar. 26. Ref., Reidy	\$1 00			
Mar. 30, 31. Ref., Ruffin	2 00			
	— 3 00			
Talbot-ave. Construction:				
Feb. 21, 23, 26, 28, Mar. 3, 5, 6. Ref., Leary	\$7 00			
Feb. 23, Mar. 12. Ref., Manks	2 00			
	— 9 00			
			\$185 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>			\$185 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 3

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$185 00		
Common Council:				
Jan. 25, Feb. 1, 8, 15, Mar. 1. Ref., Wise	5 00			
Mar. 15. Ref., Roche, Bradley, An- drews	3 00			
Mar. 22. Ref., Andrews, Manks, Cole- man	3 00			
Mar. 29. Ref., McCarthy, Ruffin, Manks, King, O'Hara	5 00			
Mar. 29. Ref., Tague, Cochran, Cole- man	3 00			
Apr. 5. Ref., Marnell, Allston, Hayes, Donovan, King, M. W. Collins	6 00			
Apr. 5. Ref., O'Hara, Carroll, Ma- honey, Whelton, Tague, Griffin	6 00			
Apr. 5. Ref., Lynch, Leary, Gormley, Manks, Cochran	5 00			
Apr. 12. Ref., Mahoney, Coleman, All- ston, Reed, Keenan, Jones	6 00			
Apr. 12. Ref., Carroll, Griffin, Brad- ley, Gormley, Browne, Tague	6 00			
Apr. 12. Ref., M. W. Collins, Manks, Ruffin, Boyle, Cochran, O'Hara	6 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Manks, Tague, M. W. Collins, Connorton, Marnell, Bart- lett	6 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Crowley, Mahoney, Bradley, King, Ruffin, Allston	6 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Lynch, Griffin, Rourke, Miller, Whelton, Carroll, Coleman	7 00			
Mar. 29. Ref., Andrews	1 00			
Mar. 22, 29. Ref., Bradley	2 00			
Apr. 5. Ref., Andrews, Rourke, Mil- ler, Baldwin	4 00			
Apr. 12. Ref., Miller, Rourke, Wholey, Apr. 26. Ref., Briggs, Reidy, Browne, May 3. Ref., Whelton, Leary, Coch- ran, Robinson, Coleman, Tague	3 00 3 00 6 00			
May 3. Ref., Connorton, Ruffin, Smith, Gormley, Briggs, McCarthy	6 00			
May 3. Ref., Bradley, Reidy, King, Carroll, M. W. Collins, Keenan	6 00			
May 3. Ref., Mahoney, O'Hara, Browne	3 00			
May 10. Ref., Rourke, Eagar, Gorm- ley, Briggs, Bradley, Reidy	6 00			
May 10. Ref., King, Griffin, Carroll, Keenan, Leary, Bartlett	6 00			
May 10. Ref., Allston, O'Hara, Browne, Reed, J. B. Collins, Emerson, Tague, — \$126 00	7 00			
B. & M. R.R. Property:				
Mar. 17. Ref., Smith	\$1 00			
Apr. 14, 28, May 12. Ref., Griffin	3 00			
	— 4 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
Mar. 31, Apr. 2, 4, 10, 13, 16, 24, 25, May 2, 9, 8, 14, 15. Ref., M. W. Collins	\$13 00			
Apr. 2, 6, 11, 28, May 2, 11. Ref., Rourke	6 00			
Apr. 11, 18, 23, 24, 27, May 5, 7. Ref., Jones	7 00			
	— 26 00			
Commonwealth Avenue:				
Apr. 4, 9, 10, 17, 23. Ref., Gormley	\$5 00			
Apr. 9, 23, 27, May 14. Ref., Wholey, Apr. 9. Ref., Emerson	4 00 1 00			
	— 10 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$166 00	\$185 00		

		<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$166 00	\$185 00		
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
Apr. 23, May 9. Ref., Leary	2 00			
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
Apr. 7. Ref., Battis	\$1 00			
Apr. 17, 24. Ref., Allston	2 00			
Apr. 17, May 8. Ref., Bradley	2 00			
Apr. 19, 24, May 5. Ref., Wholey	3 00			
May 15. Ref., Costello	1 00			
	—	9 00		
Judiciary:				
Mar. 27, Apr. 2. Ref., Connorton	\$2 00			
Apr. 2, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, 27. Ref., Whelton	7 00			
Apr. 2, 7, 10, 20, May 5. Ref., Miller	5 00			
	—	14 00		
Mather School:				
Apr. 10. Ref., Browne	\$1 00			
Apr. 9. Ref., Griffin	1 00			
May 5. Ref., Robinson	1 00			
	—	3 00		
Playground, Ward 17:				
May 8, 9, 11. Ref., Whelton	\$3 00			
May 8, 12, 14. Ref., Carroll	3 00			
May 12. Ref., O'Hara	1 00			
	—	7 00		
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 2, 3, 4, 7, 16, 20, 21, 25, 30. Ref., Lynch	\$9 00			
Apr. 6, 16, 20, May 2, 7, 9. Ref., Gormley	6 00			
Apr. 4, 9, 18, 20, 30. May 7. Ref., Rourke	6 00			
	—	21 00		
Playground, Neponset:				
Apr. 3, May 2, 12. Ref., Whelton	\$3 00			
Apr. 10. Ref., Manks, Patterson	2 00			
	—	5 00		
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Apr. 18, May 5, 9. Apr. 3, 7, 16, 23, 30. Ref., Griffin	\$8 00			
May 2, 5, Apr. 9, 28. Ref., Marnell	4 00			
May 4. Ref., Robinson	1 00			
	—	13 00		
Use of Bicycles:				
May 4. Ref., Costello	1 00			
South Bay:				
Mar. 7, 26, Apr. 6, 9. Ref., Baldwin, ...	\$4 00			
Apr. 4, 11, 14, 17, 20, 28, May 12. Ref., Reidy	7 00			
Apr. 2. Ref., Ruffin	1 00			
	—	12 00		
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Apr. 10, 12. Ref., Reidy	2 00			
Talbot Avenue, Construction:				
Mar. 14, 16, 17, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31. Ref., Leary, ...	8 00			
	—		\$263 00	
Common Council:				
Mar. 1, 8, 22, 29. Ref., Smith	\$4 00			
Apr. 5. Ref., Bradley	1 00			
Mar. 29, Apr. 5, 12, 26. Ref., Roche	4 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Leary, Andrews, Bald- win	3 00			
May 3. Ref., Andrews, Bartlett	2 00			
May 10. Ref., Andrews, Cochran, McMackin, Mahoney, Ruffin	5 00			
May 17. Ref., Carroll, Leary, Rourke, Marnell, Boyle, King	6 00			
	—			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$25 00	\$185 00	\$263 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 5

		<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$25 00	\$185 00	\$263 00	
May 17. Ref., Hall, Coleman, Allston, Wise, Connor, Jones	6 00			
May 17. Ref., Brown, Griffin, Manks, Gormley, McMackin, Keenan	6 00			
May 17. Ref., Hayes, McGuire, Reidy, Connorton, Whelton	5 00			
May 24. Ref., Roche, Rourke, Keenan, Donovan, Browne, Gormley	6 00			
May 24. Ref., Whelton, Wholey, Hayes, King, Ruffin, Griffin	6 00			
May 24. Ref., Coleman, Connorton, O'Hara, Costello, Carroll, Tague, Reidy	7 00			
May 31. Ref., Griffin, Shaw, Gorm- ley, Whelton, King, Carroll, Reidy, Rourke	8 00			
May 10, 17. Ref., Roche	2 00			
May 17. Ref., Costello, Bartlett	2 00			
May 24. Battis, Hall, Allston, Mc- Mackin, Boyle	5 00			
May 31. Ref., Hayes, O'Hara, Ruffin, Boyle, Mahoney, Reed	6 00			
May 31. Ref., Battis, Marnell, Mc- Mackin, Roche, Tague, Cochran	6 00			
May 31. Ref., Crowley, Allston, J. B. Collins	3 00			
June 7. Ref., Ruffin, Reinhart, Rourke, Keenan, McMackin, Lynch	6 00			
June 7. Rep., Whelton, Reidy, Car- roll, Battis, Crowley, M. W. Collins, ...	6 00			
June 7. Ref. Browne, J. B. Collins, Griffin, Connorton, Connor, Wood	6 00			
June 7. Ref. King, Leary, Mahoney, Boyle	4 00			
June 14. Leary, Carroll	2 00			
	—\$117 00			
B. & M. R. R. Property:				
May 19, June 9. Ref. Griffin	2 00			
City Telephones:				
June 4. Ref. Whelton, Reed	\$2 00			
June 4, 6. Ref. Browne	2 00			
	— 4 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
May 17, 21, 26, 31, June 1, 5, 6. Ref. M. W. Collins	\$7 00			
May 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31. Ref. Jones	10 00			
May 18, 25, 29, June 6, 8. Ref. Rourke	5 00			
	— 22 00			
Commonwealth Avenue:				
June 4. Ref. Wholey	\$1 00			
June 11. Ref. Gormley	1 00			
	— 2 00			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
April 30, May 2, 25. Ref. Leary	3 00			
Emergency Hospital, E. Boston:				
April 7, May 15. Ref. Bradley	\$2 00			
May 15, 22, 29. Ref. Allston	3 00			
May 29. Ref. Battis	1 00			
	— 6 00			
Judiciary:				
May 19. Ref. Whelton	\$1 00			
May 23, June 2. Ref. Miller	2 00			
	— 3 00			
Playground, Ward 16:				
May 22. Ref. Keenan	\$1 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1 00	\$159 00	\$185 00	\$263 00

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1 00	\$159 00	\$185 00	\$263 00
May 28. Ref. Wholey	1 00			
	—	2 00		
Playground, Ward 17:				
May 22, 28, June 2. Ref., Whelton . .	\$3 00			
May 22, 28, June 5. Ref., Carroll . .	3 00			
May 22, June 1, 9. Ref., O'Hara . .	3 00			
	—	9 00		
Playground, Ward 22:				
May 1, 2, 9, 16. Ref., Bartlett	\$4 00			
May 16. Ref., Reynolds	1 00			
May 19, 28, June 6, 12. Ref., Gormley,	4 00			
May 21, 23, 24, 25. Ref., Lynch . . .	4 00			
May 16, 21, 26, June 4, 9, 12. Ref.,				
Rourke	6 00			
	—	19 00		
Playground, Neponset:				
May 23. Ref., Whelton	\$1 00			
June 5. Ref., Hayes	1 00			
	—	2 00		
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
May 16, 23, 26, June 6, 11. Ref., Griffin,	\$5 00			
May 18. Ref., Marnell	1 00			
	—	6 00		
Use of Bicycles:				
May 18. Ref., Manks, Costello		2 00		
Sanitary Condition, Ward 1:				
May 23, June 6. Ref., Hayes	\$2 00			
May 25, 29. Ref., Tague	2 00			
June 2, 11. Ref., O'Hara	2 00			
	—	6 00		
Sanitary Condition, Ward 17:				
May 25, 28, 29, June 2, 4. Ref., M.				
W. Collins	5 00			
June 9. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
	—	6 00		
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
May 23, June 8. Ref., Wholey	\$2 00			
May 23. Ref., Reidy	1 00			
	—	3 00		
South Bay:				
May 11, 14. Ref., Baldwin	\$2 00			
May 23, 25, June 2, 4, 5, 6. Ref.,				
Ruffin	6 00			
May 29, June 4, 8, 11, 15. Ref., Reidy	5 00			
	—	13 00		
Widening Tremont Street:				
May 26. Ref., Fields	\$1 00			
June 5. Ref., Tague	1 00			
	—	2 00		
Widening Washington Street:				
May 21. Ref., Fields	\$1 00			
May 23. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
	—	2 00		
				\$231 00
JOHN A. CONWAY.				
Contingent Expenses:				
Apr. 6. Carriage, Rourke	\$8 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Mar. 10. Carriage, Rourke	\$8 00			
Mar. 26. Carriage, Lynch, Bartlett,				
Gormley	8 00			
	—	16 00		
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Mar. 31. Carriage, Reed	\$10 00			
Mar. 31. Carriage, Marnell	10 00			
Apr. 13. Carriage, Robinson	8 00			
	—	28 00		
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$52 00	\$185 00	\$263 00	\$231 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 7

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$52 00	\$185 00	\$263 00	\$231 00
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Mar. 17. Carriage, Riddle	8 00			
	—	60 00		
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Carriage, Briggs, Emerson .	\$2 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Lynch, Bartlett, Connor, Costello	6 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage Patterson, Riddle .	6 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Gormley, Rey- nolds	6 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, McInnes, An- drews, Keenan, Callahan	6 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Patterson, Manks,	6 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Sears, Emerson, Wise	5 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Reinhart, Wholey, Crowley	3 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Shaw	2 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Kelly, Wood . . .	6 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Smith, Reynolds, Briggs, Wise	4 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Gormley, Costello,	4 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Riddle, Robinson,	5 00			
May 3. Carriage, Patterson, Shaw, Silloway	6 00			
May 3. Carriage, Briggs	1 00			
May 3. Carriage, Cochran, Jones . .	5 00			
May 3. Carriage, Emerson	1 50			
May 3. Carriage, Kelly	6 00			
May 3. Carriage, Gormley, Rey- nolds, Costello	5 50			
May 3. Carriage, Keenan, Wholey . .	4 00			
May 3. Carriage, M. W. Collins, Tague, Roche, O'Hara	5 00			
May 10. Carriage, Briggs, Hall . . .	2 00			
May 10. Carriage, Patterson	6 00			
May 10. Carriage, Connor	3 00			
May 10. Carriage, Gormley, Costello,	5 00			
May 10. Carriage, Eagar, Browne, Reidy	4 00			
May 10. Carriage, Riddle, Manks, Robinson	6 00			
	—\$121 00			
Commonwealth Avenue Construction:				
Apr. 27. Carriage, Mitchell, Cutter, Sanborn, Osborn	\$8 00			
Apr. 27. Carriage, Gormley, Manley, Harnden, Duane	8 00			
Apr. 27. Carriage, Richmond, Brawley,	8 00			
	—	24 00		
Contingent Expenses:				
Feb. 28. Carriage, Rourke	\$8 00			
Mar. 7. Carriage, Rourke	8 00			
Mar. 24. Carriage, Rourke	8 00			
Apr. 27. Carriage, Rourke	8 00			
	—	32 00		
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
May 9. Carriage, Wholey	8 00			
Playground, Ward 16:				
May 19. Carriage, Wholey	8 00			
Playground, Ward 17:				
May 8. Carriage, Shaw	\$7 00			
May 12. Carriage, Patterson	7 00			
May 15. Carriage, Shaw	8 00			
	—	22 00		
Playground, Ward 22:				
Mar. 21. Carriage, Rourke	\$8 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$8 00	\$215 00	\$245 00	\$263 00
			\$231 00	

			<i>May</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>June</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$8 00	\$215 00	\$245 00	\$263 00	\$231 00
Mar. 23. Carriage, Gormley, Bartlett, Lynch	8 00				
Mar. 29. Carriage, Rourke, Lynch, Bartlett	8 00				
Apr. 6. Carriage, Gormley, Lynch, Bartlett	8 00				
Apr. 7. Carriage, Gormley, Lynch, Bartlett	8 00				
Apr. 18. Carriage, Gormley, Lynch, Reynolds	8 00				
Apr. 21. Carriage, Gormley	8 00				
Apr. 25. Carriage, Gormley, Lynch, Reynolds	8 00				
Apr. 28. Carriage, Gormley	8 00				
Apr. 28. Carriage, Rourke	8 00				
May 11. Carriage, Gormley	8 00				
	—	88 00			
Playground, Neponset:					
Apr. 10. Carriage, Patterson	\$8 00				
May 9. Carriage, Patterson	8 00				
May 14. Carriage, Patterson	8 00				
	—	24 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:					
Apr. 18. Carriage, Robinson	\$8 00				
Apr. 20. Carriage, Marnell	8 00				
Apr. 21. Carriage, Riddle	8 00				
Apr. 23. Carriage, Reed	8 00				
	—	32 00			
				359 00	
Common Council:					
May 17. Carriage, Bartlett, Costello, Reynolds	\$6 00				
May 17. Carriage, Lynch, Connor	4 00				
May 17. Carriage, Gormley	5 00				
May 17. Carriage, Patterson	5 00				
May 31. Carriage, Gormley, Costello, Reynolds	6 00				
May 31. Carriage, Callahan	2 00				
May 31. Carriage, Riddle, Manks, Patterson	7 00				
May 31. Carriage, Norris, Brown	4 00				
June 7. Carriage, Costello, Reynolds, Gormley	6 00				
June 7. Manks	4 00				
June 7. Lynch, Connor	4 00				
	—	53 00			
Playground, Ward 17:					
May 28. Carriage, Shaw	\$8 00				
June 4. Carriage, Shaw	8 00				
June 11. Carriage, Shaw	8 00				
June 19. Carriage, Shaw	8 00				
	—	32 00			
Playground, Ward 22:					
June 15. Carriage, Lynch, Bartlett	8 00				
Playground, Neponset:					
May 20. Carriage, Patterson	8 00				
Sanitary Condition, Ward 17:					
May 22. Carriage, Gormley	\$8 00				
May 26. Carriage, Shaw	8 00				
May 28. Carriage, Gormley	8 00				
June 9. Carriage, Shaw	8 00				
June 16. Carriage, Shaw	8 00				
	—	40 00			
Sidewalks:					
June 14. Carriage, Lynch	8 00				
School-house Site, Ward 6:					
May 17. Carriage, O'Brien, Patterson, Roche, Donovan	\$7 00				
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$7 00	\$149 00	\$245 00	\$622 00	\$231 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. 9

			<i>May</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>June</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$7 00	\$149 00	\$245 00	\$622 00	\$231 00
May 17. Carriage, Callahan, Costello, McCarthy, Hayes	7 00	14 00			
					163 00

TREMONT HOTEL COMPANY.

Common Council:

1893.		
June 22, 29. Ref., Emerson	\$2 00	
Dec. 28. Ref., W. F. Donovan	1 00	
June 29, Sept. 28. Ref., Briggs	2 00	
1894.		
Jan. 4, 25, Feb. 8, 15, Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5. Ref., Briggs	10 00	
Jan. 4, 6, 11, 18, 20, 25, Feb. 1, 8, 9, 12, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 7, 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5, Ref., Shaw	18 00	
Feb. 1, Mar. 22, 29. Ref., Hall	3 00	
Apr. 4. Ref., Allston	1 00	
Apr. 6. Ref., Ruffin	1 00	
		\$38 00

Contingent Expenses:

Mar. 19, 20, 21. Ref., Jones	3 00	
		41 00

Emergency Hospital, East Boston:

Apr. 10. Ref., Allston		1 00
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KELLY & GRAY.

Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:

Mar 30. Carriage, Leary	\$10 00	
Apr. 11. Carriage, Kelly	10 00	
		\$20 00

Sanitary Department, Ward 23:

Mar. 10. Carriage, Wood	\$10 00	
Apr. 6. Carriage, Kelly	10 00	
		20 00

Common Council:

Apr. 12. Carriage, Rourke, Miller . .	\$4 50	
Apr. 12. Carriage, Leary	3 50	
Apr. 26. Carriage, Miller	4 50	
Apr. 26. Carriage, Leary	3 50	
May 17. Carriage, Leary, Bradley . .	5 00	
		\$21 00

Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:

Apr. 11. Carriage, Leary	\$8 00	
May 11. Carriage, Kelly	8 00	
May 12. Carriage, Leary	8 00	
		24 00

Sanitary Department, Ward 23:

May 12. Carriage, Wood	8 00	53 00
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Common Council:

May 3. Carriage, Leary, Miller, Hayes	\$5 00	
May 10. Carriage, Leary, Miller, Hayes	5 00	
		10 00

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Common Council:

Mar. 22. Ref., Kelly, Reynolds, Eagar	\$3 00	
Mar. 29. Ref., Kelly, Leary, Sullivan, Mar. 29. Ref., Eagar, McMackin, Mahoney, Wood	3 00	
Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22. Ref., Sullivan	4 00	
Mar. 16. Ref., Norris	4 00	
	1 00	
		\$15 00

<i>Carried forward</i>	\$15 00	\$326 00	\$676 00	\$404 00
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		<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$15 00	\$326 00	\$676 00	\$404 00
B. & M. R. R. Property:				
Mar. 31. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
Mar. 27. Ref., Kelly, Wood, Leary . . .	\$3 00			
Apr. 10, 12. Ref., Kelly	2 00			
	5 00			
Mather School:				
Mar. 2, 3, 5. Ref., Browne	\$3 00			
Mar. 5, 13. Ref., Eagar	2 00			
	5 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Mar. 19, 20, 28, Apr. 4, 11. Ref., Reynolds	\$5 00			
Mar. 7. Ref., Bartlett	1 00			
Mar. 31, Apr. 10. Ref., Lynch	2 00			
	8 00			
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Mar. 14. Ref., Wholey	\$1 00			
Mar. 20. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Mar. 30. Ref., Kelly	1 00			
	3 00			
Talbot Avenue Construction:				
Mar. 12, 13. Ref. Leary	2 00			
	39 00			
Common Council:				
Apr. 5. Ref., Kelly, Eagar, Sears, Norris, Riddle	\$5 00			
Apr. 12. Ref., Wholey, Lynch, Reynolds, Wood, Eagar, Norris	6 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Leary, Kelly, Sears, Reynolds, O'Hara	5 00			
	\$16 00			
B. & M. R.R. Property:				
Apr. 7. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
Apr. 10, 17, 18. Ref., Leary	\$3 00			
May 7. Ref., Kelly	1 00			
May 9. Ref., Wood	1 00			
	-5 00			
Commonwealth Avenue:				
May 14. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
Emergency Hospital, E. Boston:				
May 8. Ref., Costello	1 00			
Mather School:				
Apr. 9. Ref., Eagar	1 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 18, 25, May 7, 8, 9. Ref., Reynolds	\$5 00			
May 8. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
	6 00			
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Mar. 7. Ref., Wholey	\$1 00			
Apr. 4, 18. May 8. Ref., Kelly	3 00			
Apr. 11, May 2. Ref., Wood	2 00			
	6 00			
Talbot Avenue Construction:				
Apr. 4. Ref., Leary	1 00			
	38 00			
Common Council:				
May 3. Ref., Wholey, Eagar, Norris, Wood, McMackin	\$5 00			
May 10. Ref., Kelly, Reynolds, Baldwin	3 00			
June 7. Ref., Reynolds, Eagar, Wholey, Gormley, Sullivan	5 00			
May 24, 31. Ref., Bartlett	2 00			
June 14. Ref., Eagar	1 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$16 00	\$365 00	\$714 00	\$404 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL. 11

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$16 00	\$365 00	\$714 00	\$404 00
May 17. Ref., Wholey, Eagar, Norris Reynolds, Baldwin	5 00			
May 24. Ref., Eagar, Kelly, Reynolds, Norris, Baldwin, McCarthy	6 00			
May 31. Ref., Eagar, Browne, Mc- Carthy, Kelly, Reynolds	5 00			
	— \$32 00			
City Telephone:				
May 29. Ref., Browne	1 00			
Commonwealth Avenue:				
June 11. Ref., Wholey	1 00			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
May 4, 5, 7, 15, 16, 19, 21. Ref., Leary, ...	\$7 00			
May 25, 28, June 4. Ref., Wood	3 00			
May 28, June 11. Ref., Kelly	2 00			
	— 12 00			
Emergency Hospital, E. Boston:				
May 29. Ref., Costello	\$1 00			
June 13. Ref., Wholey	1 00			
	— 2 00			
Mather School-house:				
May 26, 28. Ref., Browne	2 00			
Playground, Ward 16:				
May 19. Ref., Wholey, Keenan	2 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
May 23. June 6, 9, 11, 12, 13. Ref., Reynolds, ...	\$6 00			
May 23. June 6. Ref., Bartlett	2 00			
May 23. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
	— 9 00			
Sanitary Condition, Ward 17:				
May 26. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
Sanitary Dept., Ward 23:				
May 19, June 8. Ref., Wood	\$2 00			
June 13. Ref., Reidy	1 00			
	— 3 00			
	—			65 00
SILVER GRILL CAFÉ CO.				
B. & M. R. R. Property:				
Mar. 26. Ref., Riddle	\$1 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
Mar. 30. Ref., M. W. Collins	1 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Mar. 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21. Ref., Lynch	7 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Mar. 19, 20, 26. Ref., Marnell	\$3 00			
Mar. 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, Apr. 2, 6, 9, 11. Ref., Robinson	12 00			
Mar. 26, 27, 31, Apr. 4, 13. Ref., Reed, ...	5 00			
	— 20 00			
Sanitary Div., Ward 23:				
Mar. 30. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Talbot-ave. Construction:				
Mar. 7, 9, 19, 20, 21, 23. Ref., Leary	6 00			
	— 36 00			
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Ref., Reinhart	\$1 00			
Mar. 8, 15, 23, 29, Apr. 14. Ref., Hayes, ...	5 00			
Mar. 1, 8, 15, 29. Ref., Battis	4 00			
Mar. 1. Ref., Hall	1 00			
Mar. 29, Apr. 12. Ref., Robinson	2 00			
Mar. 8, 22. Ref., Lynch	2 00			
Mar. 10, 15, 22. Ref., McCarthy	3 00			
Mar. 29, Apr. 5. Ref., Patterson	2 00			
Mar. 22, 29, Apr. 5. Ref., Reed	3 00			
Mar. 22, 29. Ref., Riddle	2 00			
Apr. 26, May 10. Ref., Donovan	2 00			
	—			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$27 00	\$401 00	\$714 00	\$469 00

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$27 00	\$401 00	\$714 00	\$469 00
May 3. Ref., Rourke	1 00			
May 1. Ref., Miller	1 00			
Apr. 26, May 10. Ref., Norris	2 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Eagar, Patterson	2 00			
Apr. 12. Ref., Patterson, Donovan, McCarthy	3 00			
May 10. Ref., Robinson, McCarthy, Whelton, Shaw	4 00			
	<u>40 00</u>			
B. & M. R. R. Property:				
Apr. 28. Ref., Riddle	1 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
Apr. 21. Ref., Jones	\$1 00			
May 10. Ref., M. W. Collins	1 00			
	<u>2 00</u>			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
May. 9, 12, 14. Ref., Kelly	\$3 00			
Apr. 20, 21, 24. Ref., Leary	3 00			
	<u>6 00</u>			
Emergency Hospital, E. Boston:				
Apr. 10, 24, May 1. Rep., Battis	3 00			
Mather School:				
Apr. 20, 21, May 7. Ref., Robinson	3 00			
Playground, Ward 17:				
May 15. Ref., Whelton	\$1 00			
May 7, 8. Ref., Shaw	2 00			
May 9, 12. Ref., Patterson	2 00			
	<u>5 00</u>			
Playground, Ward 22:				
May 3. Ref., Lynch	1 00			
Playground, Neponset:				
Apr. 9, 25, May 2, 14. Ref., Patterson	\$4 00			
May 12. Ref., Manks	1 00			
May 2. Ref., Donovan	1 00			
	<u>6 00</u>			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
May 18. Ref., Marnell	\$1 00			
Apr. 16, 19, 23, 25, 30, May 2, 11. Ref., Robinson	7 00			
	<u>8 00</u>			
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
May 2, 16. Ref., Kelly	2 00			
	<u>77 00</u>			
Common Council:				
May 3. Ref., Reed, Kelly, Hayes, Donovan	\$4 00			
Apr. 25. Ref., Hayes	1 00			
Apr. 5, 12, 26. Ref., Battis	3 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Robinson, McCarthy	2 00			
Apr. 19. Ref., Donovan	1 00			
	<u>\$11 00</u>			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 28. Ref., Lynch	1 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Apr. 27. Ref., Reed, Robinson	\$2 00			
Apr. 18, May 4, 15. Ref., Reed	3 00			
	<u>5 00</u>			
	<u>17 00</u>			
EDWIN R. WEBSTER.				
Contingent Expenses:				
Feb. 28. Carriage, Jones	\$8 00			
Mar. 1. Carriage, Jones	8 00			
Mar. 10. Carriage, Jones	8 00			
Mar. 30. Carriage, Jones	8 00			
	<u>32 00</u>			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Jones	\$8 00			
Apr. 27. Carriage, Jones	8 00			
	<u>16 00</u>			
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$433 00	\$791 00	\$502 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL. 13

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$433 00	\$791 00	\$502 00
P. CLARK & SONS.				
Contingent Expenses:				
Mar. 14. Carriage, M. W. Collins	\$8 00			
Mar. 15. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00			
Mar. 23. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00			
Apr. 6. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00			
		32 00		
Playground, Neponset:				
Apr. 14. Carriage, Donovan	\$8 00			
Apr. 28. Carriage, Donovan	8 00			
May 12. Carriage, Donovan	8 00			
		\$24 00		
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
May 4. Carriage, Marnell	8 00			
			32 00	
Playground, Neponset:				
June 6. Carriage, Donovan	\$8 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Apr. 16. Carriage, Marnell	\$10 00			
June 5. Carriage, Marnell	8 00			
		18 00		
Sidewalks:				
May 22. Carriage, Marnell, Smith, Berwin	\$8 00			
June 7. Carriage, Marnell	8 00			
		16 00		
				42 00
CORNELIUS HURLEY.				
Playground, Ward 22.				
Mar. 26. Carriage, Bartlett, Gormley, Lynch	\$8 00			
Apr. 6. Carriage, Bartlett, Gormley, Lynch	8 00			
		\$16 00		
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
March 30. Carriage, Wood	8 00			
		24 00		
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 26. Carriage, Bartlett, Lynch, Rourke			8 00	
June 13. Carriage, Bartlett, Lynch	\$8 00			
June 7. Carriage, Bartlett, Rourke, Reynolds	8 00			
		\$16 00		
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
May 28. Carriage, Wood	\$8 00			
June 8. Carriage, Wood	8 00			
		16 00		
				32 00
JAMES F. ORMOND.				
Playground, Ward 22:				
Mar. 6. Carriage, Lynch	\$10 00			
Apr. 3. Carriage, Lynch, Rourke, Bartlett	8 00			
		18 00		
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Carriage, Smith, Reed	\$5 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Kelly, Wood	5 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, J. B. Collins, Eagar, Norris	3 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Battis, Jones, Cochran	5 50			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Silloway	4 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, ordered, not used,	1 50			
May 3. Carriage, Wise, Fields, ...	5 00			
May 3. Carriage, Whelton, King	2 00			
May 3. Carriage, Andrews	5 00			
		\$36 00		
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$507 00	\$831 00	\$576 00

		<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$36 00	\$507 00	\$831 00	\$576 00
May 3. Carriage, Sears, O'Kane . . .	6 00			
May 17. Carriage, Wise, Fields . . .	5 00			
May 17. Carriage, Robinson, Manks, Riddle	8 00			
	— \$55 00			
School House Site, Ward 6:				
May 17. Carriage, Reinhart, J. B. Collins, Wood	8 00		63 00	
Common Council:				
May 31. Carriage, Wood, Kelly . . .	\$6 00			
May 31. Carriage, Mitchell	8 00			
May 31. Carriage, Connor, Shaw, Bartlett	6 00			
May 31. Carriage, Sears, W. W. Da- vis, Andrews, McInnes	6 00			
June 7. Carriage, O'Brien, Miller, Silloway	1 50			
June 7. Carriage, Marnell, Donovan, Whelton, M. W. Collins	3 00			
	— \$30 50			
B. & M. R.R., Property:				
May 22. Carriage, Griffin	7 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
June 14. Carriage, Reynolds, Bartlett, Roche,	8 00			
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
Apr. 16. Carriage, Wholey, Costello, Allston	\$ 8 00			
May 4. Carriage, Wholey	8 00			
	— 16 00			
South Bay:				
Apr. 27. Carriage, Smith, Ruffin	8 00			69 50
M. BARRY.				
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Apr. 6. Carriage, Wholey	\$7 00			
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
Apr. 19. Carriage, Wholey	10 00		17 00	
May 23. Carriage, Wholey	\$7 00			
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
May 24. Carriage, Wholey	8 00			15 00
M. HARTIGAN.				
Playground, Ward 22.				
Apr. 14. Carriage, Reynolds, Lynch, Rourke	\$8 00			
Mar. 13. Carriage, Reynolds	8 00		16 00	
JAMES SULLIVAN.				
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Apr. 5. Carriage, Reidy	\$7 00			
South Bay:				
Apr. 6. Carriage, Reidy	7 00		14 00	
Apr. 6. Carriage, Baldwin	\$7 00			
Apr. 13. Carriage, Baldwin, Reidy	7 00			14 00
JOHN ELMS.				
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
Apr. 11. Carriage, Battis	\$7 00			
Apr. 19. Carriage, Bradley, Costello	7 00		14 00	
Apr. 11. Carriage, Bradley, Allston, Wholey	\$7 00			
Apr. 18. Carriage, Battis	7 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$14 00	\$568 00	\$908 00	\$660 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL. 15

		May Draft.	June Draft.	July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$14 00	\$568 00	\$908 00	\$660 50
Apr. 24. Carriage, Bradley	8 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Battis	8 00			
May 4. Carriage, Bradley	8 00			
May 8. Carriage, Bradley	8 00			
May 12. Carriage, Bradley	8 00			
May 12. Carriage, Battis	8 00			
			62 00	
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
May 24. Carriage, Battis	\$8 00			
May 25. Carriage, Bradley	8 00			
May 29. Carriage, Battis	8 00			
June 13. Carriage, Battis	8 00			
	\$32 00			
Sanitary Condition, Ward 1:				
May 24. Carriage, Battis	\$8 00			
June 13. Carriage, Battis	8 00			
		16 00		
				48 00
CROSBY AND CURTIS.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Carriage, Wise	\$3 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Mar. 31. Carriage, Riddle	7 00			
		10 00		
J. O. RICKARD & Co.				
Common Council:				
Mar. 8, 15, 22. Ref., Connorton . . .	\$3 00			
Mar. 15, 22, 29. Ref., Marnell . . .	3 00			
		\$6 00		
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Mar. 13, 27, 31. Ref., Marnell	3 00			
Talbot-ave. Construction:				
Mar. 12. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
		10 00		
Common Council:				
May 29. Ref., Marnell	\$1 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
May 26. Ref., Marnell	1 00			
Sidewalks:				
May 28. Ref., Marnell	1 00			
				3 00
JAMES F. MALONE & Co.				
Judiciary:				
Apr. 5. Carriage, Whelton		10 00		
Playground, Neponset:				
Apr. 16. Carriage, Whelton			8 00	
City Telephones:				
June 4. Carriage, Reed, Whelton	\$8 00			
Playground, Neponset:				
June 6. Carriage, Whelton	8 00			
Playground, Ward 17:				
June 7. Carriage, Whelton	8 00			
				24 00
G. T. COOLIDGE.				
Playground, Ward 22:				
Mar. 10. Carriage, Reynolds, Lynch, Bartlett		8 00		
EUGENE H. BAILEY.				
Contingent Expenses:				
Feb. 14. Carriage, Jones		8 00		
May 14. Carriage, Jones				8 00
JOHN MULHERN.				
Emergency Hospital East Boston:				
Apr. 14. Carriage, Costello		8 00		
May 21. Carriage, Costello			7 00	
May 24. Carriage, Costello				7 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$622 00	\$985 00	\$750 50

	<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$622 00	\$985 00	\$750 50
H. P. GALLUP & Co.			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:			
Mar. 31. Carriage, Robinson	8 00		
P. McDERMOTT.			
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:			
Mar. 30. Carriage, Kelly	8 00		
Common Council:			
June 7. Carriage, Kelly	\$5 00		
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:			
Apr. 18. Carriage, Kelly	8 00		
			13 00
A. D. LAWRENCE.			
Playground, Ward 22:			
Mar. 21. Carriage, Gormley	7 00		
J. A. HENDRIE & BROTHER.			
Common Council:			
Mar. 1, 8, 15. Ref., Reed	\$3 00		
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:			
Apr. 2, 4. Ref., Marnell	\$2 00		
Apr. 4, 5. Ref., Robinson	2 00	4 00	
			7 00
Contingent Expenses:			
Apr. 26. Ref., Jones	\$1 00		
May 11. Ref., M. W. Collins	1 00		
		\$2 00	
Conference Band Concerts:			
May 9. Ref., Reed	1 00		
Playground, Ward 17:			
May 8. Ref., O'Hara	1 00		
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:			
Apr. 24. Ref., Riddle	\$1 00		
May 1. Ref., Reed	1 00		
May 12, 14. Ref., Robinson	2 00		
		4 00	
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:			
May 1. Ref., Riddle	1 00		
			9 00
Common Council:			
May 17. Ref., Reed	\$1 00		
May 24. Ref., Manks	1 00		
May 31. Ref., Patterson	1 00		
May 17, June 7. Ref., Robinson	2 00		
		\$5 00	
Sanitary Condition, Ward 1:			
May 30. Ref., Patterson	1 00		
			6 00
BRIGHAM'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.			
Common Council:			
Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. Ref., Sears	5 00		
Apr. 5, 12. Ref., Crowley	\$2 00		
Apr. 12. Ref., Sears	1 00		
		\$3 00	
Talbot Avenue Construction:			
Apr. 2, 3. Ref., Leary	2 00		
			5 00
Common Council:			
May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Ref., Sears	\$5 00		
May 10, 17. Ref., Fields	2 00		
May 17. Ref., Crowley	1 00		
May 24. Ref., Andrews	1 00		
		\$9 00	
Widening Washington Street:			
May 12. Ref., Fields	1 00		
			10 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$657 00	\$999 00	\$779 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL. 17

		<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$357 00	\$999 00	\$779 50
JAMES E. MCGANN.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Carriage, O'Brien		3 00		
May 3. Carriage, O'Brien			3 00	
C. C. COLLINS.				
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:				
Feb. 21. Ref., Kelly		1 00		
Common Council:				
May 17. Ref., Kelly				1 00
HENRY & BOLES.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Ref., Shaw		1 00		
CHAS. S. BROWN CO.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 26. Carriage, Connors, Lynch . .	\$3 00			
Apr. 26. 3 carriages, ordered, not used,	4 50			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Browne	2 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, McInnes, Andrews,				
W. W. Davis, Bartlett	3 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, M. W. Collins,				
Roche, Tague, Connorton	4 00			
May 3. Carriage, Bradley	3 00			
May 3. Carriage, Riddle, Manks,				
Robinson	4 00			
May 3. Carriage, Donovan, Marnell,				
Connorton	5 00			
May 3. Carriage, Eagar, Norris,				
Browne	3 00			
May 3. 4 carriages, ordered, not used,	6 00			
May 10. Carriage, Whelton, Carroll .	1 00			
May 10. Carriage, M. W. Collins . .	2 00			
May 10. Carriage, Bradley	8 00			
	\$48 50			
Commonwealth Avenue:				
Apr. 27. Carriage, Wholey, Emerson,				
Mooney	8 00			
School House Site, Ward 6:				
May 17. Carriage, Battis, Fields, Mooney . .	5 00			
			61 50	
Common Council:				
May 17. Carriage, Shaw, O'Hara . .	\$4 00			
May 17. Carriage, Briggs, Allston . .	1 00			
May 17. Carriage, Browne, Baldwin .	5 00			
May 17. Carriage, Davis, Kelly, Wood,	6 00			
May 17. Carriage, Sears, Emerson . .	1 00			
May 17. Carriage, not used	1 50			
May 31. Carriage, Briggs, Fields . .	5 00			
May 31. Carriage, Everett	1 00			
May 31. Carriages, Baldwin, Eagar,				
Collins, Reidy	3 00			
May 31. Carriage, not used	1 50			
June 7. Carriage, Andrews, W. W.				
Davis, Sears	4 00			
June 7. Carriage, Patterson, Shaw,				
Riddle	6 00			
June 7. Carriage, Bartlett, Wood . .	5 00			
	\$44 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Apr. 30. Carriage, Robinson	5 00			
			49 00	
N. Y. BRINTNALL.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Carriage, Tague, Roche . .	\$5 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Bradley, Hayes . .	5 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$10 00	\$662 00	\$1,063 50	\$829 50

		<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10 00	\$662 00	\$1,063 50	\$829 50
Apr. 12. Carriage, King, Whelton . .	3 00			
Apr. 12. Carriages, O'Hara, Marnell, M. W. Collins	5 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Hayes, Bradley . .	4 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, O'Brien	5 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Donovan, Marnell,	4 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Baldwin, Eagar . .	4 00			
Apr. 26. Carriage, Whelton, King . .	2 00			
May 3. Carriage, O'Brien	5 00			
			42 00	
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
May 29. Carriage, Leary				8 00
WM. F. HARRINGTON & Co.				
Contingent Expenses:				
Apr. 14. Carriage, M. W. Collins	\$8 00			
Apr. 18. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00			
May 2. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00			
May 17. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00			
May 18. Carriage, M. W. Collins	8 00			
			40 00	
May 26. Carriage, M. W. Collins	\$8 00			
Playground, Ward 17:				
May 24. Carriage, O'Hara	8 00			
Sanitary Condition, Ward 1:				
May 23. Carriage, O'Hara	\$8 00			
June 7. Carriage, O'Hara	8 00			
			16 00	
Sanitary Condition, Ward 17:				
May 21. Carriage, M. W. Collins . .	\$8 00			
May 23. Carriage, M. W. Collins . .	8 00			
May 28. Carriage, M. W. Collins . .	8 00			
June 1. Carriage, M. W. Collins . .	8 00			
June 4. Carriage, M. W. Collins . .	7 00			
June 7. Carriage, M. W. Collins . .	8 00			
			47 00	
				79 00
F. L. BLANCHARD.				
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
Apr. 13. Carriage, Allston	\$8 00			
May. 5. Carriage, Allston	7 00			
May 12. Carriage, Allston	7 00			
			\$22 00	
Playground, Neponset:				
May 12. Carriage, Whelton	8 00			
			30 00	
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
May 29. Carriage, Allston	\$7 00			
June 4. Carriage, Allston	8 00			
June 16. Carriage, Allston	8 00			
June 20. Carriage, Allston	8 00			
			\$31 00	
Playground, Ward 17:				
June 2. Carriage, Whelton	7 00			
			38 00	
WM. H. BRETT ENGRAVING CO.				
May 17. Engrossing Resolutions to President Barry				
			25 00	
BOSTON CAB COMPANY.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 12. Carriage, Manks, O'Kane	\$6 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Jones, Battis	5 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Shaw, Silloway	3 00			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Everett	0 50			
Apr. 12. Carriage, Allston, Hall	2 00			
Apr. 12. 4 carriages, ordered, not used	6 00			
			22 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$662 00	\$1,223 00	\$954 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL. 19

		<i>May</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>June</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$662 00	\$1,223 00	\$954 50
CUMMINGS BROTHERS.				
Common Council:				
May 17. Carriage ordered, not used	\$1 00			
May 17. Carriage, Battis	3 00			
May 17. Carriage, Cochran	5 00			
May 17. Carriage, M. W. Collins, Tague . .	6 00			
May 17. Carriage, King, Whelton, Carroll .	3 00			
May 17. Carriage, Hayes, Mooney	3 00			
			21 00	
May 31. Carriage, Allston, Hall	\$3 00			
May 31. Carriage, Carroll, King, McMackin,	6 00			
May 31. Carriage, Hayes	6 00			
May 31. Carriage, Jones, Battis, Cochran .	7 00			
May 31. Carriage, O'Hara, M. W. Collins,				
Marnell, Donovan	6 00			
May 31. Carriage, Wise	5 00			
May 31. Carriage, Mooney, Rahell	3 00			
May 31. Carriage, Tague, Miller, Roche . .	6 00			
June 7. Carriage, Connorton	3 00			
June 7. Carriage, Bradley	5 00			
June 7. Carriage, Jones, Battis	5 00			
			55 00	
J. P. CLEARY.				
Commonwealth Avenue:				
Apr. 10. 2 carriages, Gormley, Wholey,				
Brawley, Emerson, Mitchell			16 00	
Playground, Ward 22:				
May 8. Carriage, Reynolds	\$8 00			
Sanitary Condition, Ward 17:				
June 4. Carriage, Gormley	8 00			
			16 00	
THOMAS H. SULLIVAN.				
Sanitary Condition, Ward 17:				
May 21. Carriage, Shaw	\$7 00			
May 23. Carriage, Shaw	8 00			
			15 00	
JOHN WELCH.				
Playground, Ward 17:				
May 10. Carriage, Patterson	\$7 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 28. Carriage, Lynch	8 00			
			15 00	
ALBERT B. STICKNEY.				
Common Council:				
May 10. Carriage, J. B. Collins, Shaw,				
Wholey, Reinhart, Keenan	\$6 50			
May 17. Carriage, Reinhart, Wholey, Eagar,	6 00			
			12 50	
June 7. Carriage, Reinhart, Wholey, Bald-				
win, Reidy			7 00	
ALEX. MCCARTY.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 26. Carriage, Sullivan, McCarthy, \$4 00				
South Bay:				
Apr. 27. Carriage, Sullivan	8 00			
			12 00	
Common Council:				
May 17. Carriage, Sullivan, J. B.				
Collins	\$5 00			
May 31. Carriage, Sullivan	6 00			
			11 00	
M. F. MILEY.				
Common Council:				
May 3. Carriage, Reidy, Baldwin,				
McCarthy	\$5 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$5 00	\$662 00	\$1,314 50	\$1,043 50

		<i>May</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>June</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$5 00	\$662 00	\$1,314 50	\$1,043 50
May 10. Carriage, Cochran, Jones . .	4 00			
	—		9 00	
PARK HOUSE.				
Common Council:				
Apr. 26. Ref., Riddle	\$1 00			
Apr. 30. Ref., Gormley	1 00			
May 3. Ref., Shaw, Manks	2 00			
May 10. Ref., Riddle, Manks, Pat-				
terson	3 00			
	—			
	\$7 00			
Playground, Neponset:				
May 3. Ref., Patterson	1 00			
	—		8 00	
Common Council:				
May 17. Ref., Riddle, Patterson . . .	\$2 00			
May 24. Ref., Shaw	1 00			
May 24, 31. Ref., Everett	2 00			
	—			
	\$5 00			
Contingent Expenses:				
May 11, 12. Ref., Jones	2 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
May 16. Ref., Robinson	1 00			
Playground, Ward 17:				
June 14. Ref., Shaw	1 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
May 16, 21, 30, June 4. Ref., Gormley	4 00			
Sanitary Condition, Ward 17:				
May 29, June 5. Ref., Gormley	2 00			
	—		15 00	
G. W. MAYNARD.				
Judiciary:				
Apr. 11. Carriage, Connorton			8 00	
Playground, Ward 16:				
May 23. Carriage, Keenan, Connorton, \$8 00				
Widening Washington Street:				
May 21. Carriage, Connorton	6 00			
	—		14 00	
W. P. HARRINGTON.				
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Mar. 31. Carriage, Griffin			8 00	
CHAMBERLAIN & GOWEN.				
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 25. Carriage, Lynch			8 00	
D. T. McCALLION.				
Playground, Neponset:				
May 8. Carriage, Hayes			7 00	
JOHN J. BROWN.				
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 19. Carriage, Reynolds, Lynch, Gormley,			7 00	
CHAS. L. HINDS.				
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
May 15. Carriage, Robinson			7 00	
H. E. SYLVESTER.				
Common Council:				
Mar. 8. Ref., Allston	\$1 00			
Apr. 5, 12. Ref., Connorton	2 00			
Apr. 12. Ref., Marnell	1 00			
	—		\$4 00	
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
Apr. 18. Ref., Marnell	1 00			
Talbot Avenue Construction:				
Apr. 4. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
	—		6 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$662 00	\$1,382 50	\$1,072 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL. 21

		<i>May Draft.</i>	<i>June Draft.</i>	<i>July Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$662 00	\$1,382 50	\$1,072 50
Common Council:				
May 10. Ref., Marnell	\$1 00			
Reclaiming Marsh Land, Ward 24:				
May 7. Ref., Marnell	1 00			
				2 00
JAMES CLAIR & CO.				
Common Council:				
Jan. 20. Feb. 8, 15. Ref., Emerson	\$3 00			
Apr. 26. Ref., Reinhart	1 00			
May 11. Ref., Mahoney	1 00			
				\$5 00
Sanitary Division, Ward 23:				
May 16. Ref., Wholey	1 00			
			6 00	
Common Council:				
May 25. Ref., Wholey	\$1 00			
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:				
May 22. Ref., Wholey	1 00			
Playground, Ward 22:				
Apr. 14, 18. Ref., Gormley	2 00			
				4 00
MRS. A. ATKINSON.				
Common Council:				
May 10. Ref., Connorton	\$1 00			
May 17. Ref., Miller	1 00			
				\$2 00
Judiciary:				
Apr. 25. May 12. Ref., Miller	2 00			
Washington Street Widening:				
May 12. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
			5 00	
Common Council:				
May 10, 24, 31. Ref., Miller	\$3 00			
May 31. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
				\$4 00
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
May 1. Ref., Leary	1 00			
Judiciary:				
May 9, 15, 19, June 4, 9. Ref., Miller	5 00			
Playground, Ward 16:				
May 15. Ref., Connorton	1 00			
Sanitary Condition, Ward 1:				
May 28. Ref., Tague	1 00			
Widening Tremont Street:				
May 26. Ref., Tague	1 00			
				13 00
J. J. DRISCOLL.				
Common Council:				
May 10. Carriage, Fields, Sears		3 50		
THE MOULTON.				
Common Council:				
Jan. 11. Ref., Briggs		1 00		
M. J. KELLY.				
Common Council:				
May 31. Carriage, Leary, Brawley, ...	\$5 00			
June 7. Carriage, Leary, Hayes	5 00			
				\$10 00
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:				
May 14. Carriage, Wood	\$8 00			
May 26. Carriage, Kelly	8 00			
May 28. Carriage, Kelly	8 00			
May 29. Carriage, Leary	8 00			
June 4. Carriage, Kelly	8 00			
June 4. Carriage, Leary	8 00			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$48 00	\$10 00	\$662 00	\$1,398 00
			\$1,091 50	

			<i>May</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>June</i> <i>Draft.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$48 00	\$10 00	\$662 00	\$1,398 00	\$1,091 50
June 11. Carriage, Kelly	8 00				
June 11. Carriage, Leary, ...	8 00				
	—	64 00			
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:					
May 29. Carriage, Bradley	\$8 00				
June 5. Carriage, Costello	8 00				
	—	16 00			
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:					
May 23. Carriage, Kelly	\$8 00				
June 6. Carriage, Wood	8 00				
June 13. Carriage, Kelly	8 00				
June 13. Carriage, Reidy	8 00				
	—	32 00			
Tremont Street Widening:					
May 28. Carriage, Leary	\$8 00				
June 8. Carriage, Leary	8 00				
	—	16 00			
		—			138 00
T. CASHMAN.					
Contingent Expenses:					
May 16. Carriage, Jones	\$8 00				
May 26. Carriage, Jones	8 00				
May 28. Carriage, Jones	8 00				
	—	\$24 00			
Emergency Hospital, East Boston:					
May 16. Carriage, Battis	8 00				
Playground, Ward 16:					
May 22. Carriage, Cochran	6 00				
	—				38 00
M. HERLIHY & SON.					
Cottage Hospital, Ward 23:					
June 13. Carriage, Wise	\$8 00				
Tremont Street Widening:					
June 6. Carriage, Fields	7 00				
Widening Washington Street:					
May 26. Carriage, Fields	7 00				
	—				22 00
JOS. A. TURNBULL.					
Sanitary Condition, Ward 1:					
May 25. Carriage, Tague	\$7 00				
June 12. Carriage, Tague	7 00				
	—	\$14 00			
Tremont Street Widening:					
June 7. Carriage, Tague	7 00				
	—				21 00
J. G. GAY.					
B. & M. R.R. Property:					
May 23. Carriage, Riddle	\$8 00				
Sanitary Department, Ward 23:					
May 24. Carriage, Riddle	8 00				
	—				16 00
PARK-ST. STABLE.					
Playground, Neponset:					
May 20. Carriage, Manks, Donovan,					
Hayes, Whelton	\$10 00				
Tremont Street Widening:					
June 6. Carriage, Tague	5 00				
	—				15 00
J. J. O'NEIL.					
Common Council:					
June 7. Carriage, Norris, Eagar, Browne .	\$5 00				
City Telephones:					
June 15. Carriage, Browne, Lynch	7 00				
	—				12 00
<i>Carried forward</i>			\$662 00	\$1,398 00	\$1,353 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMON COUNCIL. 23

	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>
	<i>Draft.</i>	<i>Draft.</i>	<i>Draft.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$662 00	\$1,398 00	\$1,353 50
RICHARD BAXTER.			
Common Council :			
June 7. Carriage Callahan	\$2 00		
Sidewalks :			
June 16. Carriage, Lynch	7 00		9 00
C. J. MAHONEY.			
Emergency Hospital, East Boston :			
May 29. Carriage, Wholey			8 00
THOS. LANE & SON.			
Sanitary Condition, Ward 1 :			
May 29. Carriage, Hayes			8 00
HENRY MCARDLE.			
Common Council :			
June 14. Carriage, O'Brien			8 00
J. J. GOODHUE.			
Playground, Ward 16 :			
May 19. Carriage, Emerson			7 00
CURRAN BROTHERS.			
Common Council :			
May 31. Carriage, Reinhart, Wholey			6 00
	<u>\$662 00</u>	<u>\$1,398 00</u>	<u>\$1,399 50</u>

Appropriation, 1894-95	\$5,800 00
Expenditures to July 1, 1894	5,343 94
Balance, July 1, 1894	<u>\$456 06</u>



LOAN ORDERS FOR \$900,000

FOR

VARIOUS MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be hereby directed to issue, at his discretion, and sell, either coupon bonds or registered certificates of indebtedness of the city of Boston, for the sum of one million and seventy-six thousand dollars; said bonds or registered certificates of indebtedness to be made payable at the office of the City Treasurer, Boston, twenty years from the date of the same, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the money received from the sale thereof, to the amount of one million and seventy-six thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz. :

CITY HOSPITAL:

New buildings	\$65,000
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FERRY DEPARTMENT:

<i>New drop</i>	10,000
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FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Engine House No. 27, remodelling	5,000
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LIBRARY DEPARTMENT:

Old West Church, purchase of	55,000
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MARKET DEPARTMENT:

Drainage of Faneuil Hall and Quincy	
Market houses	10,000

Carried forward,

\$145,000

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$145,000
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT:		
New Lunatic Hospital		50,000
SCHOOL-HOUSES:		
Mechanic Arts High School, furnishing	\$25,000	
<i>Mather Primary school-house, South Boston</i>	<i>90,000</i>	
Primary school-house, Field's Corner, site and building	50,000	
Primary school-house, Genesee st.	65,000	
<i>Primary school-house, Walpole st.</i>	<i>50,000</i>	
Primary school-house, Aber- deen District, site	6,000	
	— — —	286,000
STREET DEPARTMENT:		
Boylston-st. bridge, railing, ...	\$1,300	
Chelsea-st. bridge, rebuilding, ...	30,000	
Gold-st. bridge	15,000	
Street Improvements:		
Wards 1 and 2	\$10,000	
“ 3, 4 and 5, ...	20,000	
One-third of said amount to be set aside for street improvements in each Ward.		
Wards 7 and 8	20,000	
“ 9 and 10	20,000	
“ 17 and 18	15,000	
“ 19 and 22	15,000	
Ward 20	10,000	
“ 21	10,000	
Wards 23 and 25	30,000	
<i>Boylston st., Berk- eley to Clarendon, asphalting</i>	<i>7,500</i>	
Charter st.	4,800	
<i>Cottage st.</i>	<i>2,000</i>	
Dartmouth st., Boyl- ston st., to Com- monwealth ave.	6,200	
Fay st., asphalting, ...	2,500	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<u>\$481,000</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$481,000
Henchman st. . . .	3,000	
<i>Loring st.</i>	2,000	
<i>Melrose st.</i>	7,500	
<i>Mercer st., from Eighth to</i>		
<i>Ninth sts.</i>	3,000	
Oak st. from Harrison ave.		
to Washington st. . .	6,000	
Second st. from I to L st. .	8,000	
Utica st. from Kneeland to		
Beach	4,000	
<i>Unity st., asphaltting</i> . .	2,200	
<i>Norfolk ave.</i>	2,000	
Street improvements :		
Ward 24	28,000	
		285,000

STREET LAYING-OUT DEPARTMENT :

Extension of Columbus avenue and widening of Tremont, Pynchon, Davenport, Benton, Burke, Coventry, Cunard, Sarsfield, and Walpole streets, 300,000	
Small widenings	10,000

 310,000

Total	\$1,076,000
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Ordered, That any premium obtained by the said City Treasurer in the negotiation or sale of said bonds shall be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds for the redemption of the debt hereby created.

Passed in Common Council July 2, 1894.

Yeas, 55 ; nays, 15. Came up for concurrence.

In Board of Aldermen July 5, 1894.

Concurred. Yeas, 11 ; nays, 0.

"July 12, 1894. The foregoing orders are approved with the exception of the following ten items, which are disapproved for reasons set forth in the accompanying message, viz. :

Ferry Department, new drop	\$10,000
Primary School-house, Walpole street	50,000
Mather Primary School-house, South Boston .	90,000

Carried forward, \$150,000

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$150,000
Boylston st., Berkeley to Clarendon, asphaltting,	7,500
Cottage street	2,000
Loring street	2,000
Melrose street	7,500
Mercer street, from Eighth to Ninth streets .	3,000
Unity street, asphaltting	2,200
Norfolk avenue	2,000
	\$176,200

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor."

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 12, 1894.

The foregoing items vetoed by the Mayor, having been first reconsidered, were again put upon their passage, notwithstanding his objections, and were rejected. Yeas, none; nays, 11.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

A true copy.
 Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

NOTE.—The items in the aforesaid orders which were disapproved by the Mayor are printed in italics.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OPINION

ON RIGHT OF

WEST END STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

TO REQUIRE PARTIES MOVING BUILDINGS ACROSS
ITS TRACKS TO PAY FOR THE CUTTING
OF ITS WIRES.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,

July 16, 1894.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN: My opinion is requested concerning the "authority of the West End Street Railway Company to require individuals and corporations having permits to move buildings across the public streets, to pay for the wires which are cut by said company in moving said buildings." Permits issued by the Board of Aldermen to remove buildings on or across the streets are merely the consent of the Board to the grantees occupying and using portions of the public streets for the purpose of moving a building or buildings. The permits do not authorize a building-mover to destroy or injure any one's property while removing the building, and if he does injure any property he is answerable in damages to the owner, and his permit would be no defence to the suit. The West End Street Railway has had authority given to it by the statutes and your Board to put up its poles and wires, and such poles and wires are legally in the streets, and if injured by a building-mover while mov-

ing a building, the mover would be liable to the street railway company for the amount of the damage. I suppose that the West End Street Railway Company prefers to collect its damages in advance rather than wait until the wires are broken by the building, and that the building-movers prefer to arrange the matter amicably with the street railway company rather than run the risk of interrupting the transportation of passengers and consequent litigation with the street railway company.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 16, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and specially assigned to the next meeting.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

CONCERNING

REVENUES RECEIVED BY THAT CITY FROM
STREET-RAILWAY COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
July 16, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Comptroller of the City of New York relating to the revenues received by that city from the various street-railway companies operating within its limits.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

CITY OF NEW YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor, Boston, Mass.:*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., asking for a copy of the

statement of amounts paid by street-railway companies to the city of New York since 1880.

Herewith I enclose copy of statement as requested.

Respectfully,

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue and Broadway Surface Railroad. From 1885 to 1890 this road paid the city three per cent. of its gross receipts and \$50 per annum for each car. From 1890 to 1893 five per cent. of gross receipts, \$50 per car, and \$40,000 per annum stipulated sum. From 1893 to pay five per cent. gross receipts, not to be less than \$150,000 per annum and \$50 per car.

Sixth Avenue Railroad pays \$50 per car per annum from 1889 to 1894.

Central Cross Town Railway Company, three per cent. of its gross receipts from 1889 to 1893.

Chambers & Grand Street Ferry Railroad, three per cent. from 1887 to 1891, and five per cent. with \$50 horse-car fee from 1891 to 1894.

Central Park, North & East River Railroad, \$50 each car per annum from 1886 to 1894.

Christopher & Tenth Street Railroad pays three per cent. gross receipts from 1888 to 1894.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad, five per cent. net proceeds, \$50 each for large cars and \$25 for small (or one horse), from 1888 to 1894.

Eighth Avenue Railroad, \$50 per car from 1882 to 1894.

Forty-second & Grand Street Ferry Railroad, \$50 per car from 1888 to 1894.

Forty-second, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, three per cent. of gross receipts from 1885 to 1891 and five per cent. from 1891.

Houston, West Street, & Pavonia Ferry Railroad, \$1,000 stipulated sum per annum and \$50 for each car from 1888 to 1894.

New York & Harlem Railroad, three per cent. gross receipts from 1885 to 1893.

Ninth Avenue Railroad, \$50 each car from 1889 to 1894.

Second Avenue Railroad, five per cent. gross from 1890 and one-third of one per cent. on its extensions.

Third Avenue Railroad, \$20 horse-car fee from 1886 to 1893.

Twenty-third Street Railroad, five per cent. of gross receipts from 1890.

Twenty-third Street Railway, one per cent. gross from 1891, and \$50 for large cars.

North & East River Railroad, thirty-eight per cent. gross receipts, unable to pay same.

Hudson River Railroad, dummy engines, \$50 per annum each.

New York Elevated Railroad, five per cent. net proceeds, paid nothing since 1890. In suit.

Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Street Railroad, not completed. To pay three per cent. gross receipts first five years and five per cent. thereafter, to which add $29\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. bid at time of sale.

Metropolitan Cross Town Line, six per cent. on gross and \$50 per car from 1891.

Union Railway Company, one per cent. gross when average reaches \$1,700 per day. Nothing paid in two years.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 16, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and specially assigned to the next meeting.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,

GIVING

LIST OF CLAIMS

ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE HAVE TAKEN ACTION

During the Month of June, 1894.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 16, 1894.

The Committee on Claims, in compliance with the provisions of the joint rules, respectfully submit herewith a list of the claims upon which the committee have taken action during the month of June, 1894, viz.:

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
June 6	John N. Wirth	Personal injuries	\$200 00
" 6	Gibbs & Co.	Damage to wagon	6 00
" 6	First Baptist Church & Society, Dor'ter .	Damage for land	300 00
" 12	Amelia Basch	Personal injuries	150 00
" 12	Jerome & Cleveland .	Damage to wagon	16 00
" 12	J. Narcisse Charland .	Personal injuries	150 00
" 26	Thomas W. Lane . .	Personal injuries	100 00
" 26	J. A. Wahlstedt . . .	Damage to property	10 00

CLAIMS RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLEMENT BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
June 26	Caroline Milliken . .	Personal injuries	\$125 00

CLAIMS REPORTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Date of Vote.	Name.	Vote.
June 6	Daniel Hurley	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Ernest L. Holland	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Margaret J. Donnelly	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Joseph O. Tubbs	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Martin Sullivan	Leave to withdraw.
" 8	Lawrence J. Hurmans	Leave to withdraw.
" 8	Margaret H. White	Leave to withdraw.
" 8	Timothy J. Quinlan	Leave to withdraw.
" 12	Catherine Morrison	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	John P. Lamb	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Timothy Sullivan	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Catherine McInnes	Leave to withdraw.
" 20	Sarah Breslin	Leave to withdraw.
" 26	Daniel Sullivan	Leave to withdraw.

RECOMMENDED BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Date of Vote.	Name.	Vote.
June 6	Willard Welsh, trustee	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Stephen P. Weld, trustee	Leave to withdraw.
" 6	Christina L. Rose	Leave to withdraw.

RECOMMENDED BY THE LAW DEPARTMENT.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name.	Cause.	Amount.
June 6	Alfred J. Neal and others	Damage to estate . .	\$4,500 00
" 6	Patrick H. Flood	Damage to estate . .	9,000 00
" 6	Dwight Braman <i>et als.</i>	Damage to estate . .	4,500 00
" 6	Stephen P. Weld	Invalid tax title . .	19 17
" 6	Stephen P. Weld	Invalid tax title . .	25 46
" 6	Willard Welsh	Invalid tax title . .	18 80
" 6	Willard Welsh	Invalid tax title . .	24 42
" 6	Franklin Park Land & Improvement Co. .	Tax balance	140 57
" 6	Franklin Park Land & Improvement Co. .	Tax balance	79 19
" 6	Franklin Park Land & Improvement Co. .	Tax balance	74 19
" 6	Franklin Park Land & Improvement Co. .	Tax balance	94 19
" 6	Franklin Park Land & Improvement Co. .	Tax balance	79 19
" 6	Christina L. Rose	Tax balance	43 25
" 6	Christina L. Rose	Tax balance	128 35
" 12	George P. Daly	Tax balance	120 95
" 12	Charles F. Eaton	Tax balance	46 06
" 12	John P. Leahy	Tax balance	98 70

For the Committee,

CHARLES H. BRYANT.

Ordered to be printed. Accepted, and sent down for concurrence.

ALPHEUS SANFORD,

Chairman.



REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON SUBJECT OF

CONSTRUCTION OF COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, July 19, 1894.

The special committee appointed to inquire into the construction of Commonwealth avenue respectfully report that they have very carefully inquired into the construction of said avenue, with a view of ascertaining in detail the amount of work accomplished, the mode of procedure, and the cause of delay in the completion of this very important thoroughfare. It appears from City Document No. 189 of 1892 that up to November 28, 1892, the sum of \$825,271.05 had been appropriated for this purpose; namely, in 1883, \$55,000; 1884, \$50,000; 1886, \$90,000; 1887, \$125,000; 1888, \$40,000; 1889, \$71,500; 1891, \$107,438.04; 1892, \$286,233.01. In this document, which is a communication from His Honor Mayor Matthews, dated November 28, 1892, considerable stress was laid on the fact that the ledges at the upper part of Commonwealth avenue would have to be removed, and the material obtained therefrom could be used for the surface of the avenue. The Mayor at that time urged the completion of the work on the ground that the city was committed in honor to its completion, and an additional reason that it would give a start to building operations, which would result in a large increase in taxable property that would more than offset the money expended in this improvement.

Since 1892 to the present date the sum of \$450,000 has been appropriated, making a total appropriation of \$1,275,-271.05.

Your committee, in entering upon the investigation of this work, were of the opinion that carting stone from the Roxbury ledge on Tremont street, when there were so many ledges on the line of improvement that would have to be removed for the widening, did not indicate that careful expenditure of the appropriation for the work that the citizens had a right to expect. The committee invited the City Auditor to attend its meetings and furnish it with information of the expenditures in reasonable detail. They also invited the officers of the Street Department in charge of the work, Deputy Superintendents Cutter and Sanborn, Engineer Manley, and the Street Commissioners, to accompany the committee on a visit to the work. Mr. Cutter stated that the carting of stone from the Roxbury ledge to that part of the avenue where it is used was no more expensive than the carting from the ledge in Brighton, the distance being about the same; while in favor of the Roxbury stone, it could be said that it was all ready for carting, which expedited the work of construction, while the stone in the Brighton ledges would have to be blasted and crushed, and further, that the Brighton ledges would furnish only stone enough for filling and bedding in their immediate vicinity. After surveying the work, your committee were of the opinion that the Superintendent of Streets had given the subject careful attention, and so far as this part of the work was concerned was endeavoring to obtain the best results financially.

The committee expressed some surprise at the small number of men employed on this important work, and no doubt the citizens who pass near the avenue daily are of the opinion that the work is progressing unnecessarily slow; but the Superintendent explained that the work was progressing as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and to employ any more men at present would be a useless expenditure of money, and that until the settling and construction of the sewers were completed, the department would not be warranted in increasing the force. In a very short time the avenue will be in such a condition that the work of completion may be pushed forward rapidly, provided the money is available.

While the wisdom of attempting this thoroughfare may be questioned, and also the methods of appropriating the moneys, it is useless to give it any consideration at this time. So much money having been spent, it is clearly the duty of the city to complete the work, and your committee are of the

opinion that a sum sufficient to complete the construction of Commonwealth avenue should be provided immediately.

Appended hereto are the statements of the Deputy Superintendents, the City Auditor, and the other officers in charge of the work.

Your committee are further of the opinion that none of this work should be done by contract. This is to be a very important thoroughfare, and the very best results in construction ought to be obtained, which can only be done by carrying on the work by the trained workmen in this line employed in the Street Department; and your committee are also of the opinion that none but citizens should be employed on this work, and they should receive the same wages as are paid to other employees in the same kind of work. It may be claimed that the City Council has no right to interfere in the making of contracts or the employment of laborers. While this is true, it does not prevent the City Council from offering suggestions for the best interests of the city, nor the officer having charge of the work from adopting such suggestions, more particularly during times of depression when so many of our citizens are unemployed, caused to some extent by contractors who have been doing considerable city work importing laborers to perform the same.

Another important matter in connection with this improvement is the ledge-work. The stone-crusher in use is too small to be of much service and is about used up, and a new crusher is needed. Your committee are of the opinion that the department should secure a crusher capable of crushing five or six hundred tons of stone daily. This would give employment to a large number of men on the ledge, and the stone could be turned out cheaper than the city can purchase it. It would also enable the city to keep a large number of men employed during the winter, producing a supply of stone for street construction, the demand for which is increasing every year. The committee went to Waltham at their own expense to see some improved stone-crushers in operation, having a capacity of from five to seven hundred tons per day, and believe that the City of Boston could operate one to advantage, and the Deputy Superintendent of Streets is of the same opinion. Your committee accordingly recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

JOHN HURLEY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be requested to provide the sum of \$16,000, to be expended by the Superintendent of Streets in the purchase of an improved stone-crusher.

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Streets be requested through his Honor the Mayor to inform the City Council what additional sum will be required to complete the construction of Commonwealth avenue, and put the same in condition for public travel.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, July 19, 1894.

The above report was assigned to the next meeting, and ordered to be printed, and the orders accompanying said report were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Attest : -

JOSEPH O'KANE,

Clerk of the Common Council.

STREET DEPARTMENT, PAVING DIVISION,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 7, 1894.

To the Committee on Commonwealth-Avenue Construction :

GENTLEMEN: I thought I would write you this communication in relation to this investigation. In the times I have appeared before your committee, and in going out on the avenue with the committee in explanation of the work, I think the great question before you is the slowness of the work. I would state the roughest part of this work is now done, and the money now provided by the city government will finish the work as far as Brighton avenue. From Brighton avenue to Chestnut Hill avenue is a question for the future, and it certainly will take some \$250,000 to complete this, according to the plans, and this work cannot proceed until this money has been provided for by the city government. I would suggest that your committee on its report of the findings on the said avenue to the City Council make that request of the Committee on Finance, that \$250,000 be furnished to finish this avenue. If this money was provided the avenue could be built in a year from the time the money was furnished, and this work could be carried on during the winter months.

In conjunction with this work I would like to call your attention to the crusher plant we have at Chestnut Hill

avenue that I showed the committee the day we were out there. This is an old crusher and not capable of crushing stone for the said avenue, and I would request that the committee ask the Finance Committee to provide \$16,000 to furnish a crusher plant. If this were done, there would be no need of buying stone from contractors for this part of the avenue, that is, between Brighton avenue and Chestnut Hill avenue, as it could all be furnished from this ledge.

Trusting I have not trespassed on your kindness in making these suggestions, I am,

Yours truly,

C. R. CUTTER,

Deputy Superintendent of Paving Division.

APPENDIX.

CITY HALL, April 17, 1894.

The Special Common Council Committee on Construction of Commonwealth avenue met in the Clerk of Committee's room, being called to order by Chairman HURLEY at 7.30 o'clock P.M.

Present: the following members of the committee: Councilmen Hurley, Chairman; Emerson, Wholey, and Mitchell.

Clerk, Mr. Brawley.

STATEMENT BY CITY AUDITOR JAMES H. DODGE.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Dodge, you have been requested to appear before the committee, that they may be able to learn from you some things pertaining to the construction of Commonwealth avenue. It seems that in 1883 the construction of Commonwealth avenue began with \$55,000. April 1, 1894, there is a balance to the credit of construction of Commonwealth avenue of \$244,650.44. There has already been spent \$1,275,171.05; that appears to be correct.

Mr. MITCHELL. — Spent or appropriated?

The CHAIRMAN. — Appropriated and used up, as I take it, with the exception of the balance I read there. Now, Mr. Dodge, the committee would like to know how this money has been spent in some directions. For instance, I have a question here I would like to ask you: If you will please give the amount of money that it cost for teaming the unbroken stone from the ledge at Roxbury to Commonwealth avenue from January 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894.

Mr. DODGE. — Mr. Cutter informs me that there was no stone carted until December 26, 1893.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) December 26, 1893?

A. Which is the day after Christmas — from the Tremont-street ledge.

Q. From the Tremont-street ledge?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, since that day stone has been carted from there to what part of Commonwealth avenue?

A. I cannot tell you what part.

Q. Well, how much money has been spent for it?

A. We have paid for the carting of 10,531.67 tons, at 40 cents a ton, making a total of \$4,212.67 for carting.

Q. For carting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How great a distance should you say that stone had been carted?

A. Oh, I couldn't say that.

The CHAIRMAN. — Have you any idea, gentlemen, after seeing the premises?

Mr. MITCHELL. — Well, I don't know as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. — Have you any idea, Mr. Brawley, how much the distance would be?

Mr. BRAWLEY. — About three miles.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) And that stone has been carted three miles for about how much a ton?

A. Forty cents.

Q. That is, crushed stone?

A. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. — We saw it piled up there on the avenue at two or three different places.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is the same kind of work being done to-day?

Mr. MITCHELL. — I presume so, I understood that that was the fact.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Dodge, have you the name of the gentleman who does this work?

A. Yes, sir. We have paid Patrick E. Donovan, for carting 5,549.28 tons, \$2,919.71; Cornelius McCooles, for carting 3,563.38 tons, \$1,425.35; William Finneran, 766.12 tons, \$306.45; Frank McCarthy & Son, 527.82 tons, \$211.13; Neil McBride, 125.07 tons, \$50.03.

Q. These parties have been carting that stone since the 26th of December?

A. Yes, from the 26th of December to the first of March.

Q. And the work still continues?

A. I so understand that it continues.

Q. At the rate of 40 cents a ton?

A. Forty cents a ton, yes.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) This is all let out by contract, isn't it — the construction of Commonwealth avenue?

A. Well, yes, and no. They have been doing more or less of the work themselves.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) All the sewer work, I guess, the city does?

A. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. — And they do the grading themselves, I guess.

The CHAIRMAN. — The city does?

Mr. MITCHELL. — Yes. But the filling-in is done by contract.

Mr. DODGE. — Yes.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Well, have you any figures showing how much Mr. McBride filled in there — how many loads?

A. No, I have simply the items that I was asked for. I simply was asked to bring the items for carting, and I did so.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Dodge, do you know whether these gentlemen are all residents of Boston or not?

A. No, I couldn't say as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does any member of the committee know about that?

Mr. MITCHELL. — I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does Mr. Brawley know?

Mr. BRAWLEY. — Cornelius McCoole is a Roxbury man, William Finneran is a Roxbury man, and Frank McCarthy & Son are Roxbury men. I don't know about Donovan and McBride, but McCoole, Finneran, and McCarthy & Son, are Roxbury men.

Mr. MITCHELL. — McBride is a Brighton man. I think he hauled a thousand loads of gravel up there on Commonwealth avenue, at 83 cents a load.

Mr. DODGE. — We paid him, I know, for something of the kind.

Mr. MITCHELL. — Scollans was getting a dollar before.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Well, Mr. Dodge, have you any other papers or bills?

A. No, I only brought exactly what I was asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. — Has any member of the committee any questions to ask of Mr. Dodge?

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) Mr. Dodge, there are no bills or anything relative to this that we can get at, more definite than what you have got?

A. No, not for that item. That covers, really, all that question.

Q. There has not been any contract that you know of entered into between the city and a contractor whereby the contractor agrees to finish the grading of Commonwealth avenue in a specific time?

A. No, I have no contract of that kind. Of course, Mr. Carter can tell you in regard to that.

The hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman

CITY HALL, April 23, 1894.

The meeting of the committee was called to order by Chairman HURLEY, at 12 o'clock M.

Present: Messrs. Hurley, (Chairman); Emerson, Gormley, Wholley, and Mitchell.

Clerk, Mr. Brawley.

In the absence from town of Superintendent of Streets H. H. Carter, Deputy Superintendent C. R. Cutter appeared to represent him.

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT C. R. CUTTER.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Now, Mr. Cutter, you are Assistant Superintendent of Streets, are you not?

A. Deputy.

Q. Can you tell this committee about the construction of Commonwealth avenue, so far as you have gone? This committee wishes to know.

A. Well, in regard to construction?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. This year, last year, or when?

Q. Well, it seems that the work began in 1883, and that it is still continuing.

A. Yes. Well, a part of what is now known as Commonwealth avenue was then known as Massachusetts avenue, from Brighton avenue to the reservoir, where it started. Since then it has been widened to meet Commonwealth avenue in Boston, and has been named Commonwealth avenue clear through. The greater part of the work the last few years has been on that portion commonly known as Brighton avenue, between the Crossroads and old Massachusetts avenue, where it turns off of Brighton avenue. That was started four years ago, by filling out the old lines by dredgers. About two or three years ago we commenced to finish that portion. The appropriation we have got will carry us along Brighton avenue — will finish the street as far as that; and from Brighton avenue out the work will be finished sometime in the future, when the money is provided. The sewer, I should say, will be all through inside of a month out there; and the finishing will consist in cutting off those ledges and hauling them down, and finishing that roadway; so that it will be mostly labor from there to the reservoir. The city will not have to buy much stone out there, as there will be pretty nearly enough.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) How far should you say the present appropriation would finish it?

A. Brighton Avenue. There is \$100,000 of that money, you know, will be taken for that bridge.

Q. Have you any idea that that appropriation is going to complete that up Brighton avenue?

A. Yes, sir; that is the estimate.

Q. The sewer and all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) None of this work is contract work, is it?

A. Portions of it have been let by contract. There is no contract work going on there this year — that is, outside of the abutments of that wall — no street work.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) The filling is by contract, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir — that is, the last year contract; that is, the gravel filling. But I mean that the surface of the road is all being done by day work — calculate to get that done by the first of October.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) About how many miles in length is this Commonwealth avenue to be when completed?

A. From Arlington street to the reservoir.

Q. Yes, sir.

A. About five miles.

Q. And the width is about how much?

A. Varies from 200 feet to 160 feet.

Q. Nothing less than 160?

A. No, sir.

Q. Most of it will be 200?

A. Most of it 200.

Q. Two-thirds of it?

A. Two hundred feet from the old Brighton avenue to the reservoir, and it is 200 feet from Arlington street to Massachusetts avenue, isn't it, Mr. Dore?

Mr. DORE. — One hundred and sixty.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Cutter, you are carting broken stone from a ledge in Roxbury, are you not, to Commonwealth avenue?

A. We did last winter.

Q. Is that work being continued now?

A. No, sir; it isn't now. Last winter, in order to keep the men employed, we got out the Telford base for the street—very little cracked stone—and hauled the Telford base to the street, and are now putting that in on the subgrade.

Q. Will you tell this committee why it is that you carted rock from that section of Roxbury for the construction of Commonwealth avenue when you have, as I understand it, several thousand tons of rock to yet move, or to be removed, that is now in the way of the construction of Commonwealth avenue?

A. Well, it is not so near; and, not only that, but all that rock at the upper end we want to finish the upper end with, and it would make a great deal more to haul if we hauled from out there in here, and then hauled stone out there afterwards. If you have an atlas, I can show you in regard to that.

Q. Is there any part of that work now in process of construction, under contract, where Italians are employed to do the work?

A. Not as I know of. It could only be the parties who are hauling in the gravel.

Q. Only the parties who are hauling in the gravel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, if it is a fair question, who are these parties who are hauling in the gravel?

A. Boston Contracting Company.

Q. Well, who are some of those men who compose that corporation? Can you name them?

A. Keyes & Genario, I think.

Q. (By Mr. DODGE.) Genary, I think.

A. Well, Keyes & Genary.

Q. Keyes of South Boston?

A. Charlestown.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) How many men has the city got at work on the avenue, now?

A. In the Paving Division, 75 to 100, and I don't know how many in the Sewer Division—couldn't tell you; just finishing the sewer out there now.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Well, as we are speaking of sewers now, how far have you gone in that direction?

A. Sewers will be all constructed through there, except in the heavy fill, which, of course, we do not dare to construct yet awhile, on account of the settlement, but from the Crossroads to the bridge, the sewers are all completed, both house and surface sewers, and then from the bend of the road down to that fill, excepting the surface drain, which they are filling now. I should say all the sewer work will be done out there inside of a month.

Q. You have no map, have you, which will explain as you go along?

Mr. BRAWLEY. — We can get a map.

The CHAIRMAN. — I wish you would, please, an atlas or something that will show Commonwealth avenue as it is laid out and as the work is done and to be done.

Q. Mr. Cutter, you have employed there steam-engines, have you not, in doing the work?

A. You mean locomotives?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, that is done by the contractor.

Q. The contractor does that?

A. The Boston Contracting Company; yes, sir.

Q. The Boston Contracting Company owns those engines?

A. I suppose so. They are working them.

Q. They furnish them to do their work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) How do they take that, by the foot or by the yard?

A. By the yard.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) The city pays so much a load?

A. No, so much a yard for fill.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) How much?

A. Forty-nine and a half cents last year and forty-one and a half cents this year.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Why the difference?

A. A second bid.

Q. This was done by bids, I take it?

A. Yes, sir; open competition.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Well, are there no other contractors filling in but them?

A. Up on the other end there are some filling at eighty-three cents a double load.

Q. Is that what the city has been paying right along?

A. Yes, sir; paying a dollar at first, and then the parties came in in competition and the price was reduced to eighty-three cents, it being open to anybody to furnish it for the lowest amount.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) But you stipulate that the contractors are to hire city of Boston laborers, don't you? You have that in the agreement?

A. I believe all contracts say "to citizens only."

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) It does say "to citizens only"?

A. I think so; in all contracts that statement is included.

Q. Well, do you know, Mr. Cutter, whether these contractors have employed any Italian laborers there within the last two years to do that work?

A. No, sir; of my own personal knowledge I couldn't state, but I have seen Italians on that work — that is, on their cars, and I suppose in their employ.

Q. That is, the Boston Construction Company?

A. The Boston Contracting Company.

Q. Within two years you think you have seen some?

A. On that contract, yes.

Q. Do you know whether there are any to-day or not?

A. I couldn't tell you that — no — I don't think there are.

Q. You believe there are none?

A. I believe there are none.

Q. Now, Mr. Cutter, in relation to the construction of the sewers in Commonwealth avenue, can you tell this committee anything about how the bricks were obtained for that purpose?

A. I would have to send for the deputy in charge of that division. He has charge of that — I have no charge of it (sending for Mr. Sanborn).

Q. Now, Mr. Cutter, in the carting of the broken rock from the Roxbury ledge to Commonwealth avenue by these teams, about how many loads can be hauled in a day by a team?

A. They can go about four trips, four or five — five sometimes, but I think the average is four.

Q. How great a distance was it, should you think?

A. Well, I should think it was anywhere from two and one-half to three miles.

Q. And the people doing this work got how much per load?

A. They got forty cents a ton.

Q. And how many tons could they haul to a load?

A. From three to four.

Q. Four times four is sixteen — at \$1.60 a load?

A. Four is the outside, yes. They claimed that they made about \$5 to \$5.50 with their team.

STATEMENT BY STREET COMMISSIONER JOHN P. DORE.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Now, Mr. Dore, if you will turn to the lines of the construction of Commonwealth avenue as it is constructed, and that part of it that is unconstructed, and give the committee an idea of just where the work is now completed and what is to be done in order to complete it.

A. (Examining map.)

Q. Mr. Dore, will you please show the committee what part of Commonwealth avenue that ledge is which has got to be removed at some future time in order to complete the avenue?

A. Well, there it is, Plate 16.

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY C. R. CUTTER. — *Resumed.*

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Have you any idea how much of that ledge is there that has got to be removed, Mr. Cutter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell the committee please.

A. Well, I will state in regard to those ledges there (pointing) that roads are to go over those ledges.

Q. The roads are to go over those ledges?

A. Yes, sir. For instance, there will be a roadway in here and a roadway up there and a roadway up there (referring to the central roadway at grade, and two roadways, one at each side of the central roadway, above grade and running over ledges), according to the last plans that we adopted. Now, there is this ledge up here — this is the ledge beyond Washington street — that

can be worked, so the calculation is now to cut that off. If they did that, we will get pretty nearly stone enough there to do those roadways.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Well, how wide a roadway is through that cut now?

A. Sixty feet.

Q. Then you have got to take off at the sides about 100 feet?

A. One hundred feet in the ledges there.

Mr. DORE.— Running from Brighton avenue to the reservoir the width is 200 feet. From Brighton avenue in it is 160.

Q. By Mr. MITCHELL.) Well, Mr. Cutter, suppose the ledge was taken down to the grade of the road, as it is at the present time?

A. Well, the present plans are for the side roadways to run over the tops of those ledges. You see, people will build their houses up here, and if we should cut down there to grade they would be in a bad predicament. So this side roadway was to wind up through there, giving them a driving road to and from their residences, and this road down here (the road running through the cut at grade) was to take the main travel. I think I have plans that show it better than that.

Mr. DORE. — I have sent upstairs for the plan for laying out.

Mr. CUTTER. — According to the original plan for laying out the plan was to finish it up, at the time the street was built here, in a different manner. At that time I was acting superintendent, and a large amount of money was taken at that time, and the government called in experts and altered the grade. At that time the grade here was no more than four feet in a hundred, if I remember right, and now some of the grades are eight feet in a hundred. They also got Mr. Olmsted, the park engineer, to lay out this way so as to reduce expenses; but, of course, in the end, at some future time, when Boston grows so that they have big blocks of houses out there, that road has got to be cut down to the level of the street.

Mr. MITCHELL. — That is what I thought, eventually.

Q. (By M. EMERSON.) Well, wouldn't it be cheaper to level it right down now, Mr. Cutter?

A. Well, you know the trouble here in Boston — that money is so hard to get that they adopt any way to get along for the present time.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Well, the money hasn't been hard to get on Commonwealth avenue, has it? They have had all they asked for?

A. I suppose they have — I don't know — but at the same time you will find that it will take considerable more money yet to finish it.

Q. How much should you suppose it would take to finish the avenue?

A. At a rough guess?

Q. On your knowledge?

A. Three or four hundred thousand dollars.

Q. Should you suppose it would be finished for that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Cutter, when that ledge is worked out, as it will be at some time, what do you propose to do with it? Where do you propose to place it?

A. Well, that other map is coming.

Q. You have sent for another map?

A. Yes, sir. There — this is the street they are working on now; this is Brighton avenue, this is the part that will be finished, to there.

Q. With the appropriation that is now on hand?

A. Yes, sir. Now, here are the three roadways. This is the place I have just been referring to. Here is the centre roadway, which has been built up through. Then this grass place comes in here, and then there is this road at the side to accommodate the houses. The houses will be built here and there will be this side-walk along here, and this is a roadway. Now, all the sewer, gas, and water-pipes, everything else, will be carried in through here; and this will be the roadway for the houses, and this will be for the general public, through here. Now, that has all got to be built. This is all sewered, and one thing and another, up there. Of course, if some arrangement was not made, it would be hard for the people in the houses there to get back and forward. It would be a long walk from here to there, and in fact, this being city land, the man would have to walk around, as he could not walk over that grass. So this has been altered so as to bring the driveway up through here, right along.

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) And you are going to leave the ledges as they are?

A. Yes, sir; except to shave them off, terrace them off.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Mr. Cutter, how many feet is the city going to fill in there just the other side of Cottage Farm on the left-hand side going towards Brighton?

A. Oh, about fifteen or sixteen feet. This committee would make better headway, would get along better, by taking a carriage and riding out over the avenue, looking it all over with me. I am willing to do that.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) They have been there once?

A. I mean with me, and then see the work in progress, what is being done, and questions can be asked as we go along and I can answer them right on the ground.

It was voted, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, that the committee visit the avenue, inviting such officials in the Street Department and Street Commissioners' Department as would give information in regard to the matter, and also the Clerk of Committees and the stenographer.

STATEMENT BY H. W. SANBORN.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) I would like to ask Mr. Sanborn a question about the construction of the sewer along Commonwealth avenue. Mr. Sanborn, what can you say of the construction of the Commonwealth-avenue sewer? As to the purchasing of the brick — how is that done?

A. Oh, that is all done through the purchasing agent of the Street Department.

Q. What is the purchasing agent's name?

A. Mr. McDonald.

Q. Well, how does he go about the buying of those bricks? Does he go on the market and buy them himself, or does he ask for bids?

A. Oh, I don't think that they ask for any bids at the present time. I don't know just how he handles that, but I don't think there is any difference in the price of them, as a general thing. They are bought from the different dealers — I don't know the ins and outs.

Q. What are brick worth a thousand that are used for purposes of that kind?

A. I think they are paying now \$10.50 a thousand.

Q. That is, delivered on the spot?

A. I think so. I am not positive, but that is my impression.

Q. Can you tell this committee, Mr. Sanborn, whether these brick for that purpose are bought from different dealers or are furnished under contract?

A. Well, if you want information of that kind Mr. McDonald can give you all those details, of course. When we want brick we simply send in a requisition to the purchasing agent for so many brick on such a job.

Q. And you don't know, then, that he advertises for bids for brick of a certain quality and kind for certain purposes?

A. No, I don't know that; although, I don't think he does. I think he simply sends to the dealers. Of course, if the brick are not satisfactory to us we don't accept them — as far as that is concerned.

Q. Well, it appears to the committee, Mr. Sanborn, that with all the brick — which must amount to thousands — that have been used in the construction of the sewer on Commonwealth avenue, for the last five years, and that are to be used in the future, the Sewer Department ought to know something about how they are bought; whether they are bought three or four thousand from one party, and three or four thousand from somebody else, or whether it is done in some other way.

A. Well, I will state that they make out a warrant for so much brick, and send to the purchasing agent. We don't have the purchasing of supplies, you know. That goes through the central office — through the regular purchasing agent.

MR. CUTTER. — I will send up to get the purchasing agent, and you can find out from him the ways and means.

THE CHAIRMAN. — Well, I think the committee ought to know how these brick are purchased.

THE WITNESS. — Well, I suppose they are purchased as we send for them. We send for 20,000 or 30,000 brick on such a job, and they send them out. Of course, we don't send for all the brick that would be used in the construction of that street; because it wouldn't do to pile up several hundred thousand brick, and not use them for a year, or something of that kind.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) You don't understand anything about

the prices at all—you don't bother yourself with that question? You don't know what they cost?

A. No, sir.

Mr. CUTTER. — Mr. Sanborn has the executive part of the work—the doing of the work.

DEPUTY C. R. CUTTER — *Resumed.*

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) In regard to the carting,—the hauling of stone,—is that done by contract?

A. The contract ran up to the first of December, and then, after that, we made agreements with these people—you mean from the Tremont crusher?

Q. Yes, the Tremont crusher—is there any ledge nearer the spot than the Tremont crusher?

A. Not that the city owns.

Q. Well, isn't there a ledge out here farther?

A. Out to Brighton?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir; I will show you that—that is farther along. I was just saying that it was proposed to use that later along on that part of the avenue.

Q. What is the cost of hauling stone different distances?

A. Well, under the contract we had, mile hauls were $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents, two miles, 29 cents; and then, when the hauls were two and a half to three and a half miles in here, they wanted 50 cents a ton. We would not pay that, and had competition come in and reduce the price to 40 cents.

Q. Forty cents a load or a ton?

A. A ton.

Q. Well, they haul about a ton and a half to two tons?

A. Well, they will haul three to four tons, and I am told that they will average four to five dollars a day for their teams.

STATEMENT BY PURCHASING AGENT J. W. McDONALD.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. McDonald, the Committee on Construction of Commonwealth avenue would like to know from you, as purchasing agent, about the use of the bricks that are bought by the city of Boston for the construction of the sewer on Commonwealth avenue. About how many thousand brick do you buy at a time, and how do you buy them?

A. Well, I have prices from two or three dealers, and I buy them as the orders come in, as the wants come in.

Q. Well, about how many at a time do you get?

A. Well, I think the largest I can remember is fifty thousand.

Q. Fifty thousand?

A. Fifty thousand at a time, but order all the way from five thousand up to fifty thousand.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) You never advertise for bids, then?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You don't ask for bids?

A. Well, we have asked for bids, not advertising.

Q. Not advertising?

A. No, sir; asked the dealers to furnish some prices.

Q. What is brick worth per thousand that you buy for that purpose?

A. About ten dollars.

Q. Delivered on the spot?

A. Yes.

Q. And the amount you have mentioned is the largest amount of any one time?

A. That is the largest I remember of.

Q. Fifty thousand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If it is a fair question, who are some of these people you buy these bricks of?

A. Well, buy them of various people.

Q. Well, can you name one, two, or three?

A. Well, Curtis & Pope.

Q. Boston parties, are they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. One more, please.

A. Well, there is one Cambridge man we buy some from.

Q. What is his name?

A. Well, he is in the combination of brick dealers, the Consolidated Brick Company, some of them Boston men. He supplies them, I think, from his yard, but he is in partnership with the Bay State Brick Company and some others who have joined themselves together. The man's name is Sands. He manufactures them in Cambridge and sells them to the city of Cambridge, also.

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) Any relation to Mr. Sands in the Department?

A. I think not — the same name, but no relation. Also buy from Norcross and from Crafts.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Is that Norcross Brothers, the contractors?

A. No, sir; W. C. Norcross, and Crafts Brothers.

Q. And you pay them about ten dollars per thousand?

A. Yes. Well, if it is an extra long haul allow them eleven dollars — away out to West Roxbury, for instance. This Cambridge man supplies them for ten dollars, if I remember right, in Brighton.

Q. In Brighton?

A. Yes, sir. We pay for long haul out to Dorchester sometimes eleven dollars. It depends on the haul — the usual price is ten dollars.

Q. And the extra cost comes on the haul?

A. Entirely on the teaming.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Well, if you buy in Cambridge and have them hauled to Brighton, you pay \$11?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if you buy in this city and haul to Brighton you have to pay \$10?

A. Excuse me — no. A long haul is \$11 and \$10 is a reasonable haul. This side of Cottage Farm is \$10.

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) Well, if they did require a larger number of bricks than 50,000, wouldn't it require a bid?

A. Well, I cannot tell about that in my office. I am not informed of how many are going to be wanted on a job. Mr. Carter has knowledge of it and he has had prices from these various dealers. I am not informed about that.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) You don't make the contracts then?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Carter makes them?

A. There isn't any contract.

Q. I mean the prices on the brick?

A. I make the prices; yes sir. They are rarely below \$10 and rarely beyond \$11.

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) Supposing you asked for bids, advertised for bids, for a certain number of bricks—say half a million—to be supplied at various times during the year, don't you think you could get the prices cheaper than if you took them in lots of 25,000 or 30,000?

A. Yes, I think we would, but the trouble there would be, as I think it has been in former times—I don't know as we have had any in my time, but in the past, when there have been such contracts, we have found that we got inferior stuff.

Q. Well, when you asked for a certain quality, a certain grade?

A. Well, take paving brick, for instance—we have had that difficulty there; we want a hard, well-burned, good-colored brick, and we have had them furnished in that way, and Mr. Carter has abandoned that idea because they would keep our men busy sorting those brick over and carting some of them away again. So now we visit the cars and see who has got the best paving brick. You know for sidewalk brick you want a well burned, good colored brick.

H. W. SANBORN. — *Resumed.*

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) How many men have you at work, Mr. Sanborn, on the sewer on Commonwealth avenue?

A. Well, I couldn't tell you the exact number now, but I should think there might be 60 to 70 men, perhaps.

Q. Are those all citizens of Boston?

A. I think so—our men generally are. I don't think we have any that are outside the city.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) That is, the men on sewer work?

A. Yes, sir. You see, there are a number of different pieces of work going on there. It isn't all one sewer—a number of sewers.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) I meant the men working on the paving?

A. The men working there, I think, without exception, are all city men—live in the city.

Q. About 60 men are there?

A. Maybe more—60 or 70 men, I think.

Mr. MITCHELL.—About 125 men working on the avenue altogether—that is, city men.

Mr. CUTTER. — Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) Well, Mr. Sanborn, that is about all the men you can handle at the present time, isn't it — at one time?

A. Well, we could handle more men there; we could handle more men there, but we couldn't without getting men outside of our force. Altogether, our force of sewer men is quite large; and we haven't money enough to keep any more men going than what we have; and it isn't policy to go ahead and hire a lot of outside men, and send to the civil service for a lot of men, and work them for a month or so, and drop them off; because it gets a lot of men expecting work, you know, and then those that have been working right along regularly wouldn't have work.

C. R. CUTTER — *Resumed.*

Mr. MITCHELL. — Well, I don't see why the more men you put on the quicker you wouldn't get it through, so that the city would get the benefit of it.

Mr. CUTTER. — Well, you cannot push that work, sir, because the filling has got to settle; and that is necessarily a slow process, to a greater or less extent. We have put the steam-roller on it to settle it — to force nature ahead as much as we can.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) I know; but it seems to me there is the work and the filling beyond to be done — take that ledge, for instance.

A. Well, you haven't got the money now to take the ledge out and to complete the work beyond Brighton avenue?

Q. Well, there is \$24,000 less.

A. Well, there is \$100,000 of that mortgaged for a bridge, and \$20,000 mortgaged for grade damages.

Q. They said when they got that \$200,000 it was going to finish the avenue?

A. Who said so?

Q. I heard it said in the government.

A. None of the engineers or men who had charge of the work said it.

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) How much do you think it would take to complete the avenue?

A. \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Q. More?

A. Yes, sir; besides the amount of money there is on hand now. We will have all the money on that job spent by the first of October.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Mr. Cutter, wouldn't you think it would be money in the city's pocket if that avenue was completed; that is, putting men enough on it to complete it right off — I mean, if the money could be raised?

A. Yes, sir. I think if it had been completed ten years ago it would have been better than it is now.

Q. Don't you think it would be money in the city's pocket to do so — to finish it up as soon as possible, rather than to dabble along this way, year after year, appropriating a little?

A. Yes, sir. The department would gladly complete streets if

it had the money. I think no street ought to be laid out until the money is appropriated to complete it; and I think streets like that ought to be built by assessment. I think it would pay that property bordering on the street to build the street, and get the land off its hands, instead of carrying it ten years, and paying taxes on it.

STATEMENT BY STREET COMMISSIONER JOHN P. DORE.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Dore, will you tell this committee how many miles in length Commonwealth avenue is, or will be when complete?

A. Oh, between four and five miles.

Q. Will you tell the committee what is the width?

A. One hundred and sixty feet from the extension of the old Commonwealth avenue to Massachusetts avenue — the old Massachusetts avenue — and from there to the reservoir 200 feet.

Q. As chairman of the Street Commissioners, have you gentlemen completed your work in that direction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have nothing more to do with it?

A. No, sir.

Q. It is all laid out under the law?

A. It is all laid out under the law, and I can tell you the cost — what it cost the city to do it. I will say now, gentlemen, that Massachusetts avenue was laid out, costing the city about \$40,000 for the laying out. We got nearly 40 acres of land to make that avenue, and the farms that this avenue was taken out of from Brighton avenue to the reservoir were assessed at that time for \$172,000 — that is, the entire farms and pieces that we went through. In four years after that the pieces that were left out of this avenue, had an assessed value of \$650,000.

Q. How many years ago was that?

A. Ten years ago, — going to show that if that avenue was built when it was laid out, you would be getting in perhaps three or four million dollars now for it by this time.

Mr. MITCHELL. — That is my idea, exactly. I just want you to think about that, gentlemen.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) The city would be getting this large revenue?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a good point.

A. You can see where these lines run, and the pieces that are left of these farms were assessed in about four years afterwards for \$650,000.

Q. (By Mr. CUTTER.) What is the assessed valuation now?

A. I don't know.

Q. It has increased as much in ratio as that since?

A. I don't know.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Dore, you have been connected with the city of Boston for a number of years, from the starting of the construction of Commonwealth avenue to the present time — have you any idea at the time this was first talked of how much it

was thought it would cost to do it, to complete the work, about how much?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never heard it said?

A. No, sir; never had anything to do with the question of construction.

Q. You never heard anybody say what it would cost to complete this avenue from start to finish?

A. Yes, sir; I did hear it said, but just the same as you or any other citizen might hear of it. We didn't have anything to do with it. It was said at that time that it would cost a million and a quarter to finish it.

Q. That is, for this avenue four or five miles in length?

A. Oh, no — between Brighton avenue and the reservoir.

Q. (By Mr. CUTTER.) That is, two miles?

A. A little over two miles.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) And the other three miles, you never heard anybody say what that would cost?

A. Nobody could tell that. After working there one season their stuff that was put on there went down lower than the original land was.

Q. Went out of sight?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. CUTTER.) This widening between Massachusetts avenue and New Beacon street was made three or four years after the original laying out of Massachusetts avenue?

A. It was made—that was, in 1888. Of course, we called this here Massachusetts avenue for the time being, knowing that Commonwealth avenue would be extended to meet Massachusetts avenue. It is now, as you know, of course, Commonwealth avenue all the way from the Public Garden.

STATEMENT BY ALBERT J. WILSON.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Wilson, what is your name in full?

A. Albert J. Wilson.

Q. And what is your position in the city of Boston?

A. Foreman in the Paving Division.

Q. And you are now at work where?

A. On Commonwealth avenue.

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) Beyond Cottage Farm?

A. Yes, sir; beyond Cottage Farm.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) And you are doing what kind of work?

A. Filling in the Telford Base for the roadway.

Q. You are a citizen of Boston, Mr. Wilson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Reside where?

A. Twenty-nine Bennett street, Brighton.

Q. And how many men have you under you?

A. About thirty on Commonwealth avenue.

Q. Are those men all residents of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they average how much per day ?

A. The pay ?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, two dollars — some of them have two dollars and ten cents.

Q. What kind of work do the men who get two dollars and ten cents do ?

A. About the same as the others, a little extra men, maybe perhaps graders, you know — maybe extra men working at ledge work.

Mr. EMERSON. — There was an order passed in the Council, I believe, that some of the men get ten cents for carfare.

Mr. CUTTER. — No, this does not refer to that. The pay of the men in the department has been increased at one time and another in the past until it got to be two dollars a day, and then there was an order passed that the pay of certain men be increased five per cent, and the men who got two dollars then got two dollars and ten cents, and the other men two dollars. These two dollar and ten cent men were there a good many years ago.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You have been in the employ of the city of Boston how many years, Mr. Wilson, as foreman ?

A. About five years.

Q. Were you employed by the city of Boston in other work previous to that ?

A. Yes, sir — subforeman since 1877. Previous to that, away back in the sixties, I was on the Chestnut-hill Reservoir, when they were building that.

Q. You have nobody in your employ whom you pay less than two dollars per day, have you ?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many hours per day ?

A. Nine.

Q. Did you ever superintend a gang of men known to the ordinary mind as Italians ?

A. No, sir. This last summer I had a gang out there two or three weeks, but I don't think there were many Italians. I think there were Russians.

Mr. CUTTER. — That was the delegation from the City Relief Association, 300 of them, and they ruined the reputation of the department while we had them.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You employ none of them now, Mr. Wilson ; in other words, you are not supervising any of their work ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could you superintend more men in your department to a greater advantage to the city of Boston ?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. You could ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Do you think, Mr. Wilson, that Commonwealth avenue is being completed as rapidly as it might be ?

A. Why, it certainly could be done very much quicker if they had the money that they wanted to put right out.

Q. No, but with the money they have now, couldn't more men be employed?

A. Well, I will leave that to my superintendent.

Q. Well, I am merely getting your opinion, of course?

A. I prefer not to express it.

Q. (By Mr. CUTTER.) Didn't you go ahead as fast as the sewers were got out of the way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when the sewers went out of the way as fast as the filling went out of the way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the filling as fast as the weather would permit?

A. Yes, sir. From the nature of my position I don't think I can answer the question, because I am not familiar with the other departments.

Mr. GORMLEY. — I suppose if they put on more men it would eat up the money so quickly that it would leave a number of months of the year that you could work that there would be nobody on this work?

Mr. CUTTER. — Yes, we would have to discharge the men — eat it all up in two or three months. With the 700 men in the department we have got enough money to run for the year. If that money is used up all at once or diverted for any purpose it means that so many men must go.

Mr. GORMLEY. — Leave them idle a certain number of months in the year.

Mr. CUTTER. — Yes, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. — It seems to me the question we are trying to find out is, Can Commonwealth avenue be constructed for less money, that is to say, to the interest of the city of Boston?

Mr. CUTTER. — Well, it can be constructed for less money if you want to go to work and fill up by contract work with Italians and those people. The city of Boston's day work will compare with any work in the world.

Mr. MITCHELL. — If it were completed this land could come into the market, and Boston would get the benefit of it.

Mr. CUTTER. — Well, where you are building now the land belongs to Brookline.

Mr. MITCHELL. — Where we are building now?

Mr. CUTTER. — Yes, sir. But of course you have got to build right out through in order to get the benefit. You have got to start at one end and run to the other. There has not been a house built on Massachusetts avenue since it was laid out.

Mr. MITCHELL. — I know, and probably won't be until it is completed.

Mr. CUTTER. — The law says we don't need to complete it. The city of Boston is not bound to give a man egress and ingress to his estate as long as it maintains a travelled road through the centre of that street.

Mr. MITCHELL. — I know, but it is just as the Superintendent of

Streets has explained. It seemed to me that his idea was right — the Street Commissioner.

Mr. CUTTER. — What does he say?

Mr. MITCHELL. — Well, the sooner it is completed the more revenue the city of Boston will have.

Mr. CUTTER. — Oh, of course, if large buildings are erected there of course there will be more revenue. The only question is, Have you got money to do this work?

Mr. GORMLEY. — Does the town of Brookline pay anything towards the construction of the avenue?

Mr. CUTTER. — No, sir.

STATEMENT BY EDWARD HAYDEN.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your name?

A. Edward Hayden.

Q. What is your position?

A. Foreman of the Paving Division, Street Department.

Q. And where do you reside, Mr. Hayden?

A. South Boston.

Q. What street and number?

A. Broadway, No. 358.

Q. How long have you been employed by the city of Boston as foreman?

A. About four years.

Q. How many men have you in your employ or under your command?

A. On Commonwealth avenue now I have got about 35 men.

Q. What is the daily pay of those men, the wages?

A. Two dollars and \$2.10.

Q. What have you to say to this committee, in your judgment, in regard to pushing the work farther along?

A. Well, on the end that I am on I don't know as you could push it much faster, because the filling doesn't settle quite yet, and I don't know as you could rush it along.

Q. How many men do you say you have under your command?

A. Thirty-five.

Q. Are they all residents of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been employed by the city for sometime, have they, in that kind of work?

A. Yes, sir; more or less.

Q. What kind of work did you say it was?

A. Doing the Telford part, laying the Telford base.

Mr. CUTTER. — Standing those big stones up on end.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Men of experience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Skilful men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. EMERSON.) Get them from the civil service, by requisition?

A. What new men we have got come from there.

Mr. CUTTER. — They all come from civil service.

Q. (By Mr. MITCHELL.) Do you see any reason why some should have \$2 and some \$2.10?

A. Well, yes, sir; some are better graders — better on special work that they do.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Did you ever superintend a gang of men, doing work for the city of Boston, on Commonwealth avenue, known as Italians?

A. No, sir.

Mr. GORMLEY. — Have you any idea, Mr. Cutter, how much that road has settled thus far?

Mr. CUTTER. — Where we are working now?

Mr. GORMLEY. — Yes.

Mr. CUTTER. — We have jammed it down a foot.

The CHAIRMAN. — You have settled it a foot, have you?

Mr. CUTTER. — Yes, sir. Instead of letting this gravel lie there and settle itself we puddle it; that is, put on heavy streams of water, which is an extra expense, and also put steam-rollers on it, to jam it down.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Mr. Hayden, how many hours a day constitutes a day's work in your department?

A. Nine hours.

Q. And Saturdays, how is it?

A. The same, with the exception of the summer.

Q. The vacation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have any teams employed in that work?

A. On Commonwealth avenue we haven't had any teams until to-day; all along I haven't had any.

Q. Did you continue the work all winter?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not — how long were you laid off during the winter months?

A. Well, none of my men have been laid off.

Q. None of the men have been laid off?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you laid off?

A. Oh, no.

Q. What kind of work have you been doing during the winter?

A. Oh, fixing the streets and shovelling snow, if we had it.

Q. Nothing towards the construction of Commonwealth avenue?

A. No, sir.

Q. In other parts of the city at work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your men also?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. None of your men were laid off?

A. No.

Q. (By Mr. GORMLEY.) What are you using those teams for now?

A. Well, we are carting some of the material that we take out. They are digging down to subgrade, and take it over to Newbury street, some of it — where it runs a little high.

Mr. GORMLEY. — You don't fill it in and level it off; just cart it off?

Mr. CUTTER. — We have to get in so much — have a bed for the stone. When we go out there we will show you just how the work progresses, and how it is being done.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Have you always been superintendent or foreman of working men, Mr. Hayden? Is that your business?

A. Well, I have these last four years. I have done other work besides. I have worked with contractors.

Q. You have worked for the city of Boston previous to this?

A. Oh, yes, sir. I worked in the Street Department about three years.

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Cutter, I would like to ask one more question of you. You use there, in the construction of Commonwealth avenue, more or less sewer-pipe, do you not?

Mr. CUTTER. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — What kind of sewer-pipe is that?

Mr. CUTTER. — That is purchased in the same way, through the purchasing agent. Of course, when I am not acting superintendent I have charge of street surfaces, you know. You can call Mr. Sanborn, and ask him, or let it go over to the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. — Let it go over to the next meeting.

The hearing was adjourned at this point, with the understanding that the clerk would notify the various parties when it was proposed to visit the premises.

The premises were visited and viewed on Friday, April 27, 1894.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1894-95.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, August 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 7, Section 9, Revised Ordinances of 1892, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1894-95, as shown in the books in his office, August 1, 1894, including the August draft, — being seven months' drafts, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from 1893-94 the amounts drawn August 1, the total expenditures and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date; also a statement of the Debt, Sinking-funds, and borrowing capacity of the city, July 31, 1894.

The August draft comprises special payments and weekly pay-rolls during the month of July, and pay-rolls and bills payable August 1, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
April 19th Celebration	..	..	..	\$700 00	\$700 00	..	\$698 85	\$1 15	
Architect Department	..	..	..	21,000 00	21,000 00	\$1,752 31	11,338 62	9,661 38	
Assessing Department	..	..	..	140,000 00	140,000 00	29,144 51	87,777 23	52,222 77	
Auditing Department	..	..	..	28,700 00	28,700 00	2,226 38	16,581 22	12,118 78	
Board of Aldermen :									
Salaries of Board	..	..	..	18,000 00	18,000 00	1,500 00	10,500 00	7,500 00	
Contingent Expenses	..	..	..	9,500 00	9,505 46	3,063 19	8,588 02	937 44	
Soldiers' Relief	..	\$5 46	..	57,000 00	186,131 18	17,455 98	118,986 07	67,146 11	
City Clerk Department	\$129,131 18	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	5,513 00	26,812 04	43,187 96	
City Council :									
Contingent Fund, Joint Com- mittees	..	..	..	5,500 00	5,500 00	362 00	3,586 75	1,913 25	
Incidental Expenses	..	..	..	30,000 00	30,000 00	5,635 31	29,999 83	17	
City Debt Requirements :									
City Debt	..	..	..	1,178,672 00	1,178,672 00	..	..	1,178,672 00	
Interest	94,173 65	..	..	1,450,000 00	1,644,173 65	284,181 93	701,996 94	842,176 71	
City Loans, Redemption of . .	..	..	..	..	1,121,889 64	..	1,121,889 64	..	
Payments to Date	..	1,121,889 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Redemption of City Debt Proper . . . \$1,019,889 64									
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt \$102,000 00									
Cost of Redemption of Ma- tured Bonds	..	..	..	26,730 00	26,730 00	2,447 16	14,392 49	12,337 51	
City Messenger Department . .	..	..	..	12,200 00	12,200 00	1,031 12	7,123 16	5,076 84	
Clerk of Committees Depart- ment	..	..	..	90,000 00	90,000 00	6,489 11	50,778 59	39,281 41	
Collecting Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carried forward	\$223,304 83	\$1,121,895 10	..	\$3,138,002 00	\$4,483,201 93	\$360,782 00	\$2,210,968 45	\$2,272,233 48	

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$223,304 83	\$1,121,895 10		\$3,138,092 00	\$4,483,291 03	\$360,782 00	\$2,210,968 45	\$2,272,233 48	
Common Council:									
Clerk's expenses					4,600 00	378 72	2,624 18	1,975 82	
Contingent expenses				5,800 00	5,800 00	455 00	5,799 94	06	
Crushed stone for Street Improvements									\$50,000 00
Damages by Dogs, etc.		956 50			956 50	681 00	956 50		
Engineering Department				36,300 00	36,300 00	2,613 80	20,783 24	15,506 76	
Perry Department:									
Department Expenses				214,000 00	214,000 00	17,583 49	111,907 67	102,092 33	
Ferry boat "East Boston," remodelled			\$500 00		500 00		174 50	325 50	6,500 00
Rebuilding one drop									10,000 00
Fire Department:									
Department Expenses				1,038,000 00	1,038,000 00	96,523 39	545,192 41	492,807 59	
Leave of absence.*									
Equipment of Engine House, Ashmont, New Engine, Roslindale			5,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00			12,000 00	
Fire-boat No. 2		3,565 32			5,000 00			5,000 00	
Franklin Trades School Fund	329,300 48	25,268 00			332,865 80		1,800 00	331,065 80	
Health Department:				142,000 00	167,266 00	10,875 50	97,685 76	69,580 24	
Hospital Department:									
Department expenses				260,000 00	260,000 00	21,554 70	155,636 94	104,363 06	
Elevators	4,000 00				4,000 00			4,000 00	
New Buildings, City Hospital, ...	112,746 18				112,746 18	13,520 38	155,280 76	(\$42,543.38 to be provided for.)	720,000 00
Improved Sewerage	15,344 10				15,344 10	5,091 49	30,184 71	(\$14,790.41 to be provided for.)	50,000 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:									
Department Expenses				68,500 00	68,500 00	5,478 54	38,374 42	30,125 58	
Board of Appeal				2,000 00	2,000 00		825 00	1,675 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$684,695 59	\$1,151,682 92	\$5,500 00	\$4,921,202 00	\$6,763,080 51	\$535,549 01	\$8,377,663 48	\$3,442,751 22	\$881,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>									
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar Department	\$684,695 50	\$1,151,682 92	\$5,500 00	\$4,921,202 00	\$6,763,080 51	\$535,549 01	\$3,377,663 48	\$3,442,751 22	\$881,500 00
Inspection of Provisions Department				12,500 00	12,500 00	962 59	7,412 42	5,087 58	
Lamp Department				3,225 00	3,225 00	243 82	1,850 83	1,374 17	
Law Department				582,500 00	582,500 00	45,915 78	318,167 23	264,332 77	
Laying out and construction of Highways				31,000 00	31,000 00	2,486 72	18,246 89	12,753 11	
Payments to date, Board of Survey, \$35,923.98 } Sewer Construction.	162,208 58		500,000 00		682,208 58		251,097 82	381,110 76	1,000,000 00
Street Construction, 226,304.97 }						5,026 95			
Land Damages, 12,844.03 }						34,781 17			
Interest on Debt		22,620 01			22,620 01	225 00			
Library Department:						10,100 00	19,884 00	2,736 01	
Department Expenses	6,708 90	5,033 10		155,000 00	166,742 00	13,079 53	83,388 03	83,353 97	
Branch Library, West End	4,944 00				4,944 00			4,944 00	
Old West Church, purchase of									55,000 00
Market Department				12,450 00	12,450 00	984 44	7,276 01	5,173 99	
Mayor				33,000 00	33,000 00	2,833 06	17,409 80	15,590 20	
Mount Hope Cemetery Department									
Overseeding of the Poor Department		11,902 13		10,000 00	21,902 13	4,383 85	20,633 67	1,268 46	
ment				110,000 00	110,000 00	15,291 58	86,590 31	23,409 69	
Park Department:									
Department Expenses				112,000 00	112,000 00	10,464 28	51,748 01	60,251 99	
Public Parks	29,552 48				29,552 48		938,618 33	\$99,663.35 to be provided for.)	2,500,000 00
Payments to date: } Land \$469,977.38 } Construction, 408,640.95 }						148,069 28			
						80,926 61			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$888,109 55	\$1,191,238 16	\$505,500 00	\$5,982,877 00	\$8,567,724 71	\$911,587 72	\$5,229,986 83	\$4,304,137 92	\$4,436,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$888,109 55	\$1,191,238 16	\$505,500 00	\$5,982,877 00	\$8,567,724 71	\$911,587 72	\$5,229,986 83	\$4,304,137 92	\$4,436,500 00
Public Parks, Charlestown	101,661 96	.....	.....	.....	101,661 96	.....	.....	101,661 96	
Public Park Lands	131 75	.....	.....	.....	131 75	.....	.....	131 75	
Public Park, Wards 6 and 7 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,892 25	48,377 95	(\$48,377 95 to be provided for.)	350,000 00
Playstead, North Brighton . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00
Phillips Street Fund, Income	7,561 46	600 00	.....	.....	8,161 46	.....	.....	8,161 46	
Police Department: . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Police Department Expenses . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Police Charitable Fund, Income . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,290,000 00	1,290,000 00	106,393 94	673,978 73	616,021 27	
Printing Department	2,942 78	4,498 00	.....	.....	7,440 78	750 00	5,330 00	2,110 78	
Public Buildings Department: . . . . .	.....	4,572 70	.....	45,000 00	49,572 70	5,804 96	31,394 12	18,178 58	
Department Expenses . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Public Buildings, Schools . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	147,600 00	147,600 00	9,144 76	84,317 70	63,282 30	
City Building, Dorchester st., cor. Fourth street . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	190,000 00	190,000 00	10,910 67	86,467 64	103,582 36	
Drainage of Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market-houses	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	
Engine-house, Ashmont . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
Engine-house and site, North End	6,319 87	.....	.....	.....	6,319 87	.....	6,263 38	56 49	
Engine-house No. 7*	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	
Engine-house No. 27, remodeling . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Fire Department, Building and Site, So. Boston . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fire Department, Boston	317 70	.....	.....	.....	317 70	.....	.....	317 70	
Fire Department, Headquarters, etc.	55,164 36	.....	10,000 00	.....	65,164 36	3,507 18	53,055 71	32,108 65	
Fire Department, Hospital for horses* . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ladder-house No. 1	22,956 90	.....	.....	.....	22,956 90	14 00	5,528 09	17,428 90	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,132,166 33	\$1,200,908 80	\$515,500 00	\$7,655,477 00	\$10,504,052 19	\$1,056,005 48	\$6,204,700 06	\$5,314,130 12	\$4,826,500 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,132,166 33	\$1,200,908 86	\$515,500 00	\$7,655,477 00	\$10,504,032 19	\$1,056,005 48	\$6,204,700 06	\$5,314,130 12	\$4,826,500 00
Library Building, Dartmouth street	312,286 48				312,286 48	32,059 88	168,753 31	143,533 17	300,000 00
Police-station house 13, land and addition to	7,434 09				7,434 09		7,431 03	3 06	
Ward-room, Ward 2, enlargement of	35 00				35 00		33 31	1 69	
Ward-room, Ward 25				1,500 00	1,500 00	95 75	95 75	1,404 25	
Public Celebrations		397 41		27,600 00	27,997 41	10,399 52	24,432 92	3,564 49	
Public Grounds Department:									
Department Expenses				90,000 00	90,000 00	10,885 96	63,761 11	26,238 89	
City nursery and greenhouses, Concreting walks, Common Playground, Ward 22	2,997 76		10,000 00		12,997 76	1,007 70	1,218 04	11,779 72	15,000 00
Tudor Bequest	4,900 00			1,000 00	4,000 00		3,914 31	85 69	
Public Institutions Department:	296 84				1,000 00			1,000 00	
Department Expenses					296 84			296 84	
Barn, Long Island				610,000 00	610,000 00	68,193 14	371,931 38	238,068 62	
New Buildings, Austin Farm, furnishing	1,312 99				1,312 99			1,312 99	
New Buildings, Long Island				6,000 00	6,000 00			6,000 00	
New Lunatic Hospital	13,858 73		61,500 00		75,358 73	10,678 22	40,913 75	34,444 98	18,500 00
Parental School for Boys	49,819 34				49,819 34	436 00	99,743 06	\$49,823 72 to be provided for	110,000 00
Registration of Voters Department	47,950 53				47,950 53	35 00	11,284 10	36,666 43	
Registry Department				45,000 00	45,000 00	2,678 31	15,885 36	29,114 64	
Reserved Fund				33,000 00	33,000 00	3,125 86	20,032 69	12,966 31	
School Committee:				81 00	81 00			81 00	
Department expenses	1,181 12			1,840,000 00	1,841,181 12	43,596 39	1,088,649 15	752,531 97	
Gibson School Fund, Income, ...	1,881 91	1,013 75			2,895 66	22 50	559 90	2,335 76	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,574,040 00	\$1,203,501 14	\$587,000 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,674,199 14	\$1,239,239 71	\$8,123,340 23	\$6,615,560 62	\$5,270,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,574,040 00	\$1,203,501 14	\$587,000 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,674,199 14	\$1,239,239 71	\$8,123,940 23	\$6,615,560 62	\$5,270,000 00
Agassiz School-house, etc. . . .	1,627 75				1,627 75	1,369 32	3,516 23	(\$1,888.48 to be provided for.)	9,000 00
Agassiz School-house, furnishing	8,000 00				8,000 00		7,999 13	87	
Austin Primary School-house	32,894 54				32,894 54	1,000 00	12,420 00	20,474 54	5,000 00
Brighton High School-house, site and building	67,147 15				67,147 15				50,000 00
Cushman School-house, enlargement*									
Dorchester High School-house, land	12,000 00				12,000 00			12,000 00	
Frothingham School-house, wall	3,987 50				3,987 50	36 00	2,726 00	1,261 50	
Grammar School-house, Bowdoin District, site and building									
Grammar School-house, Gibson District	29,924 23				29,924 23	15,000 00	27,400 72	(\$20,000 to be provided for.)	130,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton	27 31				27 31			2,523 51	70,000 00
Grammar School-house, North Brighton								27 31	
Pierce District						777 95	777 98	(\$777.98 to be provided for.)	
Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, building, Grammar School-house, Stoughton District, site						300 00	300 00	(\$300.00 to be provided for.)	90,000 00
Hancock School-house, Enlargement of yard									15,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, Mechanic Arts High School, furnishing	17,307 61				17,307 61	5,450 67	15,285 11	2,022 50	38,000 00
	3,783 19				3,783 19	85 00	2,370 44	1,412 75	25,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,750,739 28	\$1,203,501 14	\$587,000 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,850,898 42	\$1,283,258 68	\$8,216,135 84	\$6,722,430 75	\$5,700,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,203,501 14	\$587,000 00	\$10,309,658 00	\$13,850,898 42	\$1,263,258 68	\$8,216,135 84	\$6,722,430 75	\$5,700,000 00
Mechanic Arts High School, tools, etc.	4,000 00				4,000 00		4,000 00		
Primary School-house, Aberdeen District, site									6,000 00
Primary School-house, Canterbury and Sharon streets, Primary School-house, Dillaway District, furnishing	9,984 29		20,000 00		29,984 29	5,000 00	10,324 75	19,659 54	10,000 00
Primary School-house, Emerson District	1,887 63				1,887 63		1,887 63		
Primary School-house, Eustis street, new building	272 89				272 89		243 00	29 89	
Primary School-house, Field's Corner, site and building	19,981 50				19,981 50	6,012 00	16,875 83	3,105 67	20,000 00
Primary School-house, Genee Street									50,000 00
Primary School-house, Mor-ton Street	5,982 66		6,000 00		11,982 66	16 32	149 68	11,832 98	87,500 00
Primary School-house, Moulton Street	27,481 25				27,481 25	42 98	12,143 00	15,338 25	9,000 00
Primary School-house, North of Broadway	19,982 15		5,000 00		24,982 15	25 00	14,090 75	10,891 40	27,500 00
Primary School-house, Oak Square, etc.	5,969 06		6,000 00		11,969 06	3,000 00	9,660 18	2,308 88	8,000 00
Sales of School Property.*									3,000 00
Wise Building, Sanitary Improvements				500 00	500 00	87 20	87 20	412 80	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,846,280 71	\$1,203,501 14	\$624,000 00	\$10,310,158 00	\$13,983,939 85	\$1,277,442 18	\$8,285,597 86	\$6,786,010 16	\$5,921,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,846,280 71	\$1,203,501 14	\$624,000 00	\$10,310,158 00	\$13,983,939 85	\$1,277,442 18	\$8,285,597 86	\$6,786,010 16	\$5,921,000 00
Sealing of Weights and Measures Department	..	..	..	19,950 00	19,950 00	1,422 82	9,273 84	10,876 66	..
Sinking Funds Department	..	..	..	2,500 00	2,500 00	179 78	1,459 47	1,040 53	..
Statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Farragut	12,789 80	..	..	..	12,789 80	..	..	12,789 80	..
Street Department:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Office	..	..	..	20,000 00	20,000 00	1,755 61	12,221 59	7,778 41	..
Bridge Division	..	..	..	125,000 00	125,000 00	10,461 23	62,296 69	62,703 31	..
Cambridge Bridges Division, ...	..	..	..	12,000 00	12,000 00	2,297 31	7,296 53	4,703 47	..
Paving Division	..	1,315 85	..	800,000 00	801,315 85	57,186 51	350,206 40	451,109 45	..
Sanitary Division	..	..	..	450,000 00	450,000 00	35,755 89	234,745 72	215,254 28	..
Sewer Division	..	..	..	320,000 00	320,000 00	23,563 20	141,159 57	178,840 43	..
Street Cleaning Division	..	237 00	..	273,000 00	273,237 00	21,279 13	146,532 88	126,704 12	..
Watering Division	..	..	..	100,000 00	100,000 00	13,395 99	42,374 19	57,625 81	..
Abolishment of Grade Crossings	..	..	..	..	..	29,145 44	42,335 05	(\$42,335.05 to be provided for)	..
Allston Bridge	4,508 23	..	..	..	4,508 23	..	4,508 23	..	1,300 00
Berwick Park, Footbridge	6,000 00	..	..	..	6,000 00	76 17	83 17	5,916 83	..
Boylston-street Bridge	1,432 82	..	..	..	1,432 82	..	..	1,432 82	..
Bridge Improvements, Wards 12 and 13	501 77	..	..	..	501 77	138 53	431 23	70 54	750,000 00
Broadway Bridge	499 37	..	..	..	499 37	..	499 37	..	..
Charlestown Bridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000 00
Chelsea-street Bridge, rebuilding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000 00
Gold-street Bridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rebuilding Bridges to Water-town	7,026 67	..	..	..	7,026 67	..	10 31	7,016 36	..
Baker St., Ward 23	1,350 40	..	..	..	1,350 40	834 20	1,350 40	..	..
Bellflower St.	3,000 00	..	..	..	3,000 00	2,241 25	2,241 25	758 75	..
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,883,389 77	\$1,205,053 99	\$624,000 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,145,051 76	\$1,477,145 24	\$9,344,632 25	\$7,339,431 78	\$6,717,300 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,883,389 77	\$1,205,053 99	\$624,000 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,145,051 76	\$1,477,145 24	\$9,344,623 25	\$7,930,431 73	\$6,717,300 00
Blue Hill Ave., Paving	25,000 00				25,000 00	10,247 53	25,000 00		
Blakeville St.	1,500 00				1,500 00		1,500 00		
Burney St., Ward 22 *									
Bushnell St.	2,000 00				2,000 00		2,000 00		4,800 00
Charter St.									
Commonwealth Ave.	54,815 55		47,000 00		101,815 55	25,773 09	166,892 58	(\$5,077.03 to be provided for.)	200,000 00
Congress and L Sts.	14,700 00				14,700 00		568 00	14,142 00	
Grauston St., Ward 23.	568 75				568 75		568 75		
Dartmouth St., Boylston St. to Commonwealth Ave.									6,200 00
Day St., Ward 22.	7,500 00				7,500 00			7,500 00	2,500 00
Fay St., Asphalt.									
Harrison Ave., Kneeland St. to Bennett St., Asphalt. *									3,000 00
Henchman St.	2,500 00				2,500 00			2,500 00	
Lewis-St. Extension, Paving, Mill St.	2,000 00				2,000 00	334 15	546 90	1,453 10	
Montview St., Ward 23	1,273 05				1,273 05	743 00	743 00	530 05	
Mt. Vernon St., Ward 24, Grade Damages.	1,325 00				1,325 00		1,325 00	595 88	
Newport St.	2,500 00				2,500 00	6 00	1,904 12		
Oak St., Harrison Ave. to Washington St.									6,000 00
Preston St.	5,000 00				5,000 00	654 40	654 40	4,345 60	8,000 00
Second St., I to L St.									
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 1.			12,200 00		12,200 00	1,655 34	5,922 53	6,277 47	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 2.	3,685 75		13,500 00		17,185 75	813 41	12,140 61	5,045 14	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,007,757 87	\$1,205,053 99	\$696,700 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,342,119 86	\$1,517,372 16	\$9,564,379 14	\$7,972,820 97	\$6,947,800 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,007,737 87	\$1,205,053 99	\$696,700 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,342,119 86	\$1,517,372 16	\$9,564,379 14	\$7,972,820 97	\$5,947,800 00
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 3	1,115 98				1,115 98		1,115 98		
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 4	4,037 43		11,000 00		15,037 43	483 88	9,029 25	6,008 18	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 5	537 82				537 82		537 82		
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 6	3,453 44		33,550 00		37,003 44	3,082 20	7,575 49	29,427 95	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 7	3,346 29				3,346 29		3,346 29		
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 8	5,169 29		5,000 00		10,169 29			10,169 29	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 9	3,513 88		29,000 00		32,513 88	2,553 33	32,052 91	460 97	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 10	267 04		15,000 00		15,267 04	1,354 23	9,905 45	5,361 59	
Street Improvements, Aldermanic District No. 11	1,890 69				1,890 69		1,890 69		
Street Improvements, Wards 1 and 2						25 30	25 30		10,000 00
Street Improvements, Ward 3									6,666 67
Street Improvements, Ward 4									6,666 67
Street Improvements, Ward 5									6,666 66
Street Improvements, Ward 6	10,500 00				10,500 00	778 65	3,172 41	7,327 59	
Street Improvements, Ward 7	18,668 54				18,668 54	30 00	111 20	18,557 34	
Street Improvements, Ward 8	13,000 00				13,000 00	154 15	9,465 06	3,534 94	
Street Improvements, Wards 7 and 8									20,000 00
Street Improvements, Ward 9	5,000 00				5,000 00			5,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,075,253 37	\$1,205,053 99	\$790,250 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,506,170 26	\$1,525,833 90	\$9,642,606 99	\$8,058,668 82	\$6,997,300 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received dur- ing 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropri- ations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$2,078,258 27	\$1,205,053 99	\$790,250 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,506,170 26	\$1,525,833 90	\$9,642,606 99	\$8,058,668 82	\$6,997,800 00
Street Improvements, W'd 10,	5,000 00				5,000 00	31 13	508 45	4,91 55	
Street Improvements, Wards 9 and 10.									
Street Improvements, W'd 12,	3,900 00				3,900 00		111 89	3,788 11	20,000 00
Street Improvements, W'd 14,	14,500 00				14,500 00	5,005 67	6,523 84	7,976 16	
Street Improvements, W'd 15,	11,500 00				11,500 00	439 89	7,113 05	4,386 95	
Street Improvements, Wards 17 and 18.									
Street Improvements, Wards 19 and 22.	15,000 00				15,000 00	2,508 77	3,056 17	11,943 83	15,000 00
Street Improvements, W'd 20,									15,000 00
Street Improvements, W'd 21,						124 20	124 20		10,000 00
Street Improvements, Wards 23 and 25.									10,000 00
Street Improvements, W'd 24,									30,000 00
Street Improvements, W'd 25,	418 01				418 01	679 48	679 48	(569.48 to be provided for.)	28,000 00
Thetford St.	3,000 00				3,000 00	61 80	61 80	356 21	
Tunnel, Franklin Street,						2,177 85	3,000 00		
Brighton.			10,000 00		10,000 00	32 40	59 60	9,940 40	
Utica St., Harvard St., to Kneeland St., Kneeland to Beach St.	7,000 00				7,000 00	2,837 33	4,815 79	2,184 21	
Van Rensselaer place, Paying, Whiting St., Ward 21.	450 00				450 00		450 00		4,000 00
Sewer bet. Roslindale and West Roxbury.	3,900 00				3,900 00		2,135 00	1,765 00	
Sewer Outlets, East Boston.	280 00				280 00		280 00		
Sewers, Brighton.	2,486 47		1,800 00		1,800 00		1,800 00	2,486 47	
Sewers, South Boston.	2,348 05				2,486 47		115 06	2,252 99	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$2,148,040 80	\$1,205,053 99	\$802,050 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,587,752 79	\$1,539,732 42	\$9,673,441 32	\$8,110,220 70	\$7,129,800 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1893-94, and Transfers from.	Revenue received during 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Loans issued in 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Appropriations, 1894-95, and Transfers from.	Total Credits.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.	Loans authorized but not issued.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,148,040 80	\$1,205,053 99	\$802,050 00	\$12,432,608 00	\$16,587,752 79	\$1,533,732 42	\$9,673,441 32	\$8,110,220 70	\$7,129,800 00
Sewers, Ward 23, Washington St., etc.	591 29				591 29		162 85	428 44	
Stony Brook Damages	5,433 48				5,433 48	659 79	659 79	4,773 69	
Street, laying-out Department	20,178 91		4,450 00	17,500 00	42,128 91	2,780 50	22,908 45	19,220 46	10,000 00
Department Expenses			5,500 00		5,500 00			5,500 00	
Arklow Street									
Bumstead lane, widening and extending	21,640 00				21,640 00		21,640 00		
Bunker Hill Street, between Tufts and Moulton Streets, Chambers Street, Ashland St.	16,000 00				16,000 00	9,000 00	13,300 00	2,700 00	10,000 00
to Livingston Street	16,557 57				16,557 57	5,400 00	3,388 00	13,169 57	
Essex and Lincoln Streets	182,617 46				182,617 46		16,808 00	165,809 46	
Extension of Columbus ave., etc.									300,000 00
Ham's Court Extension	8,500 00				8,500 00			8,500 00	
Harrison Avenue, between Essex and Beach Streets	71,500 00				71,500 00		176,120 00	(\$104,590.00 to be provided for.)	200,000 00
Harvard Street	2,421 00				2,421 00	250 00	810 00	1,611 00	
Old Harbor Court and Atlantic Street	1,200 00				1,200 00			1,200 00	
Park Street, Charlestown, Widening and Constructing, Ruth Street Extension	2,631 98				2,631 98	46 50	1,138 23	1,493 75	
7,600 00					7,600 00	339 20	2,650 82	4,949 18	
Talbot Avenue	34,372 00				34,372 00		5,320 13	29,051 87	
Washington Street, Ward 25, Subway	20,000 00		38,000 00		58,000 00	182 47	21,297 18	36,702 82	
.							4,307 42	(\$4,307.42 to be provided for.)	
Surveying Department				35,000 00	35,000 00	2,962 35	21,967 59	13,032 41	
Treasury Department				39,250 00	39,250 00	3,072 18	21,550 36	17,699 64	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,559,284 49	\$1,205,053 99	\$850,000 00	\$12,524,358 00	\$17,138,696 48	\$1,564,425 41	\$10,007,470 14	\$8,436,062 99	\$7,649,800 00

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

[illegible]

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

1 COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.					2 MYSTIC WATER-WORKS.				
	Appropriations for 1894-95.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.		Appropriations for 1894-95.	August Draft.	Expenditures for 1894-95.	Balances Unexpended.
Income Department . .	\$50,620 00	\$4,253 94	\$29,656 23	\$20,963 77	Income Department . .	\$13,420 00	\$1,375 16	\$6,648 34	\$6,781 66
Supply Department . .	390,000 00	32,061 17	197,469 48	192,530 52	Supply Department . .	138,000 00	10,089 53	70,296 38	57,703 62
Interest	839,117 00	68,345 50	414,140 74	424,976 26	Interest	2,550 00		2,550 00	
Sinking Fund	229,380 00		229,380 00						
Extension of Mains, etc.	250,000 00	33,552 41	136,247 79	113,752 21					
						\$143,980 00	\$11,464 69	\$79,494 72	\$64,485 28
	\$1,759,117 00	\$138,213 02	\$1,006,894 24	\$752,222 76	Proportions paid under contracts			\$132,698 88	
Refunded		\$81 76	\$2,187 30		Refunded			63 50	
							\$27,885 51	\$212,257 10	
		\$138,294 78	\$1,009,081 54						

* All transferred.

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.	.	\$55,831,635	15
Add funded debt issued in 1894	.	.	.	.	1,264,775	00
					<u>\$57,096,410</u>	15
Deduct funded debt paid in 1894	.	.	.	.	2,754,989	43
					<u>\$54,341,420</u>	72
Gross debt, July 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	\$21,700,894	82
Sinking-Funds, December 31, 1893	.				1,061,228	52
Receipts during 1894	.	.	.	.		
					<u>\$22,762,123</u>	34
Payments during 1894	.	.	.	.	2,754,989	43
					<u>\$20,007,133</u>	91
Bonds, betterments, etc., the payments of which are pledged to the payment of debt:						
Bonds	.	.	.	.	\$2,000	00
Betterments, etc.	.	.			168,107	27
Street construction assessments, Chap. 323, Acts of 1891	.	.	.	.	38,957	11
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 401, Acts of 1892	.	.	.	.	140,800	99
Sewer assessments, Chap. 402, Acts of 1892	.	.	.	.	125,723	92
Sidewalk assessments, Chap. 437, Acts of 1893	.	.	.	.	1,153	49
					<u>476,742</u>	78
Total redemption means, July 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	20,483,876	69
Net debt, July 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	<u>\$33,857,544</u>	03
Gross debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.	.	\$55,831,635	15
Gross debt, July 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	54,341,420	72
Decrease	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,490,214</u>	43
Net debt, July 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	\$33,857,544	03
Net debt, December 31, 1893	.	.	.	.	33,720,111	93
Increase	.	.	.	.	<u>\$137,432</u>	10
City debt	.	.	.	.	\$33,415,371	74
County debt	.	.	.	.	3,659,000	00
Cochituate water debt	.	.	.	.	17,267,048	98
					<u>\$54,341,420</u>	72

BORROWING CAPACITY.

July 31, 1894.

Total Debt City and County		\$54,341,420 72
Less Special Loans (Outside of limit)	\$10,150,000 00	
Cochituate Water Debt, County Debt (Outside of limit)	17,267,048 98	
	2,881,000 00	
		<u>30,298,048 98</u>
		\$24,043,371 74
Sinking-Funds	\$20,007,133 91	
Less Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	\$8,209,468 68	
Public Park Construction Sinking-Fund	482,147 40	
Special Loans Sinking-Fund	565,929 40	
County Court-House Sinking-Fund	212,361 68	
	<u>9,469,907 16</u>	
		<u>10,537,226 75</u>
Debt, excluding Debts outside of limit and deducting Sinking-Funds for said debt		<u>\$13,506,144 99</u>
Two per cent. on \$850,076,262 average valuation for five years, less abatements		\$17,001,525 24
Debt as above		<u>13,506,144 99</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap 178, Acts of 1885, July 31, 1894		\$3,495,880 25
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		4,349,800 00
In excess		<u>\$854,419 75</u>
Right to borrow, under Chap. 93, Acts of 1891, July 31, 1894, estimated		\$4,526,852 00
Less loans authorized but not issued, inside of limit		4,349,800 00
		<u>\$177,052 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT ISSUED.

July 31, 1894.

Date of Order.	Object.	Inside Debt Limit.	Outside Debt Limit.
May 20, 1891 . . .	Public Parks		\$1,000,000 00
Oct. 24, 1891 . . .	Library Building, Dartmouth Street, ...		300,000 00
April 26, 1893 . .	Additional Supply of Water		2,294,225 00
May 17, 1893 . . .	Public Park, Wards 6 and 7 ¹	\$350,000 00	
July 10, 1893 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1893	1,000,000 00	
Dec. 29, 1893 . . .	Commonwealth Ave., Extension	200,000 00	
Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	Crushed Stone for Street Improvements	50,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Public Parks	500,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	New Buildings, City Hospital	300,000 00	
Feb. 1, 1894 . . .	Schools	250,000 00	
Feb. 12, 1894 . . .	Charlestown Bridge	750,000 00	
April 16, 1894 . . .	Improved Sewerage	50,000 00	
June 8, 1894 . . .	Public Parks		1,000,000 00
June 25, 1894 . . .	Laying Out and Construction of Highways		1,000,000 00
July 6, 1894 . . .	Suffolk County Court House		40,000 00
July 12, 1894 . . .	Various Municipal Purposes, 1894	899,800 00	
Inside Debt Limit		\$4,349,800 00	\$5,634,225 00
Outside Debt Limit		5,634,225 00	
		\$9,984,025 00	

¹ Chap. 282, Acts of 1893, authorizes the City of Boston to take land for a public park or playground in Wards 6 and 7, the assessed valuation of said land not to exceed \$300,000; also authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for preparing said land for public use.



MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF THE
CITY TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, August 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk for the month of July, 1894, and for six months of the financial year 1894-95, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury July 31, 1894, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, July 1, 1894 \$2,853,744 88

RECEIPTS IN JULY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston:

City Collector \$434,949 69

Temporary Loan, 1894-95, an-
ticipation of Taxes:

1 $\frac{7}{8}$ % \$500,000

2% 500,000

1,000,000 00

City Loans:

Laying Out and Construction
of Highways,

4% \$300,000

Various Municipal

Purposes, 4% . . 288,500

588,500 00

Cochituate Water Loans:

Additional Supply of Water,

4% 200,000 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . . 4,143 89

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements

with Cashier, parties unpaid . . 461 13

2,228,054 71

On account of the County of Suffolk:

City Collector \$17,280 13

Collateral Inheritance Tax . . 1 25

17,281 38

\$5,099,080 97

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 3

PAYMENTS IN JULY, 1894.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$1,221,721 82
Pay-roll Drafts	595,417 86
Special Drafts	†830,069 80

‡\$2,647,209 48

Temporary Loan, 1893-94 4,000 00

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Revenue collected in June 1,228 31

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Liquor License Revenue 719 00

Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters 339 90

Residue Tax Sales 194 38

Cochituate Water-rates refunded 81 76

Sewer Assessments refunded 23 00

\$2,653,795 83

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :

Allowed by Auditor of the

County of Suffolk §\$71,280 64

Mayor's Special Drafts 32,994 12

County fines to complainant 14 40

Pay-roll Tailings 15 80

Bounty for destruction of

Seals 3 00

Collateral Inheritance Tax 1 25

104,309 21

\$2,758,105 04

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office for July \$1,315,683 54

Less not paid 96,853 59

\$1,218,829 95

Add paid on outstanding requisitions for current year 2,891 87

\$1,221,721 82

† Includes interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt §284,181 93

On Cochituate Water Debt 68,345 50

On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt 10,100 00

\$362,627 43

‡ Includes City Debt paid \$844,500 00

§ Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office for

July \$71,128 85

Less not paid 66 21

\$71,062 64

Add paid on Outstanding Requisitions for the Current Year 218 00

\$71,280 64

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, July 1, 1894	.	.	.	.	\$2,853,744 88
Receipts in July, 1894	.	.	.	.	2,245,336 09
					\$5,099,080 97
Payments in July, 1894	.	.	.	.	2,758,105 04
Balance, July 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	<u>\$2,340,975 93</u>

STATEMENT

For six months of the Financial Year 1894-95, beginning February 1, 1894, ending January 31, 1895.

Balance on hand February 1, 1894, from the
financial year 1893-94 \$2,973,683 57

RECEIPTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

City Collector \$3,807,789 65

Temporary Loan, 1894-95, an-
ticipation of Taxes,

3 % . . . \$1,750,000 00

2½ % . . . 1,500,000 00

2 % . . . 1,250,000 00

1½ % . . . 500,000 00

5,000,000 00

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-
Funds :

For redemption of Debt . . . 1,121,889 64

City Loans :

Laying Out and Construc-
tion of Highways, 4%, \$500,000

"Various Municipal
Purposes," 4% . 350,000

850,000 00

Cochituate Water Loans :

Additional Supply of Water,
4 % . . . 211,775 00

Interest on Bank Deposits . . . 34,172 46

Pay-roll Tailings, settlements with

Cashier, parties unpaid . . . 5,116 74

Tax Titles, etc. 97 71

Carried forward,

\$11,030,841 20

\$2,973,683 57

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$11,030,841 20	\$2,973,683 57
On account of the County of Suffolk :		
City Collector . . .	\$104,826 31	
Collateral Inheritance Tax . . .	10,308 18	
Pay-roll Tailings . . .	15 90	
	115,150 39	
		11,145,991 59
		\$14,119,675 16

PAYMENTS.

On account of the City of Boston :

On Mayor's Drafts, —

General Drafts	*\$2,978,556 82
Pay-roll Drafts	4,343,946 54
Special Drafts	†3,548,905 24
	‡\$10,871,408 60

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

Corporation Tax	\$4,710 74
National Bank Tax	1,291 34
Liquor License Revenue	264,350 00
	270,352 08
Temporary Loan, 1893-94	96,850 00

Board of Commissioners of Sinking-Funds :

Revenue collected	14,517 85
City Debt due prior to February 1, 1894,	14,000 00
City Hospital, Trust Fund	5,000 00
Pay-roll Tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	4,487 59
Residue Tax Sales, ...	3,572 11
Old Claims, City Account	3,439 58
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund	2,900 00

Carried forward, \$11,286,527 81

*Amount of General Drafts through City Auditor's office from February 1 . . . \$3,076,986 91
Less not paid 98,430 09

\$2,978,556 82

† Includes Interest paid, as follows :

On City Debt	\$701,996 94
On Cochituate Water Debt	414,140 74
On Laying Out and Construction of Highways Debt	19,884 00
On Mystic Water Debt	2,550 00

\$1,138,571 68

‡ Includes Debt paid, as follows :

City Debt	\$927,889 64
Mystic Water Debt	102,000 00

\$1,029,889 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$11,286,527 81
Cochituate Water-rates refunded	2,127 30
Taxes refunded	845 22
Gibson School Fund	425 00
Tax Titles, etc.	403 93
Public Library Trust Funds	350 00
Dorchester South Cemetery Trust Fund	300 00
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	300 00
Park Betterments refunded	265 50
Mystic Water-rates refunded	63 50
Tuition of Non-residents refunded	24 23
Sewer Assessments refunded	23 00
	\$11,291,655 49

Payments on account of the County of Suffolk :

Allowed by Auditor of the	
County of Suffolk	*\$379,866 36
Mayor's Special Drafts, ...	†95,985 54
Commonwealth of Massachusetts :	
Collateral Inheritance Tax	10,308 18
County Fines to Complainant	494 80
Pay-roll Tailings	226 86
Bail Refunded	150 00
Bounty for destruction of seals	9 00
Old claims	3 00
	487,043 74
	\$11,778,699 23

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, February 1, 1894	\$2,973,683 57
Receipts	11,145,991 59
	\$14,119,675 16
Payments	11,778,699 23
Balance, July 31, 1894	\$2,340,975 93

* Amount of County Requisitions through County Auditor's office from
February 1 \$380,024 29
Less not paid 157 93

\$379,866 36

† Includes Interest paid on County Debt \$65,141 42

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 7

Balance, July 31, 1894, per preceding statement, as follows :

Atlas National Bank . . .	\$127,730 80	
Globe National Bank . . .	210,280 73	
Howard National Bank . . .	225,168 43	
Market National Bank . . .	141,032 66	
National Bank of Redemption, . . .	226,568 38	
National Bank of the Republic, . . .	241,904 51	
National Revere Bank . . .	506,868 08	
Second National Bank, general account	40,089 07	
Second National Bank, special account	331,065 80	
State National Bank . . .	200,477 66	
National Security Bank, Pay-roll Tailings account	9,803 27	
Central National Bank . . .	6,087 79	
National Security Bank . . .	10,394 37	
		\$2,277,471 55
Cash and cash vouchers in office, including advances made on August Drafts, duly certified by the City Auditor, and approved by the Mayor and County Auditor, ...	63,504 38	
		<u>\$2,340,975 93</u>

The above balance is held for the following purposes :

For General Appropriations	\$1,543,052 20
“ Special Appropriations, money derived from loans	371,303 81
“ Special and Trust Accounts	426,619 92
	<u>\$2,340,975 93</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.



CITY COLLECTOR'S
MONTHLY STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

JULY, 1894.

COLLECTING DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, August 1, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

SIR: The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts in this department on account of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, during the month ending July 31, 1894, and the several accounts to which said receipts have been credited.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

	Receipts in July, 1894.		Total Receipts for six months ending July 31, 1894.	
REVENUE TO BE CREDITED TO:				
APPROPRIATIONS.				
Board of Aldermen			\$5 46	
Cemeteries:				
Mount Hope Cemetery	\$1,186 60		11,902 13	
Cochituate Water-Works	156,882 19		1,158,470 39	
Franklin Trades School Fund			514 42	
Gibson School Fund Income	195 00		1,013 75	
Health Department:				
Evergreen Cemetery	24 50		266 00	
Library Department	1,492 00		5,033 10	
Mystic Water-Works	28,859 57		352,961 10	
Phillips Street Fund Income	600 00		600 00	
Police Charitable Fund Income	681 00		4,498 00	
Printing Department	883 50		4,572 70	
Public Celebrations			397 41	
Street Department:				
Paving Division	7 53		1,315 85	
Street Cleaning Division			237 00	
School Committee:				
School Expenses, School Com- mittee			1,181 12	
		\$190,811 89		\$1,542,968 43
SINKING-FUNDS.				
Essex and Lincoln streets			\$86 00	
Harrison avenue			23 50	
Park Department			2,845 48	
Parkway, Dorchester			180 00	
Parkway, Old Harbor	\$4 10		875 34	
Parkway, Muddy River	179 03		4,379 95	
Parkway, West Roxbury			29 15	
Public Lands	1,963 26		4,150 76	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,146 39	\$190,811 89	\$12,570 18	\$1,542,968 43

COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY STATEMENT.

3

	Receipts in July, 1894.		Total Receipts for six months ending July 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,146 39	\$190,811 89	\$12,570 18	\$1,542,968 43
Small-Pox Hospital	75 00		150 00	
Sewer, Ward 23, Washington street, etc.			55 51	
Sewer, Westville, Freeman, and Charles streets			30 06	
Sewer, Roslindale, W. Roxbury, Street Department:	56 29		113 39	
Paving Division			4,354 73	
Interest on Paving Division			17 59	
Laying out and Construction of Highways:				
Sidewalk Assessments	425 95		3,700 61	
Sewer Assessments	1,452 55		16,816 30	
Interest on Sidewalk Assess- ments	38 11		269 87	
Interest on Sewer Assessments, Construction of Batavia Street, ...	61 50		782 72	
Interest on Construction of Batavia Street			517 42	
Construction of Bay State Road .	6,687 11		6,687 11	
Interest on Construction of Bay State Road	338 59		338 59	
Construction of Deerfield Street .	3,460 90		3,460 90	
Interest on Construction of Deer- field Street	175 60		175 60	
		14,917 99		50,061 30
TRUST FUNDS.				
City Hospital Trust Fund			\$5,000 00	
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund,	\$100 00		200 00	
Mt. Hope Cemetery Trust Fund,	300 00		3,040 00	
		400 00		8,240 00
GENERAL REVENUE.				
City Clerk Department	\$161 50		\$3,328 50	
City Messenger Department	2 00		11 35	
Collecting Department, fees and charges	1,205 67		6,251 34	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,369 17	\$206,129 88	\$9,591 19	\$1,601,269 73

	Receipts in July, 1894.		Total Receipts for six months ending July 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,369 17	\$206,129 88	\$9,591 19	\$1,601,269 73
Common Council:				
Incidentals			21 91	
Engineering Department			2 35	
Ferry Department	12,881 00		74,661 00	
Fire Department	226 17		1,226 73	
Hay Scales	18 43		139 08	
Health Department:				
Quarantine	837 00		4,483 90	
Hospital Department	12,817 74		28,072 47	
Inspection of Milk and Vinegar, ...			161 00	
Lamp Department			17 50	
Liquor Licenses	5,670 00		1,063,071 00	
Market Department	54 09		306 33	
Northampton-street District	32 75		82 75	
Overseeing of the Poor	179 25		4,064 94	
Park Department	167 75		1,441 45	
Pedlers	350 00		2,725 00	
Police Department	3,042 50		4,260 26	
Public Buildings			148 75	
Public Buildings — Schools			25 00	
Public Institutions:				
Almshouse, Charlestown	10 00		63 62	
House of Industry	4,526 76		18,240 75	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island	149 88		260 36	
Home for Paupers, Long Island	536 89		1,726 60	
Lunatic Hospital	1,770 53		6,604 71	
Marcella-Street Home	45 87		778 08	
Pauper Expenses	275 79		1,194 19	
Registration of Voters Depart- ment			6 66	
Rents	22,831 55		50,394 60	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$67,793 12	\$206,129 88	\$1,273,772 18	\$1,601,269 73

	Receipts in July, 1894.		Total Receipts for six months ending July 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$67,793 12	\$206,129 88	\$1,273,772 18	\$1,601,269 73
Sale of City Property			6,500 00	
Sealing of Weights and Measures	374 93		2,021 64	
School Committee:				
School Instructors:				
Tuition			8,737 65	
Dog Licenses	4,847 20		15,604 60	
Income	4 00		298 00	
Stony Brook Improvement			56 00	
Street Department:				
Bridge Division	98 62		673 62	
Paving Division:				
Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	37 06		4,057 46	
Miscellaneous			94 00	
Interest on Sidewalk and Edgestone Assessments	1 05		26 92	
Sanitary Division	3,082 52		18,227 90	
Sewer Division:				
Miscellaneous	274 97		2,290 32	
Assessments	154 97		1,472 82	
Interest on Sewer Assessments	20 40		306 51	
Improved Sewerage	5,750 00		11,500 00	
Street-Cleaning Division	80 00		1,061 93	
Cambridge Bridges Division	369 81		369 81	
Taxes 1893	143,514 55		798,248 68	
Taxes 1892	45 93		3,223 26	
Taxes 1891	2 00		73 02	
Taxes 1890 and older	2 00		160 63	
Corporation Tax 1893			44,270 63	
Interest on Taxes	6,670 18		23,841 86	
		233,123 31		2,216,889 44
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$439,253 19		\$3,818,159 17

	Receipts in July, 1894.		Total Receipts for six months ending July 31, 1894.	
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$439,253 19		\$3,818,159 17
County of Suffolk:				
Fines, Fees, and Costs	\$15,778 09		\$89,114 35	
House of Correction:				
Labor, Sale of Material, etc.,	1,481 24		16,801 93	
Naturalization	6 00		13 00	
Pedlers	36 00		464 00	
		17,301 33		106,393 28
Total amount received and paid to City Treasurer		\$456,554 52		\$3,924,552 45



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE PAVING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

CONCERNING

STREET PAVEMENTS.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, July 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Street Paving Commission appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to investigate the subject of street pavements has made an elaborate report, the conclusions of which are hereto appended as of interest to the public at the present time.

It will be seen that, in accordance with the practice now obtaining in all the principal cities of the world, the use of macadam is discountenanced except for suburban roads.

Some question has arisen as to the effect of chapter 206 of the Acts of 1891 on appropriations for the paving of streets. This law prohibits the borrowing of money for current expenses, and the question of whether an appropriation for a street pavement is a current expense naturally depends upon the permanency of the pavement. This, in turn, depends partly upon the character of the pavement and partly upon the use to which it is to be subjected. The construction uniformly given to this law, in

so far as it affects street pavements, is that money cannot be borrowed by loan for any kind of pavement where the travel is of such a nature as to wear the pavement out within a period very considerably shorter than the duration of the loan. Thus, a macadam pavement laid upon a street where the travel is heavy enough to wear it out in three years, or an asphalt pavement laid upon a street where the traffic is considerably heavier and sufficient to destroy the pavement within a short period of time (say three or four years), can neither of them be called anything but temporary pavements; and it is manifestly contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law in question to borrow money on twenty and thirty years time for a pavement which will be worn out at the end of three or four years. If, therefore, the City Council desires to appropriate money for any class of pavement, whether macadam or asphalt, which in view of the probable use to which it will be subjected can last but a few years only, the money for such a pavement, essentially temporary in character, must, under any fair construction of the law of 1891, be provided for out of the tax levy and other annual revenues, and not by a long-time loan.

These legal and financial considerations are entirely independent of the general question of the relative merits of macadam, stone, and asphalt for paving purposes. Cases may well exist—as for instance the proximity of a church or school-house—in which the city government may consider asphalt the most appropriate form of pavement, even if owing to the heavy travel it should prove to be temporary in duration; but in all such cases the money for the temporary pavement must be derived from the annual income of the city, and not by loans.

Respectfully submitted,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

*Extract from Report of Baltimore Paving Commission, giving
Conclusions reached.*

From observations of the methods and results attained in the different cities visited by us, we have the honor to submit the following recommendations:

1. That all streets paved, all streets repaved, and all repairs of asphalt and asphalt-block pavements be made by contract after due advertisement.

We find this method carried out in all cities visited, and under proper inspection the results are very satisfactory.

The paving of streets in this city with granite blocks by hired labor adds much to the labors of the small office force of the City Commissioner, without compensating results in the character of the work done or reduction in cost.

Work in Washington costing over \$1,000 must be advertised in one Washington paper, and work costing over \$5,000 in one paper in each of the following cities: Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

2. That repairs to all pavements, except asphalt, asphalt block, and the construction and repair of macadam roads, be made by hired labor, unless the repairs constitute a repaving.

This method is followed in all the cities visited, except Philadelphia. It enables repairs to be made promptly, and prevents disputes which must necessarily arise under any contract for this kind of work.

3. That no new or original pavements be laid except with asphalt, asphalt-block, granite, or brick.

We find that cobble and rubble pavements are no longer being laid in any first-class cities. The cobble and rubble removed from the streets can be used for gutters in the suburbs, or otherwise disposed of by the city. We would except from this provision macadam for suburban roads.

4. That sheet asphalt pavements be laid upon either a six-inch concrete base, a four-inch concrete base, or the existing pavements of cobble and rubble.

The six-inch concrete base we find is the standard sheet asphalt pavement laid; but good results at reduced cost are attained by the use of the four-inch base upon streets not subject to heavy travel, and, also, by paving with asphalt over cobble, rubble, and macadam. A crown of six inches for a roadway thirty feet wide we do not find excessive for paving over cobble, etc.

5. That asphalt block pavements be laid upon the natural foundation of the roadway, properly rolled, if of satisfactory material; otherwise upon a bed of gravel, properly rolled, at least five inches thick.

The former practice we find gives good results where the natural foundation consists of sand or gravel, and the latter where the foundation is clay or loam.

6. That the foundation of granite-block pavements, except upon the most heavily travelled streets, be prepared as described for asphalt blocks, and that the joints be filled with clean gravel and be pitched with coal-tar, paving cement, or grouted with Portland cement.

We find that the best paving cement has added to it about ten per cent. of Trinidad asphalt.

The best granite-block pavements are laid upon a concrete base. We do not recommend this base simply on account of its cost, taking into consideration the very limited area of good pavements in this city as compared with the others visited. This also applies to asphalt-block pavements.

7. That all brick pavements be laid upon a concrete base, at least four inches thick, and have joints grouted with cement.

Cement is preferred on account of the tendency of coal-tar to run in hot weather.

8. That the foundation for all pavements, after being properly graded, be rolled with a roller weighing not less than five tons.

9. That all pavements be guaranteed and kept in repair for five years by the contractor, under such bond or retain as seems best.

We recommend the wording of the guarantee in the Buffalo specifications. It is probable that a bond would be equally as satisfactory from a reliable contractor, and add less additional cost to the pavement than a retain.

We do not recommend a longer guarantee, as it has not yet been satisfactorily determined what the allowance per square yard should be for maintaining pavements after the end of five years. The City of Omaha has a contract with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company for keeping pavements laid by them in repair for ten years following the period of guarantee for eight cents per square yard per year, and we were informed that a perpetual guarantee was offered the city of Buffalo at the same rate.

The five-year guarantee should not materially increase the cost of any pavement, as the repairs on a well-laid pavement during this period *are* very slight.

10. That specifications now requiring the use of Trinidad Lake asphalt, be worded so as to allow the use of "any other asphalt which has been found by experience equally as good for paving purposes."

While we do not believe in experimenting with any untried material, we find that different cities are experimenting with several different kinds of native and foreign asphalts, one or more of which may be found equal to the Trinidad. If considered advisable, additional bonds may be required of the competitors guaranteeing to replace the pavement with Trinidad, should this pavement prove inferior to those laid with Trinidad asphalt within five years. A guarantee of this nature was given by Mr. Thomas, who laid some pavements of Bermudez asphalt in Washington last year, and he further guaranteed that the cost of repairs should not in ten

years exceed the cost of Trinidad asphalt pavement laid the same year.

11. That smooth pavements be laid wherever possible.

The best paved and swept cities we saw on our tour of inspection were those having the largest area of smooth pavements. The advantages of these pavements seem to be best appreciated by the citizens of Buffalo, where they are laid upon the petition of and at the expense of the property owners.

We found these pavements laid upon many streets where there was hardly a dwelling on account of the increase in value they gave to the abutting lots. In the suburbs of Washington there are also many streets paved at the expense of the property owners, who desire these improvements and could not get them out of the general fund for several years.

Other pavements were laid in Washington by the property owners, paying one-half the total cost in advance, and at present an effort is being made to secure a law whereby a pavement may be laid and assessed against the abutting property whenever over one-half the abutting property is represented by a petition for the same. In Buffalo the petition must be signed by a majority of the resident owners representing at least two-fifths of all foot frontage. The best streets for smooth pavements are those unobstructed by street-railway tracks and having a grade not exceeding four per cent.

12. That all underground work and sewer and water connections be laid before a street is paved, and that no new pavement be disturbed for one year after its completion.

These provisions are enforced in Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Boston, and legislation covering the same ground is now being sought in Washington. The advantages are obvious.

13. That no street be opened for any purpose without a permit, and a deposit sufficient to cover the cost of repairs.

This is the practice followed in New York and Washington and to be enacted in Philadelphia. In Boston and Buffalo a permit and bond are required, but the results are not so satisfactory.

14. That upon future street-railway extensions a full grooved girder rail shall be used upon all paved streets.

This rail was adopted by Congress for the streets of Washington, and has given great satisfaction.

15. That the cost of the new granite curb, which constitutes part of the sidewalk, be assessed against the abutting property.

16. That the repavement of streets be made in accordance with the definite plan prepared in advance, showing the

character of the pavement proposed to be laid upon each street and the order in which streets should be paved.

If deemed advisable, a board could be appointed to draw up this plan and revise the specifications to conform to the best practice of other cities.

It is suggested that the City Commissioner embody in his annual reports the detailed expenditures upon each street, copies of all bids received, and specifications for street work.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 30, 1894.

Ordered to be printed and specially assigned to the next meeting.

Attest :

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MAYOR'S MESSAGE

TRANSMITTING.

SUGGESTIONS OF BOARD OF POLICE AND OF
RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION OF 1891

IN REGARD TO

REGULATION OF STREET TRAFFIC.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, August 3, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a communication from the Board of Police containing certain suggestions in regard to the regulation of traffic in the crowded streets of this city.

I also enclose the conclusions reached by the Rapid Transit Commission of 1891 relating to this matter.

The subject is one of great importance to the public, and it seems to me that the time has come when something of the sort suggested should be tried; and I therefore commend these suggestions to your early and favorable consideration.

Yours very truly,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON,
No. 7 PEMBERTON SQ., July 9, 1894.

Hon. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor*:

DEAR SIR: We send you a memorandum, with a plan accompanying, which we suggest to facilitate travel through the congested district, which we would like to have you examine, and, if practicable, submit it to the Board of Aldermen. We do not claim that this plan is by any means perfect or complete, but we think the theory is correct, and if it can be put into practical operation will aid very much in preventing blockades and facilitating travel. We should be glad to have you examine this carefully and be pleased to receive any suggestions that may occur to you that will, in your judgment, be of any advantage to the plan.

Very respectfully,

A. P. MARTIN,
Chairman.

PLAN PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE
FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON TO FACILITATE
TRAVEL THROUGH THE CONGESTED DISTRICT
AND TO PREVENT BLOCKADES.

1. All light teams or spring wagons, express teams, and carriages for the conveyance of passengers, that are licensed, going north, commencing at the junction of Tremont and Pleasant streets, and in that vicinity, and especially those going from that section of the city to the Union station, are to take the line of Tremont street, following through Tremont, Court, and Sudbury streets to and through Portland street.

2. All vehicles of the same character as the above, going south from the Union station and vicinity, to take the line of Friend street to Merrimac street, thence by Friend street or Merrimac street to Haymarket square, thence by Washington street, and continue in that direction on said street as far as Broadway extension, going to the right or left on intersecting streets whenever they have any special business at intermediate points, and leaving Washington street at the point or street nearest their destination, except as hereinafter provided. The only exception to be made is, where teams of this character have special business on the line of the streets, and then only to occupy the street going in opposite direction to that prescribed above to enable them to transact whatever business they may have in hand.

3. All light teams or spring wagons or carriages for the conveyance of passengers from the West End to the Union depot going by way of Court street, to go and return by way of Staniford street or Green street to and through Causeway street, as far as practicable, and return by the same route.

4. All such vehicles going from the West End and the vicinity of Scollay square to southern depots, to go by way of Court street, Washington street to Summer street, Chauncy street or Kingston street, thence to the depots via Beach street, Lincoln and Kneeland streets; returning by way of Lincoln street to Essex or Beach streets, thence by said streets to Boylston street and Tremont street. All such vehicles going from the West End or that vicinity to the New York & New England station, or that vicinity, to go by the way of Court street, Washington street to Summer street, through Summer to the point of destination; or down Milk to Federal, and through Federal to the point of destination; returning by way of Summer street, Devonshire or Arch street to Franklin street, through Franklin street to Washington street, thence through Bromfield street to Tremont, through Tremont to Scollay square.

5. All such vehicles going from the Providence depot or Back Bay, or that vicinity, to the Boston & Albany or Old Colony stations, to go by the way of Boylston street, Essex or Beach street to Lincoln, thence by Lincoln to the point of destination; returning by the same route.

6. All such vehicles going from the Providence station or Back Bay, or that vicinity, to the New York & New England station, or that vicinity, to go by the way of Boylston street, Tremont street to West street, through West, Bedford, and Summer streets to the point of destination; returning via Summer street to Washington, Washington to Boylston, through Boylston to the point of destination.

7. All such vehicles going from the Providence station, Back Bay, or that vicinity, to the Union station, to go either by Charles and Arlington streets to Beacon street, through Beacon street to Tremont, or by way of Somerset street and Pemberton square to Tremont street, and via Tremont, Court, and Sudbury streets to Haymarket square, thence through Portland street to the point of destination; returning via Friend street or Merrimac street to Washington street, through Washington street to Boylston street, through Boylston street to the point of destination; or, returning via Causeway street, Staniford street to Cambridge street, Cambridge street to Bowdoin street, Bowdoin street

to Beacon street, Beacon street to Charles street, and Charles street to Park square to point of destination.

8. All heavy teams or drays for the conveyance of merchandise going north from the vicinity of Summer and Devonshire streets, New York and New England, Old Colony, Boston and Albany railroad stations, or that vicinity, to go by the way of Lincoln street, Devonshire street and New Washington street, to Haymarket square, thence through Haverhill street, except where such teams may have merchandise to deliver at intermediate points.

9. All such heavy teams or drays going from the Union station or that vicinity, to the southern depots or that vicinity, to take the line of Beverly street, Charlestown street to Haymarket square, thence by Union street to Dock square through Exchange street, thence through Congress street to Post Office Square, and through Milk street to Federal, through Federal to High street, either by the way of High and South streets or via Federal street to the New York & New England, Old Colony and Boston & Albany stations or that vicinity. All such heavy teams for the conveyance of merchandise between the Union station and the Providence division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to go by the way of Causeway street, Leverett street to Green street, Green street to Chambers street, through Chambers street to Cambridge, through Cambridge to Charles, through Charles street to Park square and vicinity.

10. All such heavy teams or drays going from the Providence station to the Union station, to go by the way of Charles street to Leverett street, thence to Brighton, through Brighton to Lowell, through Lowell to Causeway street.

(It would seem desirable at some future time to bridge the Charles river near the junction of Leverett and Charles streets to the intersection of Warren bridge and Front street, making a short and desirable route to connect the freight-houses of the Boston & Maine Railroad with the City proper).

11. All heavy teams or drays for the conveyance of merchandise from the Providence station to the Old Colony, Boston & Albany, and New York & New England Railroads, to go by the way of Eliot and Kneeland streets, via the Old Colony and Boston & Albany to Federal street, through Federal street to the New York & New England station, and return by the same route.

12. All heavy teams or drays for the conveyance of merchandise from the northern depots to the water front between Fleet street and the Custom House, or that vicinity, to go by the way of Beverly Street, Charlestown street, and Cross

street, to Commercial street, through Commercial street to Atlantic avenue, except points on water front between Beverly and Fleet streets may go and return by Commercial street, either by way of Richmond or Clinton streets, returning by way of Clinton street, Blackstone street, to Haymarket square, thence by Haverhill and Causeway streets.

13. All heavy teams for conveyance of merchandise from the northern depots to the water front between the Custom House and Summer street, to go by the way of Beverly street, Charlestown street, Union street, through Merchants row, State street, and Broad street or Oliver street; returning by way of Pearl street or Congress street to Post Office square, through Water street to Kilby street, to Merchants row, North street, and Blackstone street to Haymarket square, thence through Haverhill street to Causeway street.

14. Teams passing from Washington or Tremont streets in the vicinity of School street, to pass down Water and Milk streets so far as Post Office square, and all teams in the vicinity of Post Office square and Federal street going to Washington or Tremont streets, to pass through Franklin street or State street as far as possible.

15. All teams going from the vicinity of Winter street and Tremont or Washington street, to pass down Summer street towards the New York & New England station or Old Colony and Boston & Albany stations, and all carriages returning to Washington or Tremont street from the New York & New England Railroad, Old Colony and Boston & Albany Railroads, to pass through Summer, Bedford and West streets, or Lincoln, Essex and Boylston streets.

16. All teams for the conveyance of merchandise along the water front from the vicinity of the New York & New England Railroad to go to the North End, to go and return by the way of Atlantic avenue.

17. All teams going from the vicinity of Scollay square to the North End, or in the vicinity of the East Boston and Chelsea ferries, to go and return by way of Hanover street.

These rules apply principally to teams going long distances from the points indicated above, and are not intended to exclude teams from moving in and occupying other streets on the line of the congested district not mentioned in the above schedule.

There should be some rules and regulations to apply specially to the delivery of coal and wood, ice, and building material, on Washington and Tremont streets, with intersecting streets between these two lines, from Adams square

to Eliot street. We would recommend that all such deliveries be made at or before 9 o'clock in the morning.

The object of this plan is to facilitate the passage of teams from one point to another by keeping them on the move in the same direction, as far as possible, on each of these thoroughfares, so that teams will not come in contact with each other passing in opposite directions on the same streets. It is also considered desirable that no licenses be granted for carriage or wagon stands during the business hours of the day, from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night, on any of these thoroughfares or streets indicated in this plan, and that no licenses for carriage or wagon stands should be permitted on School street, Winter street, West street, or Boylston street between Washington street and Park square, except a limited number of carriages, of not more than three each, at any one time, in front of the Parker House on School street and Hotel Reynolds on Boylston street, and that the time allowed for carriages to remain on any of these streets when unattended be not over three minutes, and when attended not over six minutes, except in cases where merchandise is being received or delivered from stores or buildings on the line of the streets indicated above.

We would recommend that the city negotiate with the Boston & Maine Railroad Company for the removal of the sidewalk in front of Union Station, or that portion of it, rather, which belongs to the city; and that the West End Street Railway Company be requested, in case the sidewalk is removed, to take up the track now in the centre of the street and lay it where the city's sidewalk now runs. Also, that the West End Street Railway Company be requested to remove the track now in the centre of Tremont street from Park street to Boylston street, and on Boylston street from Tremont street to Park square, to that portion of the street now lying nearest the Common.

We would also recommend that some restrictive ordinances be passed relating to the exhibition of horses for sale in the congested district, and especially in the vicinity of railroad stations. Such practices have not only interfered seriously with travel through the streets, but have become very dangerous to the public, especially where people are passing to and from railroad stations.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION OF 1891, IN REGARD TO TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

In carrying on an investigation into the question of street travel, as a part of the general subject of rapid transit in and through Boston, it has been found that the frequently complained of delays in this form of movement are due, in no slight degree to readily preventible causes. Travel in our principal streets is congested and progress impeded, not merely because the roadways are narrow, but because, in consequence of not enforcing the regulations that control street traffic in most of the cities of Europe, we fail to secure from our highways the measure of service we have a right to expect.

There are streets in London, such as the Strand, Cheapside, and Fleet street, which are no wider than Washington and Tremont streets at their narrowest points, and yet these London roadways afford passage in a day to many times the number of vehicles that pass in the same time through the two named Boston streets.¹

This thorough utilization of street facilities is obtained by the enactment of special regulations, having for their object the greatest convenience of the greatest number, which regulations are rigidly enforced by the police.

It seems to us that the adoption and enforcement of ordinances regulating the use of the public streets of Boston in a line with the following requirements, which are substantially the rules in force in foreign cities, would be attended with great benefit.

1. Prohibiting the passage through Tremont and Washington streets, from the north side of Eliot and Beach streets to Scollay and Adams' squares, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., of all vehicles used for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, except light wagons drawn by not more than one horse.

2. Limiting to two minutes the time, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., that a vehicle can remain waiting at

¹ From Commissioner Fitzgerald's report (Appendix 3) it appears that "by actual calculation there passed at a given point on the Strand, London, between two and three o'clock P.M., April 12, 1890, 835 cabs, 264 omnibuses, capable of holding 26 passengers 153 vans, 12 two-horse carts, 43 carriages, 15 two-horse carts, and 18 trucks, a total of 1,340 vehicles of every kind in one hour. From 6 A.M., to 12 midnight, 14,637 vehicles passed the same point; during the same time, 84,812 foot-passengers. And yet, notwithstanding the enormous travel, there is very little friction, because of the excellent police supervision, and the stringent laws against loading and unloading heavy teams during business hours."

the sidewalks of either Washington or Tremont streets within the limits referred to above.

3. Compelling the drivers of vehicles, other than street-cars, when driving through the streets of any part of Boston proper, east of Arlington, and north of Boylston, Eliot, and Beach streets, to keep on the right side of the middle of the roadway, except when obliged to turn out to pass an obstacle which cannot be passed by turning to the right.

4. Obliging the drivers of vehicles, other than street-cars, when driving through the streets of the district referred to in paragraph 3, to observe the following rule: "When the horse or horses driven are proceeding at a rate of speed no faster than a walk, the team is to be driven as near to the curb of the sidewalk on the right side of the street as circumstances will permit, for the purpose of giving to vehicles moving at a higher rate of speed the unobstructed use of the centre of the street."



EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, August 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Joint Rules of the City Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund, Joint Committees, on the August, 1894, Draft.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

SILVER GRILL CAFÉ.

Committee on Abolition of Grade Crossings:

May 16. Refreshments, Tague	\$1 00	
May 2, 16. Ref., Battis	2 00	
June 27. Ref., Donovan	1 00	
	—	\$4 00

Architect Department:

May 25, June 8, 15, 22, 29. Ref., Kelly . .	\$5 00	
May 18, 25, June 1, 8, 15, 29. Ref., Shaw,	6 00	
	—	11 00

Claims:

May 15, 18, 22, 25, June 12, 20, 26. Ref.,		
Patterson	\$7 00	
May 11, 28, 29. Ref., Norris	3 00	
	—	10 00

Disposing of Offal:

May 21. Ref., Patterson, Shaw, Reinhart .	\$3 00	
May 25. Ref., Norris	1 00	
	—	4 00

Carried forward,

\$29 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$29 00
Fire Department:		
May 22.	Ref., Donovan	\$1 00
May 29.	Ref., Eagar	1 00
		2 00
Finance:		
June 13, 15, 20.	Ref., Lynch	\$3 00
May 12.	Ref., Norris	1 00
May 22, June 6.	Ref., Marnell	2 00
June 13.	Ref., Everett	1 00
		7 00
Gaston Eulogy:		
May 5, June 4, 6.	Ref., Shaw	3 00
Health Department:		
May 14, 16, 18, 22, 25, June 15.	Ref., Bradley	\$6 00
May 11, June 8, 15, 22, 29.	Ref., Andrews, ...	5 00
June 1.	Ref., Wise	1 00
		12 00
July Fourth Celebration:		
May 11.	Ref., Riddle	1 00
Inspection of Provisions Department:		
June 27.	Ref., Fields	1 00
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
May 23, June 23, 25, July 3, 5.	Ref., Reinhardt	\$5 00
June 21.	Ref., O'Hara	1 00
		6 00
Legislative Matters:		
June 12.	Ref., Riddle	1 00
Ordinances:		
May 16.	Ref., Whelton	1 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
June 29.	Ref., Ruffin	1 00
Printing Department:		
July 2.	Ref., Coleman	1 00
Public Institutions:		
May 4, 11, 18, June 8.	Ref., Battis	\$4 00
June 15.	Ref., Smith, Fields	2 00
		6 00
Police Department:		
June 1.	Ref., Manks	\$1 00
June 22, 29.	Ref., Carroll	2 00
		3 00
Public Grounds Department:		
May 15, June 12.	Ref., Andrews	\$2 00
June 22.	Ref., McCarty	1 00
		3 00
Reopening of Navy Yard:		
May 21, 28, June 4, 11.	Ref., Donovan	4 00
Street Laying-Out Department:		
May 26.	Ref., Bradley	1 00
Schools and School-houses:		
May 5, 9, 12, 19.	Ref., Battis	\$4 00
May 29.	Ref., Shaw	1 00
		5 00
Street Department:		
June 1.	Ref., Fields, Kelly	2 00
Unused Tracks:		
May 21, June 4, 11.	Ref., Battis	3 00
Ward-room, Ward 22:		
May 25.	Ref., W. W. Davis	1 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$93 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$93 00	
Water-Supply Department:			
May 15, 29, June 5, 19, 26. Ref., Donovan .	\$5 00		
May 15, 22, June 12. Ref., Robinson .	3 00		
July 3. Ref., Coleman	1 00		
		9 00	
			\$102 00

THE QUINCY.

Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
June 27. Ref., Rourke		\$1 00	
Claims:			
June 8. Ref., Norris		1 00	
Contingent Expenses:			
June 25, 26. Ref., Gormley	\$2 00		
June 26. Ref., Reidy	1 00		
		3 00	
Fire Department:			
June 15. Ref., Wholey		1 00	
Finance:			
June 13. Ref., Marnell, Boyle	\$2 00		
June 15. Ref., Everett	1 00		
		3 00	
Gaston Eulogy:			
June 6. Ref., Smith		1 00	
Health Department:			
June 15. Ref., Gormley		1 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department:			
June 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20,			
27. Ref., McMackin	\$13 00		
June 12, 13, 19, 20, 30. Ref., O'Hara .	5 00		
June 12, 13, 20, 25, 27. Ref., King .	5 00		
June 30. Ref., Reinhart	1 00		
		24 00	
Inspection of Provisions Department:			
May 19, June 27. Ref., Allston	\$2 00		
May 19. Ref., McGuire	1 00		
		3 00	
Ordinances:			
June 22. Ref., Reidy		1 00	
Overseeing of the Poor Department:			
June 22. Ref., Ruffin		1 00	
Public Institutions Department:			
June 1, 8. Ref., Smith		2 00	
Public Grounds Department:			
June 19. Ref., Carroll		1 00	
Printing Department:			
June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. Ref., Boyle	\$5 00		
June 15, 22. Ref., Connor	2 00		
		7 00	
Public Lands:			
June 2, 8. Ref., King	\$2 00		
June 5. Ref., Rourke	1 00		
		3 00	
Unused Tracks:			
June 11, 25. Ref., Connor		2 00	
Water Supply Department:			
June 19. Ref., Coleman		1 00	
		56 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$158 00

Brought forward,

\$158 00

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Architect Department:

June 15, 22, 29. Ref., Sullivan	\$3 00	
July 6. Ref., Kelly	1 00	
		\$4 00

Contingent Expenses:

June 29. Ref., Gormley, Riddle	2 00	
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Claims:

June 5, 20, 26. Ref., Norris	3 00	
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April 19th Celebration:

April 6, 11. Ref., Lynch	2 00	
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Eustis street Burying Ground:

July 12. Ref., Wood	1 00	
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Finance:

June 15. Ref., Norris	1 00	
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Fire Department:

April 14, 17, June 15, 18. Ref., Eagar	4 00	
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Health Department.

April 26, June 20, 22, 29, July 6, 13. Ref., Eagar	\$6 00	
July 13. Ref., Gormley	1 00	
		7 00

Inspection of Provisions Department:

June 27. Ref., Bartlett	\$1 00	
June 15, 22. Ref., Wood	2 00	
		3 00

Overseeing of the Poor Department:

June 29, July 6. Ref., Wood	\$2 00	
July 13. Ref., Ruffin	1 00	
		3 00

Police Department:

June 22, 29. Ref., Reynolds	2 00	
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Stony Brook:

July 12. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
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Unused Tracks:

July 9. Ref., Reidy	1 00	
		34 00

JOHN A. CONWAY.

Public Lands:

June 16. Carriage, Keenan, Briggs	\$7 00	
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Abolition of Grade Crossings:

Dec. 26, 1893. Carriage, Rourke, C. C. Collins	7 00	
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Inspection of Buildings Department:

June 29. Carriage, Reinhart, McMackin	7 00	
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Schools and School-houses:

May 29. Carriage, Shaw, Mahoney, Wholey	7 00	
		28 00

JAMES F. BARRY.

Health Department:

June 11. Carriage, Bradley	\$7 00	
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Reopening of Navy Yard:

May 29. Carriage, Rourke, W. W. Collins, Donovan, ...	7 00	
		14 00

JAMES F. ORMOND.

Abolition of Grade Crossings:

June 21. Carriage, Rourke, Battis, Kelly, Doyle	\$7 00	
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Finance:

June 13. Carriage, Boyle	7 00	
		14 00

Carried forward,

\$248 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$248 00
P. CLARK & SONS.	
Fire Department:	
July 10. Carriage, Donovan, Sears, Costello . . .	\$7 00
Charlestown Bridge:	
June 26. Carriage, Donovan	7 00
	14 00
HENRY A. FRANKLIN.	
Contingent Expenses:	
June 15. Carriage, Riddle, Gormley	7 00
KENNY & CLARK.	
Overseeing of the Poor Department:	
June 24. Carriage, Ruffin, Battis	7 00
T. C. TREANOR.	
Water Income Department:	
Dec. 26, 1893. Carriage, Bradley	7 00
E. D. CONKLIN.	
Overseeing of the Poor Department:	
June 16. Carriage, Wood, Ruffin	7 00
J. F. McDOWELL.	
Unused Tracks:	
June 4. Carriage, Connor	7 00
J. P. ROBINSON.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
July 2. Carriage, Berwin, McMackin, O'Hara	7 00
F. L. BLANCHARD.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
July 3. Carriage, King, McMackin, Reinhart	7 00
M. J. KELLY.	
Water Supply Department:	
June 12. Carriage, Coleman, Emerson, Donovan	7 00
I. J. GOODHUE.	
Water Supply Department:	
June 16. Carriage, Emerson	7 00
WM. F. HARRINGTON & CO.	
Inspection of Buildings Department:	
June 30. Carriage, O'Hara, King, Reinhart	7 00
PARK STREET STABLE.	
Abolition of Grade Crossings:	
June 22. Carriage, Tague, Battis, Rourke	5 00
EDWIN R. WEBSTER.	
Park Department:	
May 21. Carriage, Cochran, Hayes	5 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$342 00

Brought forward,

\$342 00

MRS. A. ATKINSON.

Architect Department:

June 22, 29, July 6. Ref., Miller \$3 00

Overseeing of the Poor Department:

June 15. Ref., Connorton 1 00

4 00

BRIGHAM'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

Fire Department:

July 12, 15. Ref., Sears \$2 00

Health Department:

June 1. Ref., Andrews 1 00

Public Grounds Department:

June 19. Ref., Andrews 1 00

4 00

CHARLES S. BROWN CO.

Abolition of Grade Crossings:

June 21. Carriage, Presho, Donovan, Cheney 4 00

TREMONT HOTEL CO.

Police Department:

June 29, 30, 1893. Ref., Andrews \$2 00

Printing Department:

July 7, 1893. Ref., Draper 1 00

3 00

H. E. SYLVESTER.

Finance:

June 15, 20. Ref., Marnell 2 00

PARK HOUSE.

Architect Department:

June 22. Ref., Shaw \$1 00

Gaston Eulogy:

June 12. Ref., Callahan 1 00

2 00

J. A HENDRIE & BRO.

Architect Department:

July 13. Ref., Kelly 1 00

\$362 00

Appropriation, 1894-95 \$5,500 00

Expenditures to August 1, 1894 3,586 75

Balance August 1, 1894 \$1,913 25



A REGULATION

CONCERNING

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

Be it ordered by the Board of Aldermen of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter four of the Revised Regulations of 1892 is hereby amended in Section 2, by striking out the word "seventeen" in the second line of said section, and inserting the word "eighteen" in place thereof; by striking out the word "twelve" in the fourth line of said section and inserting the word "thirteen" in place thereof; by striking out the words "eleven hundred" in the fifth line of said section, and inserting the words "twelve hundred and fifty" in place thereof; also by striking out the words "one thousand" in the seventh line of said section and inserting the words "twelve hundred" in place thereof; also by striking out in the last line of said section the words "two dollars a day," and inserting the words "one thousand dollars" in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 2, 1894.

Passed.

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 30, 1894.

The foregoing regulation, having been first reconsidered, was again passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. Yeas, 9; nay, 1.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATION FROM REGISTRARS OF
VOTERS

RELATIVE TO THE

PREPARATION OF LISTS OF VOTERS IN ANTICIPATION
OF A NEW DIVISION OF THE WARDS.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, August 13, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN : I transmit herewith a communication from the Board of Registrars of Voters relative to preparation of voting lists in anticipation of a new division of wards.

Yours respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

BOARD OF REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
12 BEACON ST., BOSTON, July 21, 1894.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Mayor :*

SIR : In reply to the order of the Board of Aldermen passed on the 12th instant, relative to the preparation of lists in anticipation of the new division of wards to be made next year, we would say that the Board is fully alive to the

exigencies of the situation, and although no special preparations have yet been made we feel warranted in stating that all requirements of law relative to the matter so far as they apply to this Board will in due time be fully and promptly complied with. The preparatory work referred to in the order must necessarily be delayed until after the lists for the municipal election are prepared, which will bring the time nearly to the close of the financial year, and as it would be difficult to make an intelligent estimate of the probable cost of the work at this early date, it has been deemed advisable not to ask for an additional appropriation this year, but to include in our estimate for 1895 an amount sufficient to meet the expense liable to be incurred in the entire work connected with this department, pertaining to the redivision of wards and precincts.

For the Board of Registrars of Voters,

L. E. PEARSON,
Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, August 13, 1894.

Ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Attest:

J. M. GALVIN,
City Clerk.



MESSAGE OF MAYOR

TRANSMITTING

COPY OF CONTRACT WITH THE NEW ENGLAND
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

FOR THE

DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE IN THE DORCHESTER
DISTRICT.

CITY OF BOSTON, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY HALL, August 13, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I enclose a copy of the contract recently entered into with the New England Construction Company for the disposition of the garbage of the Dorchester District.

It did not seem to me advisable to act upon the order of the City Council, under the terms of which the city was to pay \$25,000 per annum for the disposition of from 160 to 200 tons of garbage daily; that is, practically the entire product of the city. It seemed preferable to proceed experimentally, and accordingly an arrangement was made with this company for the treatment of about twenty tons per diem in the Dorchester District upon a site selected by the Superintendent of Streets and approved by the Board of Health.

The contract provides that if at any time, in the opinion of the Board of Health, the process of the bringing of gar-

bage to the place is a menace to health or a nuisance to the neighborhood, the plant shall be removed and the contract thereupon determine.

Respectfully,

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor.

CONTRACT.

The New England Construction Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine first party, and the City of Boston, a municipal corporation in the State of Massachusetts, second party, on this twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1894, each for itself, its successors and assigns, hereby agrees as follows :

First. The term of this contract shall be ten years from the date hereof.

Second. Said second party hereby provides for the use and occupation of said first party for said term of this contract all that tract of land owned by said second party situated in that part of said Boston known as the Dorchester District, lying on the north side of Gibson street immediately adjacent to the site now occupied by the Boston Water Board, and more particularly described as follows, viz., beginning at the southeast corner of said tract on Gibson street at land now occupied by the Boston Water Board, and running southwesterly on said Gibson street 200 feet to lot now in control of Street Commissioners of said Boston; thence turning and running northwesterly by last-named lot 261 feet to land of Mary A. Harris; thence turning at a right angle and running northeasterly on land of said Harris, of Henrietta Stowell, of Frances Loring, of Catherine Cushing, and of Job F. Bailey, heirs, 200 feet to land now occupied by said Boston Water Board; thence turning and running southeasterly by said land so occupied as aforesaid 261 feet to Gibson street at the point of beginning; containing about 52,200 square feet, but said providing said land for the use and occupation of said first party is a license to said first party, its successors and assigns, to enter upon, take and retain during said term exclusive possession of the land so provided as aforesaid for all purposes called for by this contract, without further payment of rent therefor by said first party than has been taken into account in reducing the annual payment hereinafter stated for daily treating twenty tons of garbage to \$2,500 per annum.

Third. Said first party shall within four months from the date hereof erect upon the tract of land above described a

suitable building, and provide and put into said building apparatus for the treatment of garbage.

Fourth. Said first party shall, from the completion of the building as aforesaid, and during the remainder of said term, receive at said building house-offal or garbage collected in said city, and delivered without cost to said first party at said building by said second party, to the amount of twenty tons or less, of 2,000 pounds each, daily, except Sundays, and shall treat and remove the same from the neighborhood of said building in a manner approved by the Board of Health and the Superintendent of Streets of said city, and without creating a nuisance, and shall at all times keep said building and the premises connected therewith in a clean and healthy condition, satisfactory to said Board of Health.

Fifth. Said first party shall provide at its own expense apparatus for flushing the carts by which said garbage is delivered as aforesaid, and allow the persons in charge of said carts to use said apparatus for flushing and cleaning said carts.

Sixth. If said first party shall neglect or refuse to receive, treat, or remove said garbage as aforesaid, or if the Board of Health of said city, after a notice to said first party and a hearing, shall decide that the treating said garbage, or the removing the same from the premises aforesaid, or the keeping said building or the premises connected therewith, or the bringing of the said garbage to said premises, is unhealthy or a nuisance to the neighborhood, this contract shall thereby be terminated unless said first party shall within thirty days from any decision of the said Board modify said treatment or abate said nuisance to the satisfaction of said Board of Health, and the said first party shall forthwith thereafter remove said building aforesaid and cease to use the land above described.

Seventh. In case of fire or other unavoidable casualty by which the works of said first party are destroyed or rendered incapable of operation, the operation of this agreement shall be suspended, and neither of said parties shall be required to deliver or receive or pay for any garbage until said works are restored or repaired.

Eighth. Said second party shall during said term or until this agreement shall be terminated or its operation suspended as above provided pay to said first party, its successors or assigns, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, subject to the annual appropriation for that purpose, in equal monthly payments, for treating and removing the garbage delivered to it as aforesaid up to and including said amount of twenty tons per day, and an additional sum of twenty-

five cents per ton for all garbage in excess of said twenty tons per day, and said Street Department shall pay for the water used as aforesaid for flushing the carts delivering said garbage.

NEW ENGLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, AND SEAL.

By JOHN C. SOLEY,
President.

City of Boston.

Approved.

N. MATTHEWS, JR.,
Mayor.

H. H. CARTER,
Superintendent of Streets.

Approved as to form.

[Signed] THOMAS M. BABSON,
Corporation Counsel.

BOSTON, July 25, 1894.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held at the office of the Company, July 25, 1894, it was

Voted, Upon motion duly seconded, that the President of the New England Construction Company, Mr. John C. Soley, be hereby authorized and empowered to execute in the Company's name the contract now under consideration by the City of Boston for the treating of garbage in the Dorchester District.

J. S. RUSK,
Sec'y New England Construction Company.

Know all men by these presents,

That we, the New England Construction Company, a corporation duly organized according to law, and existing in Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, as principal, and Clarence E. Learned, of Wakefield, and Benjamin Dickerman, of Newton, both in the County of Middlesex, said Commonwealth, as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto the City of Boston, in the full and just sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), to be paid unto the said City of Boston, or its assigns, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such,

That if the above bounden New England Construction Company, its successors or assigns, shall in all things stand to and abide by, and well and truly keep and perform the covenants, conditions, and agreements in a certain contract between the principal herein and the City aforesaid, bearing date of the 25th July, A.D. 1894, for the disposal of garbage, on its or their part to be kept and performed at the time and in the manner therein specified, then this obligation shall become and be null and void; otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

In witness thereof, we hereto set our hands and seals this 25th day of July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

[Signed]	NEW ENGLAND CONSTRUCTION Co.,	
	By JOHN C. SOLEY, <i>President</i> ,	[L. S.]
[Signed]	CLARENCE E. LEARNED,	[L. S.]
[Signed]	BENJAMIN DICKERMAN.	[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

[Signed]	THOS. W. PROCTOR, to J. C. S.
[Signed]	CHAS. M. GLEASON, to C. E. L. and B. D.



EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1894.

To the Honorable the City Council:

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Joint Rules of the City Council, the undersigned herewith presents a statement of bills paid from the Contingent Fund, Joint Committees, on the September, 1894, Draft.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

THE QUINCY.

Committee on Architect Department:			
May 21. Refreshments, Miller . . .	\$1 00		
May 30, July 6, 13, 20, 27. Ref., Shaw . .	5 00		
			\$6 00
Abolition of Grade Crossings:			
May 16, June 1. Ref., Donovan . . .	\$2 00		
May 19, 21, 23. Ref., Tague . . .	3 00		
May 22, 28, June 2, 13. Ref., Rourke . .	4 00		
			9 00
Annexation of Squantum:			
July 31. Ref., Wise			1 00
City Messenger Department:			
May 14. Ref., Hall			1 00
Columbus-avenue Extension:			
May 29. Ref., Miller	\$1 00		
July 23. Ref., Wise	1 00		
			2 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$19 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$19 00
Contingent Expenses :		
April 3, 9, 21, 27, 30, May 4, 8, 9, 18, June 5, 6. Ref., Reidy	\$11 00	
July 10. Ref., Gormley	1 00	
July 23. Ref., Smith	1 00	
		13 00
Ferry Department :		
April 23, 25, May 14, 16, 23. Ref., Mahoney, ...	\$5 00	
April 25. Ref., Jones	1 00	
May 5, 7, 8. Ref., Hayes	3 00	
		9 00
Finance :		
April 6, 23, May 21. Ref., Marnell	\$3 00	
April 13, May 22, 26, 28. Ref., Lynch	4 00	
		7 00
Fire Department :		
June 5, July 10. Ref., Wholey	\$2 00	
June 5. Ref., Eager	1 00	
July 10. Ref., Donovan	1 00	
		4 00
Gaston Eulogy :		
March 27, 30, 31, April 6, 7, 9, 21, 23, 24, 28, May 5, 14, 18, 21, 26, 29, June 5. Ref., Whelton	\$17 00	
April 17. Ref., Shaw	1 00	
		18 00
Health Department :		
May 17, June 5, 6, 7. Ref., Bradley	\$4 00	
July 6, 13. Ref., Andrews	2 00	
July 16. Ref., Gormley	1 00	
July 6, 20, 27. Ref., Wise	3 00	
		10 00
Harbor Fortifications :		
July 10. Ref., Keenan	1 00	
Inspection of Provisions Department :		
May 28, June 4. Ref., Baldwin	2 00	
Inspection of Buildings Department :		
June 26, July 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31. Ref., McMackin	\$15 00	
July 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31. Ref., Reinhart	21 00	
July 11, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30. Ref., O'Hara	9 00	
July 18, 25. Ref., King	2 00	
		47 00
Legislative Matters :		
May 1, 2, July 12. Ref., Ruffin	\$3 00	
July 12. Ref., Coleman	1 00	
		4 00
Memorial Day Celebration :		
May 2, 7. June 2, 4, 5. Ref., McCarthy	\$5 00	
May 2. Ref., King	1 00	
		6 00
Ordinances :		
April 30, May 1. Ref., Whelton	\$2 00	
April 4, May 3. Ref., Miller	2 00	
		4 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$144 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

3

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$144 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
March 26, June 29, July 6, 13, 20. Ref., Connorton	\$5 00	
April 9, June 2, July 6. Ref., Battis	3 00	
May 1. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
July 6. Ref., Ruffin	1 00	
		10 00
Public Lands:		
June 19, 25, 29, 30, July 5, 10, 16, 21, 24, 25, 30. Ref., Rourke	\$11 00	
June 16, 23, 30, July 7, 26. Ref., King	5 00	
June 22, 23. Ref., Keenan	2 00	
		18 00
Public Grounds Department:		
April 14, July 10, 24. Ref., Carroll	\$3 00	
July 10. Ref., Andrews	1 00	
		4 00
Park Department:		
May 7. Ref., Cochran	\$1 00	
May 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, June 2, 4, 11, 13. Ref., Carroll	9 00	
May 18, 19, 25, 26. Ref., Hayes	4 00	
		14 00
Police Department:		
May 2, 14, 22, June 4, July 6, 13. Ref., Griffin	\$6 00	
July 6, 13, 20. Ref., Carroll	3 00	
July 6, 13, 20, 27. Ref., Manks	4 00	
July 20. Ref., Reynolds	1 00	
		14 00
Public Buildings Department:		
July 2. Ref., Smith		1 00
Printing Department:		
June 8, 15, 22, July 6, 13, 20. Ref., Coleman, ...	\$6 00	
June 27, 29. Ref., Connor	2 00	
July 6, 13, 20, 27. Ref., Boyle	4 00	
		12 00
Public Institutions Department:		
June 29, July 13, 20. Ref., Battis	\$3 00	
July 6, 13. Ref., O'Hara	2 00	
July 13. Ref., Wise	1 00	
		6 00
Reopening of Navy Yard:		
May 5, 12. Ref., Rourke		2 00
Statues:		
March 21, 31, April 13, May 1, 7, 14, 15, 22, 25, 26, June 2, 9. Ref., Reidy	\$12 00	
April 9, 24, 27. Ref., Lynch	3 00	
		15 00
Street Laying Out Department:		
April 9, 11, 25, 30, May 24, 31. Ref., Bradley		6 00
Schools and School-houses:		
May 21, 30, June 9. Ref., Wholey	\$3 00	
June 1, 2, 4, 5. Ref., Mahoney	4 00	
		7 00
Stony Brook:		
July 12. Ref., Andrews, Browne		2 00
Treasury Department:		
Feb. 5. Ref., Ruffin		1 00
Underground Wires:		
June 7. Ref., McCarthy		1 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$257 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$257 00	
Unused Tracks :			
March 13, July 16.	Ref., O'Hara	\$2 00	
March 13.	Ref., Reidy	1 00	
July 9, 16.	Ref., Battis	2 00	
		—	5 00
Ward Room, Ward 22 :			
May 28.	Ref., Reynolds	\$1 00	
June 2, 5.	Ref., Griffin	2 00	
		—	3 00
Water-Income Department :			
Jan. 25.	Ref., Mahoney	1 00	
		—	\$266 00
SILVER GRILL CAFÉ CO.			
Architect Department :			
May 1.	Ref., Shaw	\$1 00	
May 7.	Ref., Sullivan	1 00	
		—	\$2 00
City Messenger Department :			
March 30, April 2, 9, 16.	Ref., Reed	4 00	
Finance :			
April 10, 21, 30, May 4, 16.	Ref., Marnell	\$5 00	
May 4.	Ref., Lynch	1 00	
		—	6 00
Memorial Day Celebration :			
April 9, 10, 11, May 8, 9.	Ref., McCarthy	5 00	
New City Hall :			
April 17, 20, 24, May 2.	Ref., Mahoney	\$4 00	
April 18.	Ref., Shaw	1 00	
		—	5 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department :			
March 14, 22, April 3, 11, 16, 28.	Ref., Battis	6 00	
Public Institutions Department :			
June 22.	Ref., Fields	\$1 00	
May 18.	Ref., Smith	1 00	
May 25, June 15, 22.	Ref., Battis	3 00	
		—	5 00
Street Laying Out Department :			
April 13.	Ref., Reidy	\$1 00	
April 18.	Ref., Robinson	1 00	
		—	2 00
Unused Tracks :			
April 30, June 25.	Ref., Battis	\$2 00	
March 14.	Ref., Reidy	1 00	
		—	3 00
			38 00
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.			
Architect Department :			
July 20, August 3.	Ref., Kelley	\$2 00	
Annexation of Squantum :			
July 31.	Ref., Eager	1 00	
Claims :			
April 6, 17, 20.	Ref., Norris	3 00	
Contingent Expenses :			
March 28.	Ref., Riddle	1 00	
Ferry Department :			
April 13, May 7.	Ref., Riddle	2 00	
Fire Department :			
July 17.	Ref., Wholey	\$1 00	
July 17, August 3.	Ref., Eagar	2 00	
		—	3 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$12 00	\$304 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$12 00	\$304 00
Health Department:		
July 16, 20, 27. Ref., Eager . . .	\$3 00	
July 6, 13, 20. Ref., Bradley . . .	3 00	
		6 00
Memorial Day:		
March 3. Ref., Wholey		1 00
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
April 17, 23. Ref., Reynolds . . .	\$2 00	
June 5, July 13, 20. Ref., Wood . . .	3 00	
		5 00
Police Department:		
March 6. Ref., Reynolds		1 00
Public Buildings Department:		
January 29. Ref., Kelley		1 00
Registration of Voters Department:		
February 24. Ref., Kelley		1 00
Street Laying Out Department:		
June 12. Ref., Reidy		1 00
Street Department:		
February 26. Ref., Kelley		1 00
Schools and School-houses:		
June 6. Ref., Wholey		1 00
Stony Brook:		
July 18. Ref., Costello	\$1 00	
July 18, 25. Ref., Browne	2 00	
July 25. Ref., Riddle	1 00	
		4 00
Water-Supply Department:		
June 26. Ref., Coleman	1 00	
		35 00
P. CLARK & SONS.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
July 18. Carriage, Donovan, Battis	\$7 00	
Fire Department:		
Aug. 3. Carriage, Donovan, Eager, Wholey	7 00	
Water-Supply Department:		
July 31. Carriage, Donovan, Coleman	7 00	
		21 00
JOHN A. CONWAY.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
May 29. Carriage, Berwin, Reinhart, King, ...	\$7 00	
July 16. Carriage, Reinhart, O'Hara	7 00	
		\$14 00
Police Department:		
July 21. Carriage, Reynolds	7 00	
		21 00
M. BARRY.		
Inspection of Buildings Department:		
Aug. 3. Carriage, Reinhart, O'Hara, McMackin	\$7 00	
Aug. 16. Carriage, Reinhart, King, McMackin	7 00	
		14 00
MRS. A. ATKINSON.		
Architect Department:		
July 13, 20, 27, Aug. 3. Ref., Miller	\$4 00	
Columbus-avenue Extension:		
July 23. Ref., Miller	1 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5 00	\$395 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5 00	\$395 00
Finance:		
May 14. Ref., Marnell	1 00	
New Charlestown Bridge:		
May 22, 26, 28, June 6. Ref., Miller	4 00	
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
May 1. Ref., Connorton	1 00	
		11 00
JAMES F. BARRY.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
July 18. Carriage, Rourke, Tague		7 00
HENRY MCARDLE.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Aug. 11. Carriage, Rourke, Battis		7 00
STEVENS & SHERMAN.		
Stony Brook:		
July 13. Carriage, Andrews, Riddle, Costello		7 00
JOHN ELMS.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
July 30. Carriage, Battis, Rourke		7 00
JOSEPH A. TURNBULL.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
Aug. 2. Carriage, Tague, Rourke		7 00
JAMES F. ORMOND.		
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
Aug. 1. Carriage, Reynolds		7 00
CHARLES S. BROWN CO.		
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
June 21. Carriage, Battis, Wood		7 00
J. J. O'NEIL.		
Stony Brook:		
July 12. Carriage, Browne		7 00
EDWIN R. WEBSTER.		
Abolition of Grade Crossings:		
July 19. Carriage, Battis, Donovan		7 00
G. W. MAYNARD.		
Overseeing of the Poor Department:		
July 9. Carriage, Reynolds, Wood		6 00
BRIGHAM'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.		
Fire Department:		
July 10 Ref., Sears	\$1 00	
New City Hall:		
April 27, 28, 30. Ref., Mahoney	3 00	
Stony Brook:		
July 18. Ref., Andrews	1 00	
		5 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$480 00

EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

7

<i>Brought forward,</i>								\$480 00
							PARK HOUSE.	
Contingent Expenses :								
July 23. Ref., Gormley	.	.	.	.	.	.		\$1 00
Health Department :								
July 20, 27. Ref., Gormley	.	.	.	.	.	.		2 00
								<u>3 00</u>
							R. A. STRANAHAN.	
Finance :								
Feb. 12. Ref., Briggs	.	.	.	.	.	.		\$1 00
Gaston Eulogy :								
Mar. 27, April 11. Ref., Shaw	.	.	.	.	.	.		2 00
								<u>3 00</u>
							J. A. HENDRIE & BRO.	
Ferry Department :								
May 2, 8. Ref., Riddle	.	.	.	.	.	.		2 00
							H. E. SYLVESTER.	
Finance :								
April 16. Ref., Marnell	.	.	.	.	.	.		1 00
							JAMES CLAIR & Co.	
New City Hall :								
May 1. Ref., Mahoney	.	.	.	.	.	.		1 00
							BOYLSTON CAFÉ Co.	
Finance :								
December 26, 1893. Ref., Briggs	.	.	.	.	.	.		1 00
								<u>\$491 00</u>
								<u><u>\$491 00</u></u>
Appropriation, 1894-95	.	.	.	.	.	.		\$5,500 00
Expenditures to September 1, 1894	.	.	.	.	.	.		4,077 75
								<u>1,422 25</u>
Balance September 1, 1894	.	.	.	.	.	.		<u><u>\$1,422 25</u></u>

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